"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cool today and tomorrow; west to northwest winds.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,196. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

REPUBLIC IS PROCLAIMED IN VIENNA, AS PEACE MISSION ENTERS ITALY; TURKEY MAKES FULL SURRENDER

HUGHES AIRPLANE REPORT ACCUSES DEEDS AND OTHERS

Court-Martial Proposed for Deeds and Prosecution for Three Subordinate Officers.

INEFFICIENCY CHIEF FAULT

Early Production Delays and Many Changes in Design Have Now Been Overcome.

GREGORY GIVES APPROVAL

Attorney General Says His Report Is Unnecessary—Ford Plant Found Lax Toward German Sympathizers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The long-deferred report of Charles E. Hughes upon American airplane production made its appearance today, accompanied by a letter from Attorney General Gregory to the President. The letter summarizes the report and closely follows its conclusions and recommendations.

Contrary to speculative rumors, the report failed to reveal or charge glaring defalcations and peculations, enormous delays, extravagance, or a general state of collapse in the earlier stages of the program. It is in decided contrast to the aircraft report of the Senate Military Committee, which caused such a sensation a few months ago.

The report brings charges principally against one officer of the aircraft administration, Colonel E. A. Deeds, and Mr. Hughes recommends that the evidence in the case be brought to the attention of the Secretary of War so that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court-martial on charges of acting as confidential adviser to a former business associate, and in giving a "false and misleading" statement with regard to the progress of aircraft production.

Baker to Consider Recommendation.

Secretary Baker said this evening, after his attention had been called to the recommendation concerning Colonel Deeds, that at the time allegations against Colonel Deeds and other officers connected with the military aircraft service were made originally Major Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, and Colonel Deeds and Colonel Montgomery of the Aircraft Branch of the Signal Corps had requested the Secretary of War to appoint military courts of inquiry to investigate these allegations.

Secretary Baker said that at the time he had declined to pass upon the requests because the aircraft situation was then under investigation by Mr. Hughes and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Reports having now been made by the Senate committee and Mr. Hughes, said Mr. Baker, he would now give consideration to the requests to determine whether they should be approved or denied.

Three other officers, Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter, and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, are accused of having violated the section which prohibits any Government representative from transacting business with a corporation with which he is associated.

The alleged violations in these cases were not stressed, and one of them was said to be without intent, but Mr. Hughes holds that they were within the letter of the law.

The report is made in great detail. It covers 182 pages, and is the result of five months' work, during which time more than 280 witnesses were examined and some 57,000 pages of testimony were taken.

Vast Expenditures Made.

The sum of $691,801,806 was appropriated for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1917, and obligations were contracted amounting to $933,948,959, leaving an excess obligation of $176,024,903. But of this certain sums were for the "sales department," which resells Government supplies, machines, &c. Exclusive of this "sales department" account, the excess was $757,024,055, and Mr. Hughes says that this excess "will largely be offset by savings on the estimated costs and by cancellations of orders."

Up to June 30 of this year $430,234,316 was actually spent, and of this $155,535,-[illegible] went for airplanes and engines. More than $25,600,000 was spent abroad.

Continued on Page Ten.

DELMONICO'S
Restaurant,
581 Fifth Ave.
Exquisite Cuisine.—Advt.

Berlin Recalls Bernstorff to "Advise" on America

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 31.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Turkey, will arrive in Berlin Friday, having been recalled from the Constantinople Embassy less on account of recent events in Turkey than the necessity to have some one in Berlin especially acquainted with American matters.

The newspaper adds that the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin, Turkish officers in Germany, and two Turkish Princes who were studying in the German capital have been recalled to Turkey.

ALLIES IN BELGIUM MAKE BIG GAINS

British, Belgians, French, and Americans Advance on 15-Mile Lys-Scheldt Line.

98 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

81 Accounted For by British, 17 by French in Wednesday's Fighting.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 31, (Associated Press.)—Another big slice of important territory was torn from the enemy today along a wide front in Belgium between Deynze on the north and Avelghem on the south by an allied force composed of Belgian, British, French and American troops.

The American units were fighting with the French north of the British.

[The battlefront between Deynze, on the Lys, to Avelghem, on the Scheldt, is more than fifteen miles in extent.]

The attack was launched at 5:30 o'clock this morning, and by noon the British had jammed their way forward to a depth of some 4,000 yards.

On their left their allies were battling for the high ground between the Lys and Scheldt Rivers. The reports indicated that there also things were going well for the assaulting troops.

Numerous towns and hamlets have been released by this drive, among them Pergwyk, Tierghein, Anseghem, and Winterken.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Fighting activity on the Flanders front revived today, and there were violent engagements in Champagne, in which French troops northwest of Château-Porcien made local gains.

East of Courtrai the British Second Army attacked this morning southwest of Audenarde and, besides attaining all its objectives, captured 1,000 Germans.

It is unofficially reported that the French forces in Belgium have begun another big offensive.

In the last two days the French Fifth Army, operating in Champagne, has taken nearly 1,500 prisoners.

Today's official bulletins tell of the downing or destruction by the British and French of ninety-eight German airplanes in yesterday's fighting. Of these the British accounted for eighty-one, establishing a record for a single day. Eighteen British machines are missing.

Field Marshal Haig says in his night report:

The British Second Army attacked this morning southwest of Audenarde, capturing all its objectives and 1,000 prisoners.

Following is the text of the British Commander in Chief's day bulletin:

As a result of successful raids carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy we captured a few prisoners and inflicted casualties upon the enemy.

Our patrols have been active along the Scheldt Canal north of Raismes Forest and have made progress at certain points.

The Belgian War Office communication issued this evening follows:

We are established on the west bank of the Canal de Derivation de la Lys. We have taken Daalmen.

The British report dealing with Wednesday's aerial operations says:

There was intense activity yesterday over the whole of the front. Sixty-four enemy machines were destroyed, and fifteen driven down.

Including two machines destroyed on the ground, the total of sixty-six German planes, known to have been accounted for, without considering those

Continued on Page Three.

INFLUENZA'S FEVER weakens the system. Imperial Granum, the Unsweetened Food, builds up the wasted tissues. Its [illegible] appetite. Any druggist sells it.—Advt.

WAR COUNCIL IN ACCORD

Envoys Reach Substantial Agreement at Their First Session.

OUTLINE OF TERMS IS NEAR

Work of Conference Moves Rapidly—Turkish Surrender Is Arranged.

PREMIERS VISIT COL. HOUSE

Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Orlando, and Others Confer with Him.

PARIS, Oct. 31, (Associated Press.)—The representatives of the Entente Powers left Versailles after their first formal meeting today visibly content with the results that had been achieved.

They have not finished their work, but they have reached a substantial accord. Their task is moving, and they have had the satisfaction of seeing that they soon will be able to make announcements.

The Turkish armistice terms were chiefly the work of the British and French. In them the United States had no part. The decision in this instance is regarded as one of great importance.

An informal conference took place at the home of Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, in the forenoon prior to the assembling at Versailles. Among others present were M. Clemenceau and M. Pichon, respectively the French Premier and Foreign Minister; Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino, the Italian Premier and Foreign Minister, and David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. This gathering was preparatory to the formal meeting.

In addition to the French, Italian, and British representatives, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, the Serbian Minister to France, and Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, attended.

The Americans present, in addition to Colonel House, were Arthur H. Frazier, Secretary of the American Embassy; Joseph C. Grew and Gordon Auchincloss, who acted as secretaries for Colonel House; General Tasker H. Bliss, the representative of the United States in the War Council, with General Lockridge and Colonel Wallace as secretaries, and Admiral Benson, with Commander Carter and Lieutenant Commander Russell as his secretaries.

Marshal Foch Last to Come.

The last to arrive at the conference was Marshal Foch. He was alone, without aid or orderly.

At Versailles the business was over in a couple of hours, and a long line of automobiles with the representatives of the powers returned to Paris. The reason for the trip to Versailles today was that it is the headquarters of the Supreme War Council, which theoretically takes no decision except at Versailles.

There will be another informal meeting at the residence of Colonel House tomorrow morning, and the business of the Council will be pushed forward rapidly, either at formal or informal meetings, until it is concluded.

The spirit of all the representatives appears to be favorable to the ironing out of all obstacles rather than to raising them.

Busy Scenes at Versailles.

The very atmosphere of Versailles is surcharged with the importance of pending events. The presence of numerous uniformed officials of the allied nations, with Councilors, Prime Ministers, and personages of high estate, lends to the scene a

Continued on Page Two.

Hears Kaiser Has Abdicated; 'Nothing About Crown Prince'

LONDON, Oct. 31. — Highly placed German officials at Copenhagen this afternoon received information that the German Emperor had abdicated, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who adds:

"Nothing is said about the Crown Prince."

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1.—Independent Socialists throughout Germany are about to start an agitation for the immediate abdication of Emperor William, the dismissal of von Hindenburg and the withdralaw of commands from the Crown Princes of Prussia and Bavaria, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, quoting the Volszeitung of Leipzig.

TEUTON COLLAPSE HOURLY EXPECTED

Washington Regards Central Powers as on Verge of Sudden and Complete Surrender.

ALL EYES ON VERSAILLES

Complete Allied Agreement Forecast — Believe Berlin Must Accept Any Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Utter collapse of the Central Powers would cause no great surprise in Washington. Events are all pointing to that outcome. Things are moving so swiftly that it is hard to keep track of the changes in the war situation, but the trend is all in one direction—the surrender of the nations that have upset the equilibrium of the world and whose crimes against civilization and humanity are now about to be passed upon by their conquerors.

Officially the statements from London and elsewhere in Europe that Turkey has concluded an armistice, equivalent to unconditional surrender, are not confirmed by the Washington Government, but officials did not hesitate to say that they credited them. Nor is there any doubt expressed of the report that Austria has asked General Diaz, commander of the Italian forces, for an armistice in the field. The official Austrian announcement from Vienna last night that "in view of the pending armistice," the occupied territory of Italy will be evacuated, showed to officials that the Austrian power of resistance was at an end. Austria and Turkey appear to be deserting their master, Germany, and everything indicates that the Imperial Government at Berlin may soon be left alone in carrying on a semblance of hostilities with the triumphant Allies.

Interest centres in what is going on behind the closed doors of the conference chamber of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, where the leading statesmen of the allied countries are in consultation with representatives of the United States over the terms of the armistice for which Germany has pleaded.

Allied Agreement Predicted.

Of course, President Wilson is being kept informed of the progress of the discussions and is constantly advising his personal emissary at Versailles, Colonel E. M. House, as to the position he should take on the various proposals that are advanced. Nothing is being disclosed by this Government, however, as to what is being done by the Supreme Council. There are rumors of differences, but confidence is felt here that, when the final agreement is reached, the terms which Germany will be called upon to accept will be of such a character as to leave no doubt that acceptance will mean the reduction of the mighty Prussian war machine to a state of impotency and permit the Allies to impose a peace that the autocratic group at Berlin will be obliged to accept under penalty of ignominious defeat on the field of battle in the event of refusal.

That is the way the situation appears to Washington. There are many men both in this country and Europe who would prefer that the war should continue until a settlement was effected in the presence of the allied armies in Berlin or at its gates, an outcome that, according to a very general opinion, would be realized early next Summer at the latest. But the impression prevails that the end of the war is near at hand, for, as stiff and humiliating as the armistice conditions will be, Germany, it is be-

Continued on Page Two.

FREE SUBWAY GUIDE.
Get yours from your druggist, who is supplied by McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

TURKISH ARMISTICE SIGNED

Equivalent to Unconditional Surrender, Opens Black Sea to Allies.

TOWNSHEND AS MESSENGER

Turks Freed General and He Arranged for Negotiations on Aegean Island.

TIGRIS ARMY CAPTURED

British Take 7,000 Prisoners and Much Material in Mesopotamia.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Turkey has capitulated. The terms are understood to be tantamount to unconditional surrender.

An armistice has been signed at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos, in the Aegean Sea, it is officially announced from Paris. The armistice took effect at noon.

General Townshend, the British commander captured at Kut-el-Amara, was liberated several days ago by the Turks, Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today, in order to inform the British Admiral in command in the Aegean Sea that the Turkish Government asked that negotiations be opened immediately for an armistice.

A reply was sent that if the Turkish Government sent fully accredited plenipotentiaries, Vice Admiral Calthorp, the British commander, was empowered to inform them of the conditions upon which the Allies would agree to stop hostilities and could sign an armistice on these conditions in their behalf.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries arrived at Mudros early this week and an armistice was signed by Admiral Calthorp on behalf of the Allied Governments last night.

Free Passage to Black Sea.

It is impossible as yet to publish the full terms of the armistice, but they include the free passage of the allied fleets through the Bosporus to the Black Sea, the occupation of forts on the Dardanelles and in the Bosporus necessary to secure the passage of the ships, and the immediate repatriation of allied prisoners of war.

On the eve of the armistice, The Daily Express declared that, as a part of the terms of surrender, Turkey would be obliged to deliver up certain persons accused of disregarding the rules of civilized warfare, these individuals to be tried and, if found guilty, punished.

Some uneasiness has been expressed by the newspapers over a report that the Allies were prepared to make a bargain with Turkey by which she would be left in possession of Armenia, in return for a free passage of the Dardanelles, to enable the Allies to deal with the German-controlled Black Sea.

The entire Turkish force opposing the British on the Tigris has been

Continued on Page Two.

Terms of the Armistice Which Turkey Had to Sign

Copyright, 1918, The New York Times.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—An English correspondent writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES about the terms of the armistice with Turkey. He says:

"The armistice, which was signed after three days, of parley, was both naval and military in character. General Allenby having been kept closely advised of the proceedings. The armistice is as complete as that of Bulgaria, and gives us absolute military domination over Turkey. The guns and the forts of the Bosporus pass into our temporary possession, and all means of communication, as well as control of Turkish rolling stock. There were a dozen points in the armistice, all concerned with military occupation of the country, and they were in substance conceded by the Turks."

Austrian Peace Mission Now Received by Italy After Being Once Rebuffed; Gen. Weber Heads It

VIENNA, Oct. 31, (via London.)—An Austrian deputation has been permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pourparlers with the Italian commander, according to an official announcement issued tonight. The statement reads:

The high command of the armies early Tuesday, by means of a parliementaire, established communication with the Italian Army command. Every effort is to be made for the avoidance of further useless sacrifice of blood, for the cessation of hostilities, and the conclusion of an armistice.

Toward this step, which was animated by the best intentions, the Italian high command at first assumed an attitude of unmistakable refusal, and it was only on the evening of Wednesday that, in accord with the Italian high command, General Weber, accompanied by a deputation, was permitted to cross the fighting line for preliminary pourparlers.

If, therefore, the cruelties of warfare must continue in the Italian theatre of war, the guilt and responsibility will have to be ascribed to the enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Austrian commander on the Italian front applied to General Diaz, the Italian commander, for an armistice, the Exchange Telegraph Company stated today. The appliction, it was added, was forwarded to the Versailles Conference.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 30, (Associated Press.) In answer to Austria's announcement that she was ready to evacuate Italian territory, Italy officially replied that the offer had come too late.

It is assumed here that the Italians will endeavor to drive the Austro-Hungarians from Italian soil before an armistice can be signed.

General Diaz has issued this bulletin to his troops:

"Soldiers, forward! In Italy's name we will place the wreath of victory on the tomb of our glorious dead. Forward! Our immortal country calls!"

The above dispatch was evidently sent before the Italian command rescinded the refusal to receive the Austrian deputation for preliminary pourparlers.

50,000 Austrians Taken, Armies Split; 15 Divisions Cut Off in Mountains

Masses of Men Pouring Through the Valleys of the Venetian Foothills in Race to Get Across the Tagliamento, Abandoning Guns, Munitions, and Stores—Allies in Hot Pursuit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Italian troops have reached Ponte nelle Alpi, northeast of the City of Belluno, thus definitely dividing the Austrian armies, says an official wireless message received here tonight from Rome.

Earlier dispatches report that fifteen enemy divisions operating between the Brenta and the Piave have had their retreat cut off through the capture of the mountain pass of Vadal by Italian and allied troops. These divisions are what is left in that region of thirty-seven there on Oct. 24.

East of the Piave the Austrians have been completely routed, and apparently the whole front is being driven northward. In the Alpine foothills enemy masses are described as "streaming in confusion" down the valleys to the plain of Venetia in an attempt to reach the passages of the Tagliamento River.

Upward of 50,000 prisoners and 300 guns have been taken, and in yesterday's operations alone more than 1,000 square kilometers of Italian territory were liberated.

Czechoslovak troops are operating with the Italian Third Army.

"Yesterday's Austrian bulletin," says an official wireless message from Rome, "states that the Austrian Army is voluntarily evacuating territory across the Piave. This Austrian statement is absolutely false. The Austrian Army has offered and is still offering a formidable resistance, and it is only since the Austrian line was broken and the enemy was obliged to retire in disorder that the ground has been given up."

Rome Tells of Great Victory.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Prisoners taken by the allied forces in their offensive on the Piave River now number more than 50,000, the Italian War Office announced today More than 300 guns have been captured. The text of the communication follows:

The success of our arms is assuming great proportions. The routed enemy is retreating east of the Piave and can hardly withstand the close pressure of our troops on the mountain front.

In the Venetian Plains and the Alpine foothills our armies are irresistibly directed on the objectives assigned to them. Hostile masses are thronging into the mountain valleys or attempting to reach the crossings on the Tagliamento. Prisoners, guns, material, stores, and depots almost intact, are being left in our hands.

The Twelfth Army has completed its possession of the Massif of Cison and is now fighting to carry the gorge of Quero. The Eighth Army has captured the spur between the Follina basin and the Piave Valley.

We have occupied the defile of Serravalle and are advancing toward the high plain of Cansiglio and toward Pordenone. The Tenth Army has brought its front to the Livenza. Czechoslovaks are in the action.

In the Grappa region we renewed our attack this morning. We have carried Col Caprile, Col Bonatto, Asolone, Monte Prassaolan, the Solarolo, salient and Monte Spinoncia.

On the Asiago plateau the harassed enemy maintains an aggressive fire.

It has been ascertained that the prisoners taken exceed 50,000. More than 300 guns have been counted.

Appended is an earlier statement issued by the War Office, dealing with yesterday's operations:

Our armies are continuing to rapidly advance after the retreating enemy, who has attempted in vain to retard them. Heads of our columns have reached Serravalle, Orsago, Gajarine and Oderzo.

Cavalry divisions are advancing in the plains and some squadrons yesterday (Wednesday) entered Sacile.

In overcoming strong resistance between the Piave and the Monticano, the Third Army has fought brilliantly. The river crossing at Ponti di Piave was carried in a fierce action. The enemy was obliged to evacuate Asiago, which we promptly occupied.

During the rush of the advance it has been impossible to keep count of the thousands of prisoners and many guns. Besides the populations of towns and villages, we have liberated numbers of Italian prisoners who have been in Austrian hands.

British Reach All Assigned Objectives.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The entire Italian front is ablaze, a Central News dispatch from Rome says. All the Italian armies now are in action.

The British forces fighting east of the Piave have reached the Livenza River at Francenigo and the Italians have occupied Oderzo, according to an official statement issued at the War Office. It reads:

The advance of the Tenth Army continued without check throughout the day. British cavalry detachments, in close touch with Italian cavalry, have reached the western outskirts of Sacile.

Troops of the 14th British Corps have reached the Livenza River at Francenigo.

Further south the 11th Italian Corps has occupied Oderzo.

This advance has been gained throughout practically the entire length of the objective assigned me (the Earl of Cavan, British Commander on the Piave) by his Excellency General Diaz when he first laid his plans before me, early in the days of October. The energy and determination of the infantry have been beyond all praise.

The difficulties of bridging the Piave led at first to an inevitable shortness of supplies. In spite of lack of food and sleep and in the face of constant fighting, the 37th Italian

Continued on Page Three.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
[illegible]
All first class Hotels, Restaurants & Soda Fountains Inc.
21 Park Row, N. Y. City.—Advt.

WIDE ANARCHY IN AUSTRIA

Revolutionary Mobs Parade in Capital and Cry 'Down with Hapsburgs.'

RAILROAD TO BERLIN CUT

All Lines Are Disorganized—Bands of Robbers and Deserters Cause Terror.

ARMY IS IN DISSOLUTION

Soldiers' and Officers' Council Is Set Up to Govern in Vienna.

BERNE, Oct. 31, (Associated Press.)—Military insurrections occurred in both Vienna and Budapest Wednesday, according to the Berlin newspapers. The people and troops acclaimed a republic.

The situation is particularly grave at Budapest, where the insurgent troops have machine guns with munitions, and already hold one railroad terminal. Apparently the troops are acting in agreement with the Hungarian National Assembly, but the formation of a Military Committee is reported.

The Berliner Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says that the movement began in Vienna Thursday [probably Wednesday] morning with manifestations by students and workmen.

The President of the National Assembly, Dingshofer, announced from the steps of the Diet that the Assembly would take over the administration at once. Many officers tore the imperial cockade from their hats, and the imperial standard was hauled down from Parliament House.

Afterward it was announced that the Assembly had adopted a note to President Wilson and also a Constitution.

"No one," says the correspondent, "pays any attention to the Government or to the Lammasch Ministry. The retirement of Count Andrassy, the Foreign Minister, is expected momentarily.

"Emperor Charles is reported to be at the Royal Palace in Godollo, fifteen miles northeast of Budapest. It is stated that he was followed by eighteen wagons, conveying furniture and the keys to the palace strong room."

Soldiers Council in Control.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The Berlin Tageblatt and Vossische Zeitung say that an all-provisional soldiers and officers' council has been established at Vienna, where people are parading the streets, shouting:

"Down with the Hapsburgs!"

According to reports here, the army is in course of full dissolution.

In Budapest people are shouting for a republic and the soldiers are replacing their impe-

...ial cockades by revolutionary colors. Revolutionary troops govern the city.

Anarchy Throughout Monarchy.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The conditions in the interior of Austria-Hungary virtually preclude a continuance of fighting, according to reports from Continental points, which show that the monarchy faces complete anarchy.

The railways necessary for the maintenance of the military forces of the Dual Monarchy have become utterly disorganized.

All communication between Agram, Fiume, Budapest, and Vienna has been interrupted, and the railway communications between Berlin and Vienna have been cut.

A Paris dispatch quotes a Zurich dispatch to the Journal as saying that the Czechoslovaks cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach and that German trains can go only as far as Schandau.

This fact explains the comment of the Berlin Vorwärts, quoted in a Basle dispatch:

"The Continental policy of the German Empire has collapsed. The Hamburg-Bagdad line has been reduced to the Hamburg-Bodenbach road."

Disorders prevail throughout Austria-Hungary in addition to immense confusion. Besides serious outbreaks at Budapest, agitations are spreading everywhere, according to dispatches from neutral papers.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung prints a dispatch from Budapest saying that a crowd stormed the military prison and released political and military prisoners. Revolutionary troops seized the eastern railroad terminus and two troop trains, which were about to start for the front. The soldiers in these trains joined the insurgents, who had machine guns and enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, and plundered the arsenals.

The Berlin correspondent of the Copenhagen National Tidende says that on the Hungarian-Croatian frontier thousands of deserters are committing outrages. Railway trains are being attacked and robbed. Another dispatch says that Austro-Hungarian soldiers are deserting into Serbia.

In Slavonia several castles are afire and towns are burning.

During demonstrations at Prague American flags were unfurled and diminutive reproductions of the Statue of Liberty were displayed. President Wilson was repeatedly cheered.

The Croatian Parliament at Agram has voted for a total separation of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia from Hungary, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Paris Matin. The dispatch said that Agram was decked in national colors and that the people were celebrating the passage of the resolution.

According to a private message received at Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News Agency correspondent, some of the soldiers at Agram did not join the revolutionaries, and sanguinary fighting began there.

A dispatch from Basle reports that the City of Fiume has been abandoned by the Austrian authorities to the Croatian troops and that the town has been decked with the Italian colors.

The commander of the garrison at Fiume initiated the abandonment by informing the Governor that it was impossible to defend the town against attack, as there were no munitions. The Governor thereupon asked instructions from Vienna. He was told to leave the town to the Croatian soldiers, which was done, and the town was soon beflagged with Italian bunting.

Disruption Everywhere.

Berne advices chronicle disrupting movements in various parts of the Empire.

The Hungarian Diet at a joint meeting yesterday adopted a motion declaring that the constitutional relations between Hungaria and Dalmatia, Slovenia and Fiume had ceased to exist, according to the Hungarian Correspondence Bureau.

The motion also declared that the relations between Croatia and Austria had been severed. The constitution of a new independent State, (in Hungary?) was to be determined by a constituent assembly.

Meanwhile, according to an Amsterdam dispatch, grave rioting was renewed in Budapest on Wednesday. Mobs looted the stores and attacked the banks, which limited payments to 100 crowns.

One Berne dispatch says that the troubles in Budapest seem to have been caused by an attempt of Archduke Joseph to impose a military dictatorship. It is thought premature there to try to form an opinion on the events which have taken place.

The same dispatch notes that in addition to Berlin newspapers taking measures to inform the German public of the revolutionary troubles in Hungary, care was taken by the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news-gathering organization, to transmit the news abroad.

A Zurich dispatch of yesterday states that the rapid advance of the Allies in Serbia was causing the liveliest alarm in Budapest, according to a Vienna dispatch. It was feared that the Jugoslavs would cross the Croation frontier, join the allied troops and march on Budapest. This was one of the reasons for the persistence with which Count Andrassy asked for an armistice.

The "German National Council" of Austria has by act created the German State of Austria and a note to President Wilson notifying him of this action has been drawn up and approved at a full meeting of the Council. The State claims all the territory of old Austria where the majority of the population is German.

A summary of the contents of the note, which was first drafted by the Executive Committee of the Council, is given by the official Vienna Correspondence Bureau. The newly created State, the note sets forth, according to this summary, demands that its representatives be admitted to participation in the peace negotiations.

The new State recognizes the independence of the Jugoslav and Czechoslovak States. It claims Moravia and Silesia for itself and appeals to President Wilson to give the German nation the right to dispose of itself.

The German Bohemian members of the Reichsrat have formed a provisional constitution and selected Reichenberg as the seat of government, dispatches from Vienna announce. It is reported that Dr. Karl Kramarz will be Premier and Professor T. G. Masaryk Foreign Minister of the new Czechoslovak State and that the new Government will proceed to Prague as soon as an armistice is concluded.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news that has come to us from Italy is truly astounding. On Wednesday the Allies were reported at Vittorio. Yesterday they had reached, presumably with cavalry, the neck of the bottle through which the Austrians must pass, Ponte Nelle Alpi. The importance of this point was briefly referred to in yesterday's review. It will become evident by reference to the railroad situation.

We must remember, first of all, that except for the relatively small length of line in the Italian plain east of the Piave, the battle lines stretch out through mountains which are completely unpassable, except through well defined roads. The railroads are few. The entire Austrian line east of Lake Garda depends on two railroads. The most western comes down the valley of the Adige and has a single eastern branch which follows the valley of the Brenta down through Bassano. The second line comes down from the north, following the valley of the upper Piave, through Ponte Nelle Alpi and Belluno to Feltre, where an excellent highway connects it with that down the Brenta valley. On these two roads and on these alone the Austrian forces are dependent for supplies.

The Italians reached Ponte Nelle Alpi yesterday, whether in force or merely with advanced cavalry is not stated. It is of little moment, however, which. If the railroad at this point can be destroyed, the Austrian situation is desperate.

The Austrians have explained their defeat, or rather have attempted to discount it, by the statement that they are withdrawing their forces from the occupied areas. This is true. They did not state, however, whether this withdrawal was voluntary or was forced. The Austrians have always been inferior not alone to the Italians but to every military force with which they have been faced. Serbians, Russians and Italians have defeated them in turn. It was only when they called upon their German masters that they were able to put up a fight that brought any possibility of success. Their statement in the present case has been negatived by the British report of the fighting, which states the real character of the opposition with which they were contending in the opening days of the offensive.

Once the Austrian defensive zone was passed, however, the situation changed and the Austrian retreat became a rout. It is reported that over 50,000 prisoners have been taken, nearly 20,000 since Wednesday. This shows the nature of the break, a break comparable in every way to that which the Italians suffered when their lines were broken at Tolmino. There can be no question, of course, that the morale of the Austrians is at a low ebb, that, poor as the Austrian soldiery has shown itself to be in every fight since 1914, it is even poorer today. This is a natural consequence of an indifferent military force seeing confusion, if not revolution, in its rear. But that Austria is fighting, is attempting to stop the advance, there can be no question.

Peace may be on its way. Austria may have surrendered. Germany may be about to surrender. But there is nothing in the military theatres that bears all this out.

Reference has been recently made in this column to British losses—35,000 a week. What the French losses are we have no data. The French have, however, been fighting most bitterly between the Oise and the Serre and eastward to the Aisne at Rethel. They have been contending with a stiff machine gun defense, which has been broken down only after the hardest fighting. Our own losses have also been extremely heavy.

It is not known just how far behind the published reports of our casualties are. But that they are not up to date is positive. There has been no harder or more bitter fighting in the war than that in the Argonne and north of the Argonne. It has been going on persistently and without let up since the middle of September, when the first blow was struck at St. Mihiel. In similar fighting in the much less difficult Somme country the British losses ran on some days well into the thousands. On the Flanders front, although attacking over but a narrow front, the British had 27,000 killed in one month.

lapsed there are limits to the possibilities of the guarantees that the Entente may demand."

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt prints a Berlin dispatch which asserts that Germany, with or without allies, will not permit herself "to be handled as Bulgaria was handled."

Eugen Zimmerman, in the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, condemns what he calls the Government's too ready acceptance of America's progressive demands. President Wilson, he says, has been putting out successive feelers to find how far he could go, and the German Government's attitude may have made him believe that the Germans are servile souls who will accept any humiliation.

LAMMASCH DEFENDS AUSTRIA'S COURSE

Says Berlin Knew a Year Ago That Dual Monarchy's Power Was Limited.

BERNE, Oct. 31.—Austria-Hungary was not unfaithful to her agreement with Germany when she sent the recent notes to the United States, Premier Lammasch, the new Austrian Premier, told the party leaders in Vienna on Wednesday, according to the official Vienna Correspondence Bureau. He said that all nations desire to bring an end to the war by the most honorable means possible.

The German Government, he explained, had been informed twenty-five hours beforehand of the measures which Austria-Hungary had been compelled to take. He added that the German Government was aware one year ago that Austria-Hungary was unable to continue the struggle beyond a certain time.

Representatives of the German Government and the German Emperor had been warned on several occasions, the Premier continued, that Austria-Hungary would hold out as long as their military, financial, and economic situation permitted.

Professor Lammasch said he believed that the troops at the front would remain faithful to discipline. The Government had taken all measures to bring back the troops to their homes in the most rapid and most orderly manner possible. If the soldiers quit the front prematurely and in disorder, the supply system would be endangered.

The Austrian Government is animated by democratic convictions, but believes that definite decisions can only be taken when the soldiers return from the front. Meanwhile, measures can be discussed provisionally and will be submitted later to a free and general vote.

The frontiers of the different national domains in the monarchy, the Premier added, will be fixed by agreement between the nations.

AUSTRIA TOLD GERMANY OF 'IRREVOCABLE' STEP

Peace Note Was Submitted to Her Ally, but Only as a Fait Accompli.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—Dispatches quoting Austrian and German newspapers tend to show that, while the Austrian peace note was submitted to the German Ambassador at the time it was forwarded to Washington, Germany was not actually consulted, but merely informed that the step was "irrevocable."

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The German papers, commenting on the Austrian peace note, according to a German wireless message, say that Emperor Karl on Sept. 26 sent a friendly telegram to Emperor William announcing that Austria-Hungary was obliged to take a decisive step, and that the peace offer was irrevocable.

GERMANY POWERLESS, VORWAERTS ADMITS

Socialist Organ Says She Must Accept the Allies' Terms, However Humiliating.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29, (Associated Press.)—Foreseeing Austria's desire for an armistice, which was not announced until some hours after the newspaper appeared, the Berlin Vorwärts publishes a leading editorial which, in effect, is a declaration that Germany must accept any terms offered her, regardless of how unjust or humiliating they may be.

Vorwärts expresses the fear that, from the tenor of President Wilson's pronunciamentos, and more especially the tone of the English and French press, the conditions imposed upon Germany will touch the heartstrings of every German, whether he be Bourgeois or extreme Socialist.

"There will be a moment of passionate insurgence, and the cry for a last desperate struggle will put into vibration many hidden strings of our being," says Vorwärts, "but we must say to ourselves that, while we indeed have the right ourselves to die, we have not the right to let others die—that it is now a matter of avoiding purposeless bloodshed."

Vorwärts points out the utter hopelessness of Germany's position with Austria absent from the field. "It now can be said with a high degree of probability that the duration of the war can be measured by days," it declares.

Other German papers have not yet so completely abandoned hope, but this may be due to the fact that none of them, except Vorwärts, appears to have taken for granted Austria's desire to capitulate.

Theodor Wolff, in the Berlin Tageblatt, still professes to believe that "so long as Germany's power has not collapsed there are limits to the possibilities of the guarantees that the Entente may demand."

TURKISH ARMISTICE SIGNED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

captured, it is officially announced. The prisoners are estimated at 7,000. The text of the official statement reads:

"The hard fighting on the Tigris, which began on Oct. 24, ended on the 30th with the capture of the entire Turkish force opposed to us on that river. The prisoners are estimated at 7,000, with much material."

Ismail Hakki, commanding the Turkish armies in that region, surrendered, with one entire division and the best part of two others, The Evening Standard says.

Turkeys' capitulation followed the defeats suffered by her armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia and the collapse of Bulgaria, which left her open to attack on another frontier, and thus was not unexpected, although the Turk in bargaining is in the habit of waiting for the other side to make an offer.

Turkey's Part in the War.

Turkey entered the war in November, 1914. For her unprovoked bombardment of Sebastopol Russia declared war on her on Nov. 3; France and Great Britain two days later. She is the second of the Central Powers to ask the Allies for an armistice, Bulgaria having unconditionally surrendered Sept. 30.

Military operations began against Turkey on Nov. 5, 1914, and Great Britain annexed the Island of Cyprus. Turkey entered the war a few weeks after the German warships Breslau and Goeben had sought shelter in the Dardanelles, which was at once blockaded by the allied fleet. In April, 1915, allied troops were landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but the campaign failed and the allied troops were withdrawn in December of the same year.

The British began a campaign up the Tigris in November, 1914. They advanced to within less than nineteen miles of Bagdad a year later but were defeated and forced to retreat to Kut-el-Amara, where they were later forced to surrender. Early in 1917 the British renewed the offensive in Mesopotamia and have continued it successfully ever since, until now they are within a few miles of Mosul.

Turkey sent armies against the British in Egypt and against the Russians in the Caucasus. The Egyptian campaign failed in February, 1915. That in the Caucasus was driven back by the Russians through Armenia. In Palestine the allied drive under General Allenby resulted recently in the capture of the important base of Allepo. The Russian campaign in the Caucasus was rendered fruitless by the rise of the Bolsheviki to power.

For several weeks after the United States declared war on Germany, Turkey took no action, but on April 21, 1917, she severed diplomatic relations.

GERMAN EMPRESS VERY ILL.

Haunted by Russian Terror, She Insists That Kaiser Abdicate.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The German Empress is very ill and weak, according to a Berne dispatch to the Petit Journal.

It is said that she is haunted by the memory of the Russian Revolution and insists upon the abdication of the Emperor.

WAR COUNCIL IN ACCORD

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

dignity which reflects the nature of the colossal questions to be decided, directing the destiny of the new order of world politics.

Automobiles glide over the asphalt and cobblestone streets of France's ancient seat of government, bearing world figures. Some carry the highest army staffs in dazzling uniforms; others bear naval chiefs in their black uniforms, variegated with gold stripes in profusion and patterned according to their country's orders, while now and then limousines with distinguished civilians rush by, claiming the right of way seemingly because of the high positions of the occupants in the world's affairs.

Trianon Palace has been isolated. The deliberations of the Premiers, Ministers, and naval and military chiefs will be conducted amidst the quietude of a woodland dell, retained in all its beauty by the French Government since the days of Louis XIV., and used afterward by successive sovereigns, including Napoleon.

Where Wilhelm I. Was Crowned.

Trianon Palace, nestling in clusters of giant trees, surrounded by a picturesque park and resplendent with flower gardens and serpentine walks, stands within the very shadow of the Louis XIV. Palace, in the north wing of which, in the "Galerie des Glaces," Wilhelm I., grandfather of the present German Emperor and then King of Prussia, was proclaimed first German Emperor in 1871.

To make more secure the isolation of the palace for the conferences, all traffic in its direction will be stopped. Guards of French soldiers, British, Americans, and Italians stand on duty at various posts. During the sessions the guard about the palace will be considerably reinforced, so as to prevent the slightest possibility of any unauthorized person approaching the grounds of the palace. Within a radius of many hundreds of yards the guards will patrol and nobody will be allowed to pass who is unable to produce the necessary official papers.

WOULD OCCUPY KIEL.

Heligoland and Rhine Bridges Also Included in Paris Suggestion.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—In an editorial discussing armistice terms, L'Information suggests the following conditions:

Internationalization of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles.

The occupation of enemy ports on the Adriatic.

The surrender of Austrian warships.

The right to use Austro-Hungarian railway lines.

The evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine and territories wrongly occupied in the east and west.

The surrender of arms, munitions and submarines.

The occupation of fortresses and bridges along the Rhine and of Luxembourg and Essen.

The occupation of Kiel and Hamburg.

The removal of mines from territorial waters.

The delivery, as a preliminary compensation for damages, of part of the enemy merchant marine.

The cessation of manufacturing for war purposes.

Georges Boussenot, a member of the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, writing on the same subject in the Journal, proposes the seizure of the enemy fleets by the Entente, the delivery of enemy submarines disarmed to neutral countries or the Entente, the occupation of Cuxhaven, Heligoland, Pola and Cattaro and the replacement of lost tonnage by enemy tonnage.

London Gets No Hint of Terms.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The preliminary conversations which have occupied the Allied representatives in Paris have been concluded and more important discussions now are beginning, according to reports reaching official quarters here. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, went to France yesterday to take part in the discussions.

He crossed the Channel in an airplane, as he had done on a previous occasion.

The scope of the deliberations of the Allied representatives has not been announced and although, it is stated from a reliable source, some official declaration of armistice terms may be made before the end of the present week, nothing is known about them.

Some commentators believe that the deliberations will be protracted beyond the time originally intended. Unofficial reports and speculations on the armistice terms continue to occupy a prominent place in the newspapers.

Suggestions put forward by the British delegates, The Daily Express says in an editorial, will probably be adopted, with some modifications, by the rest of the Allies. The proposals were put forward, it adds, with the definite idea of preventing Germany from resuming hostilities when once an armistice is granted, and also of obtaining adequate guaranteees for the signing of a peace treaty based on President Wilson's fourteen points.

Sir George Cave, the Home Secretary, declared in the House of Commons today there was no authority for the armistice terms with Germany published in the morning newspapers. On the face of them, he said, they were obviously inaccurate.

The cables have not brought from London to this country any statements published in this morning's London newspapers purporting to give the terms to be submitted to Germany as a basis for an armistice. It seems probable that the censorship has intervened to prevent the transmission of any such terms not based on official authority.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—No information had reached Washington today through either official or diplomatic channels to indicate that the American and Allied military representatives in France had completed their work of framing terms upon which an armistice might be based. It was assumed that the report of the arrival of Marshal Foch's terms at Berlin on Tuesday, referred to in a Copenhagen dispatch quoting the Berliner Vossische Zeitung was based upon press dispatches of Tuesday from London purporting to outline what would be demanded of Germany.

FOCH'S TERMS IN BERLIN?

Vossische Zeitung Hears Truce Demands Have Arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Marshal Foch's armistice terms arrived in Berlin Tuesday night, the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says it learns, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Greater Serbia Proclaimed; Archduke's Slayers Freed

BASLE, Switzerland, Oct. 31.—A Vienna dispatch received here says that according to the Austrian newspapers the Kingdom of Greater Serbia has been proclaimed at Sarajevo, Bosnia, and that the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand have been released by soldiers.

The assassination of Franz Ferdinand and his consort at Sarajevo in June, 1914, was one of the indirect causes of the commencement of the world war.

TURKEY'S SURRENDER CHEERED IN COMMONS

End of World War Hastened—German Debacle Imminent—Teutons' Enormous Losses.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The announcement of Turkey's surrender was received in the House of Commons with mild applause, which increased when reference was made to free passage for the allied fleets through the Dardanelles to the Black Sea, but only grew into real cheering when immediate repatriation of all allied prisoners of war was specified as one of the conditions of the armistice. The treatment of British prisoners in Turkish prison camps has been so atrocious, Sir Henry Dalziel said in the House of Commons the other day, that only 28 per cent. of the prisoners survive.

The far-reaching effects of Turkey's surrender, which include opening up a new route to Russia, the release of strong forces from Palestine and Mesopotamia for other fronts, if necessary, the complete transformation of the naval situation in the Mediterranean and its corollary, sweeping the Black Sea clear of the ships taken by Germany from Russia, combined with the Austrian collapse, are bringing the world wra to a more rapid conclusion than the most optimistic observers thought possible a few months ago.

Germany's military débâcle, even should last-ditch counsels prevail, appears imminent. From an authoritative source THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that the enemy's casualties on the western front this year number 2,500,000, of which 1,000,000 were killed or permanently disabled.

Germany has no fresh divisions in the real sense of the term. There have been instances in the last fortnight of German divisions appearing in line unable to muster a thousand rifles out of a regular establishment of 6,750 rifles. In one case a division was reduced to 783 rifles, about the strength of a battalion. The total shortage of rifles in the establishment is estimated at over 550,000.

Reserves in German depots are less than 350,000, including the greater portion of the 1920 class. Germany's losses in guns on the western front since July 15, when she had 18,000 of all calibres in action, amount to 33 per cent. Although as yet nothing like general demoralization has set in, German resistance cannot be greatly prolonged, even if peace does not come by way of Versailles.

There has, however, never been a declaration of war by either country.

Turkey's war activities under the leadership of Germanophile Turks like Enver Pasha have been marked by the severity with which the Turks have treated the subject nationalities in their power. The Turkish Army has many German officers, and the Turkish Navy is controlled by Germans. It was reported several weeks ago that the Germans in Turkey probably would resist if the Turks opened the Dandanelles to the Allies.

BLACK SEA BATTLE SOON.

London Believes Goeben Has Taken Flight for Odessa.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 1.—It is conjectured that the German battle cruiser Goeben, now in the Black Sea, will already have taken flight for Odessa, (the surrender of Turkey having opened a way for the passage of the allied fleet to those waters.)

Enver Pasha's whereabouts are unknown. Talat is understood to have gone into hiding. The Young Turk leaders, whose agreement to the proposed surrender was obtained before General Townsend was sent to Mudros, did not throw up the sponge without a struggle, but some knowledge of the preparations which had been afoot for some time to deal with an obdurate Turkey doubtless weakened their resolution.

The Daily Chronicle says in an editorial this morning:

"It should be noted that save for the Russian fighting in the Caucasus and Armenia, which ceased nearly two years ago, almost the whole of the war against Turkey has been conducted by the British Empire.

"It was our Dardanelles campaign which, though at heavy cost to ourselves, dealt the Turkish man power a blow from which it never recovered. It has been the subsequent campaigns of our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia, which following the sounder plan of draining her resources at her extremities, have finally forced her to surrender.

"This immense military task, with its heavy concomitant naval burdens, has been carried through by the British Empire almost single-handed without preventing us from undertaking at the same time for nearly two and a half years the lion's share of the offensive operations on the western front.

"We ought not to forget the very great part which India has played in the achievement. It would be hardly too much to say of the later stages that British India has conquered Turkey."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Announcement from London that an armistice with Turkey which would permit the passage of allied warships through the Dardanelles already was in operation led naval officers here to believe that an allied fleet, if it had not already started, soon would pass through to the Black Sea to attack the German naval forces there. These forces include ships of the Russia Black Sea fleet taken over by the Teutons after the collapse of the Provisional Government in Russia. Official British reports revealed by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, during his recent visit here show that the Germans obtained one superdreadnought, several battleships of the predreadnought type, and a score of fast destroyers.

The German battle cruiser Goeben was in the Mediterranean when the war began and escaped to the Bosporus, where it was reported to have been "sold" to Turkey before that country entered the war. The cruiser was badly damaged several times, but recent reports said it had been repaired again, taken over by the Germans, and withdrawn to the Black Sea.

WELCOME AS LIBERATORS.

Exile Says Turks Will Receive Allies with Enthusiasm.

Salih Bey Gouridji, ex-President of the Ottoman official news agency, who was forced to flee from his native land when war broke out on account of his hostility to Germany, and who is at the present time sojourning in New York City, said last night:

"Since the Young Turk revolution of 1908, that is, for ten years, the nations of the Ottoman Empire have known not a single day of peace. For that reason the Allies will be received in Constantinople, not as conquerors, but as liberators.

"The opening of the Dardanelles will permit the Allies to re-establish direct communication with Russia. The entrance of the allied fleet to the Black Sea will sound the death knell of Bolshevism and will mean the enfranchisement of Russia. It will hasten the collapse of Austria-Hungary and produce in Germany an impression such as to bring about the abdication of the Kaiser and the submission of Germany.

"I hope that the Ministers who launched Turkey into the war and are responsible for its disruption, the men who brought shame and dishonor upon Turkey, will be punished for their crimes."

PANIC IN RHINE PROVINCES.

Report of Outbreak, Following Talk of Allied Occupation.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—There has been an outbreak and a panic among the population in the Rhine Provinces, arising from reports that the authorities were prepared, if necessary, to allow enemy troops to occupy Coblenz and Cologne, according to the Berlin Tägliche Rundschau.

This dispatch confirms previous dispatches to The New York Times and The London Daily Mail.

TEUTON COLLAPSE HOURLY EXPECTED

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

lieved, is in no position to refuse to accept them.

President Confers with Lansing.

President Wilson conferred for more than an hour at the State Department this afternoon with Secretary Lansing, and it is generally accepted that questions affecting the armistice program being arranged at Versailles were under consideration. Prior to seeing Mr. Lansing, he had a conversation with Secretary Baker. The President has adopted a new policy in responding to the supplemental notes which this Government is receiving from the Governments of the Central Powers. This policy was indicated in a statement by Secretary Lansing today that the United States Government would not respond formally to the latest note from Austria-Hungary. Mr. Lansing said that he would orally inform the Swedish Minister here, who is acting as the intermediary of the Vienna Government, that the Austro-Hungarian note would take its proper course and be submitted to the associates of the United States for their consideration.

This indicates that President Wilson does not intend to be drawn into any extended exchanges with the Governments of the Central Powers. Suspicion has been aroused in Administration circles that the supplemental notes of the enemy are being written with a view to propaganda purposes or through their extremely polite tone of arousing a sympathy in President Wilson's heart that may be helpful to the Berlin and Vienna ruling groups in the ultimate settlement. It is taken for granted here, however, that the time for note writing has passed. The armistice conferences at Versailles apparently have progressed to a point where the next step will be the submission of demands on the conquered enemy.

There were intimations from a high quarter tonight that the action of Austria in applying to the Italian Field Commander for an armistice was prompted by the knowledge of the Vienna authorities of the intention of the Hungarian leaders to demand the immediate recall of the Hungarian troops from the front and the threat of the Hungarians to negotiate a separate peace.

Hungary, it was declared, desires to save Fiume for herself, the Hungarian leaders having information that Italy advances no claims to that seaport, which, however, the Jugoslavs desire and claim. The Hungarians, it was learned, hope to be able, by forcing Austria's submission to the Allies, to obtain the support of the Allies to her claim of Fiume, Hungary's only outlet to the sea.

Must Surrender Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, (Associated Press.)—President Wilson cleared up today his task as intermediary for armistice and peace pleas of the Central Powers just as press dispatches were bringing the news of Turkey's surrender and of events foreshadowing an early collapse of Austro-Hungarian arms.

Formally as well as actually the whole question of the conditions upon which the war may end now is before the American and allied representatives in Paris. The next step probably will be the decision of those representatives on armistice terms unless before this is reached Austria follows the example of Bulgaria and Turkey and capitulates in the field before the great drive that is cutting her forces to pieces in Italy.

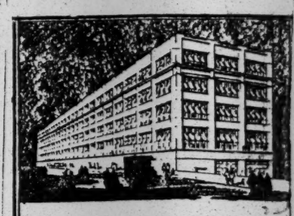
It may be stated that, while the armistice program which the Germans await may not differ essentially from predictions that it will include surrender of the German navy and submarines, disarmament of the German armies, and occupation of German strongholds, the framing of the program has not been completed, and any informal announcements are premature. Exchanges between the American and allied Governments as well as discussion among the representatives in France still are in progress. It was intimated today that the purely military phases of the problem probably had been worked out in advance by the Supreme War Council, but that unhurried deliberations are necessary to dispose of certain questions involved in the making of permanent peace which must be dealt with in finally fixing terms of an armistice.

Great satisfaction over the day's development was evident everywhere here. American and allied military men expressed the opinion that the only question now is whether Germany will seek to delay the inevitable by fighting a desperate defense campaign alone or accept the surrender terms now being framed.

With Turkey and Bulgaria out of the war and the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus in the hands of the Allies, Germany's hold in the East is broken. Guard duty is the work left for the military forces the Allies may consider necessary to keep there. For the allied navies there remains the job of capturing or wiping out the German controlled fleet on the Black Sea. No one believes that will take long.

The disposition of European Turkey and the Dardanelles is a question brought suddenly to the front by the armistice which has ended Turkey's career as an ally of Germany. One thing is regarded here as virtually certain—it will never again be under the domination of Turkey. Great Britain and France are determined upon this, and the American Government has voiced its approval of their position.

In some quarters the belief prevails that the Dardanelles will be internationalized, thus opening the Black Sea to the commerce of the world and giving Russia an outlet to the Mediterranean.



General Electric Co., Pittsfield, Mass.
M. M. Thrane, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

You think well of
Sunshine Biscuits
Seth Thomas Clocks
Eastman Kodaks
Porosknit Underwear
Colgate Soaps

They think well of Turner—he builds for all of them.

TURNER Construction Co

BUSY men of the custom tailor habit, are now saving the time of tedious "tryons" with Croydon Clothes—the counterpart of the finest custom tailored clothes—but ready for immediate service.

Croydon Garments are tailored by Hickey-Freeman.

CROYDON LTD.
7 EAST 44TH STREET
Next to Delmonico's

6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no dangerous or deleterious substance.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
Frederick N. Whitley, Inc.
Engineers and Contractors.
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Sending Christmas Money Overseas

THIS Company offers its facilities, without charge, to those who desire to send Christmas money to soldiers and others in service overseas. The money can be deposited with us and will be transmitted to our London, Paris, or Tours Offices, for delivery abroad.

There is no charge whatever for remittances sent by mail. For remittances sent by cable, a charge is made to cover the cost of cabling. Remittances should be made, if possible, before November 15.

Our Overseas Service Division gives its entire attention to the banking requirements of Americans "over there," and will welcome your inquiries.

Our booklet, "War-Time Service Over There," which describes in detail the various banking arrangements available to those going overseas, will be sent on request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE
Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE
Madison Ave. & 60th St.

LONDON OFFICES
32 Lombard Street, E. C.
5 Lr. Grosvenor Pl., S. W.

PARIS OFFICE
Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
TOURS OFFICE
Rue Etienne Pallu, 7

Capital and Surplus $50,000,000 Resources over $600,000,000

OUR BIG GUNS POUND VITAL ENEMY LINE

American Forces Within 13 Miles of the Great Longuyon-Sedan System of Railroad.

DETERMINED TO SMASH IT

Germans See Their Peril and Are Turning All Southern Lorraine Into a Trench System.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 29.—Long range, big calibre American guns are again shelling the important German communication system running through Longuyon, Montmedy, Sedan and Mezières. It is this system through Luxembourg that forms one of the two gateways between Germany and the German Army, the other clearing through Liége.

The main line of the Longuyon-Sedan system runs through Montmedy, and this line up to Sedan is now the target of our giant rifles.

Anyone familiar with the destructive power of big guns knows what will happen when the mammoth shells from these guns fall on a roadbed. It may fairly be said that the work of destruction of the most important artery of the German Army is now under way. To protect this road the Germans have thrown the best of their army against the Americans moving northward on the Meuse front. This has cost the enemy nearly 100,000 men so far.

The distance of our front line from the railroad is now some thirteen miles. This means that an advance of a few more miles will bring the road within accurate range of 155's, of which we have hundreds available for making sure the cutting of the German communication system. However, it should be stated that there is not the slightest doubt that every foot of this advance will be most bitterly contested by the anxious boche. Order after order has been captured calling on the German soldiers to hold the Americans at all costs and to throw them back wherever advances have been made.

Outlook Heartens Our Men.

The knowledge that their advance has enabled our gunners to begin the destruction of the German transportation system greatly heartens our army and helps to compensate it for the grueling month's work against such natural obstacles and stubborn enemy fighting. It heartens the soldiers to think that at last their great effort is beginning to bear fruit.

Close watch is being kept on the effect of the fire of the big guns. No statements or speculation may now be made, but an announcement will be made in due time.

This shelling with big rifles marks the fruition of a typical American effort to do something which was said to be impossible. When the word of what big German guns were doing came to America, a certain officer conceived the idea of doing some big-league shooting on account of the United States. Rifles of the desired size and range were in America. This officer persisted in his idea until he got the guns assigned to him. They were too big to go into the hold of any available ship, and so he lashed them to the decks of ships and got them to the French ports. There he was told that their weight was too great for the French roadbeds. He insisted that he would see that payment was made for any damage, and so he unloaded the rifles.

Then he was told that they would not go through the tunnels. He fixed them so they would go through the tunnels. Against many obstacles, this officer got his guns into the battle area, where they were held until the proper time came for their use. A few days ago it was decided that the time was ripe, and the guns were hauled into position, and have now been turned loose on the big-league job.

The American Army now has a "hunch" that this persistent officer is not going to lose out.

In considering the work of these guns and the potentiality of their success one must bear in mind that the railroad line at which they are shooting is the Germans' chief shuttle line, which is used to shift troops quickly from one part of the front to another. This means that if at any time up to the present the Americans had made a drive in the region below Nancy the Germans would have used this road to shift troops there. Running through Longuyon the railroad system, in addition to running into Germany through Luxembourg, branches as the Voie de Rocade through the Metz area and down into Lower Lorraine and Alsace.

Prepare to Defend Alsace.

For a long time German newspapers and army orders have been discussing the probability of having to defend lower Lorraine or Alsace and showing that in their plans of necessity this shuttle line played a big part, for by that means troops could be brought from the western front and from the Meuse. With that line cut the troops would have to be shifted over a long route into Germany and down to Alsace. Again showing the importance attached by the Germans to this Voie de Rocade in this situation one may notice the elaborate preparations being made in lower Lorraine and Alsace against the allied advance, in which the use of the railroad line to pass armies is highly important.

The [illegible] of Metz and southward is being transformed into a great intrenched camp. For three months vast efforts have been put forth to build new defenses, even the use of women to dig trenches.

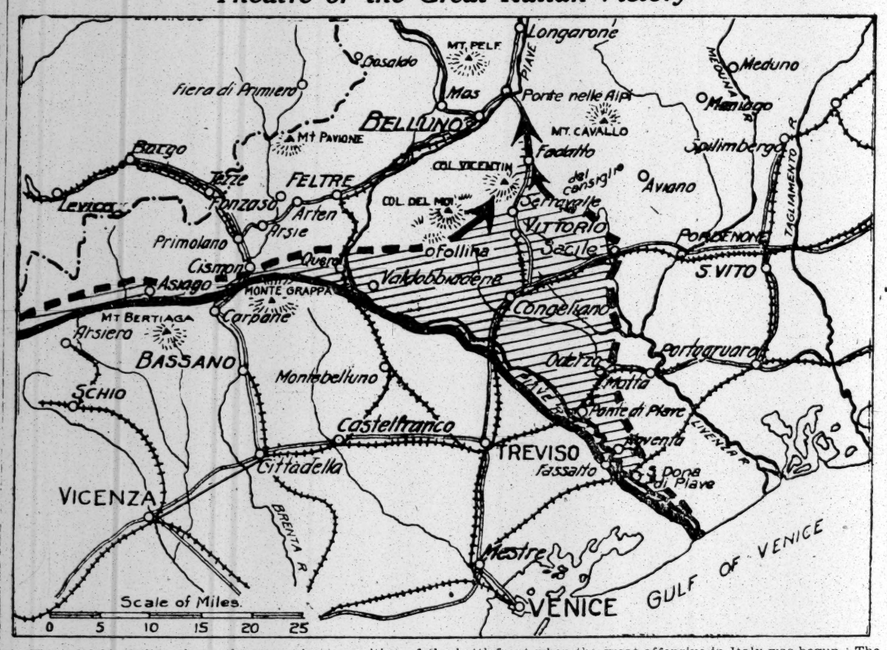
In the territory between Pont à Mousson and Auricourt in the region north of the Seille River large preparations have been made. Between Château-Salins and Moyenvic no less than five systems of parallel trenches have been dug. Two more lines have been mapped out further back. A double system of dugouts and machine gun emplacements has been built. Another system has been organized defending the heights of Juvelise and Donnelay, passing near Bourdenoy, following the southern edge of Mezières Wood and reaching to the heights of Foulcroy east of Agricourt.

This system is protected by electric wires, and the current is furnished by high tension generators. The purpose of these lines is to protect the road to Château-Salins, Morhange, and Saarbourg. In addition a great reserve zone has been created in Lorraine north of the fortified district of Metz and stretching across some forty kilometers, from which all civilians are barred.

My purpose in giving these details is to repeat that the German lines in Southern Lorraine and Alsace are now as thinly held as was the line between the Aisne and the Meuse when the Americans attacked on Sept. 26. The Germans, using their Voie de Rocade, rushed some fifteen extra divisions in two days in front of Pershing's men. Should the Germans be called on to defend Southern Lorraine or Alsace without their important system running through Mezières—in other words, if it should have been cut by American guns—their situation would be much more difficult.

In the meanwhile the big guns are bombing away with America's best brand of peace propaganda.

Theatre of the Great Italian Victory



The solid black line shows the approximate position of the battlefront when the great offensive in Italy was begun. The shaded area to the broken line shows the advance made by the Allies at latest advices. After the capture of Vittorio on Tuesday cavalry dashing up the highway reached Pontenelle Alpi, (see arrows,) thus cutting the railroad which furnished the only practical supply line to the Austrian troops in the eastern mountain area, and dividing the Austrian armies squarely in half. The Austrian troops in all the region east of the Piave are in full flight toward the Tagliamento River.

50,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN, ARMY SPLIT

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

Division and the 7th and 23d British Divisions have advanced without relief to their final objective.

The Royal Air Force has again today done excellent work.

British and Italian troops operating on the Asiago Plateau have entered Camporovere (northeast of Asiago) and captured the heights of Mocatz. The number of prisoners taken by the Tenth Army has increased to more than 12,000.

The occupation of Asiago by the British troops was announced in an earlier report from the British War Office covering the operations early Wednesday. This statement read:

The advance continued this morning. The Tenth Army has reached a line two miles east of Ormelle, the western edge of Lutrano, Albina, Codogne, and Vendemiano, and is continuing the advance. In yesterday's operations the yeomanry captured more than 200 prisoners.

The Third Army has crossed the Piave south of the Tenth Army. The advance of the Eighth and Twelfth Armies is proceeding rapidly. Vittorio has been occupied by the Eighth Army.

Aviators report that the airdromes at Tausne and Pordenone and the ammunition dumps at Sacile are burning. A mass of hostile infantry, estimated at 10,000, was attacked from the air this morning in the neighborhood of Sacile and scattered.

British troops commanded by the Italian General Pennilla have entered Asiago.

Vienna's Version of the Battle.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following communication concerning the operations on the Italian front:

In the Italian theatre there has been only minor fighting activity on the Tyrolean front. Between the Brento and the Piave fresh and superior enemy forces attacked Monte Asolone and Monte Pertica. Our troops, with unexampled and soldierly faithfulness, brought all the enemy's efforts to naught.

On the Venetian Plains, the British and Italians thrust further forward. By using all their fighting means they succeeded appreciably in extending the points at which they had broken through north and south of Montello.

In the Alano basin our detachments were pressed back, but other enemy attacks against our key positions broke down with heavy losses.

POILUS RESOLVED ON FULL VICTORY

"Won't Stop Hammering the Boches Until They Are Smashed or Surrender."

A HERO OF VERDUN SPEAKS

Says the French Army Is a Unit in Demanding Justice for Germany's Crimes.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES.—Oct. 31.—"We won't stop hammering the boches until they are smashed or surrender." The speaker was a typical Poilu, a bearded, battle-stained sergeant of Territorials, attached by his own request to an active regiment since the battle of Verdun. He was decorated with the Military Medal and the War Cross with three palms.

"God knows," he continued, "that I want to return to my family and farm in Auvergne, but after what I have seen of boche methods of warfare, with all that implies, I realize that we must break them utterly before laying down the sword. My comrades think the same. In the whole French army you wouldn't find ten men to approve a peace in which the boche escaped the justice that must be done to him."

Even now it is possible that there are people in America, who do not realize what filthy, inhuman swine the Germans have proved themselves in France. But the French soldiers know, and no political sophistries about a distinction between the boche soldiers and their masters will weaken the French resolve to make an end of German military doctrine. Foch is as determined as any of his subordinates.

For the moment, despite the far-sighted pessimism of Ludendorff in the first week of October, the German army manages to hold its ground with desperate and expensive counterattacks. But no respite will be allowed the enemy. Unless complete surrender comes new blows will fall, each more deadly than the last, until Ludendorff's prophecy of disaster is fulfilled.

ABOLISHES THE BUREAU LUDENDORFF CREATED

German Army Headquarters Suppresses the Instrument That Assured His Supremacy.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The Cologne Gazette announces that the political department at Supreme Army Headquarters has suppressed the department created by General Ludendorff, former First Quartermaster General, for the purpose of holding all the threads in his own hands.

Prince Maximilian, the German Imperial Chancellor, has signed a decree intrusting Mathias Erzberger, as Deputy Imperial Chancellor, with control of the War Press Department, according to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin.

The German Government has suspended the liquidation of all French-owned businesses in Alsace-Lorraine, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The Interparty Committee of the Reichstag, the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin says it understands, is debating the question of calling to account the statesmen responsible for the failure of the German peace movements late in 1916 and at the beginning of 1917.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—A request was made by the Socialist members of the German Reichstag on Tuesday that the Ministry obtain the Emperor's consent to a change in the article of the Constitution which gives him the right to make war and peace. One of the secretaries announced in the House on Wednesday that he had been authorized to declare that the Emperor in nowise opposed the change.

GERMAN PAPER ISSUES REACH COLOSSAL SIZE

Government Forced to Put Out 5,500,000,000 Marks of It Since July 1.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The President of the German Reichsbank, addressing a meeting of the committee, referred to what he described as unfounded rumors of a moratorium and of the inability of the savings banks to meet their liabilities, which led to public hoarding of money.

As a result of this, he added, the Reichsbank had been obliged since July 1 to issue nearly 5,500,000,000 marks in new paper currency.

The Reichsbank, he declared, would by drastic measures get the better of this difficult situation.

CAPTURES 19 GERMANS AND GETS WAR CROSS

Pershing Rewards Kansas Hero and Other Soldiers for Gallantry in Action.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and soldiers for the acts of extraordinary heroism described after their names:

Lieutenant Charles A. Shaw, Co. E, 353d Infantry, deceased.—For extraordinary heroism in action during the offensive against the St. Mihiel salient, on Sept. 12-13. He personally led his platoon under heavy machine-gun fire into the undamaged enemy wire, so inspiring his platoon that, regardless of heavy losses, the machine-gun nest was neutralized. Lieutenant Shaw was killed one minute after his platoon had accomplished its mission. Next of kin: W. A. Shaw, brother, Weatherby, Mo.

Second Lieutenant A. F. Bonnalie, Pilot, Air Service.—For extraordinary heroism in action near Bruges, on Aug. 13. This officer led two other machines on a long photographic mission over the area north of Bruges. Over Thourout they were attacked by six enemy planes. While heavily engaged Lieutenant Bonnalie saw one of his machines in difficulty and trying to make our lines with an enemy plane close at his tail. Regardless of his own danger from the remaining planes, he dived to the assistance of the crippled plane. Taking advantage of his preoccupation, several enemy planes attacked him from the rear; but, in spite of this rear attack, he drove off the enemy plane and allowed the damaged plane to land within our lines. Half of Lieutenant Bonnalie's tail plane was shot away, but with his observer fighting off the enemy from the rear, they regained our lines and, with the elevator control shot through, made a landing. Home address: Mrs. H. T. Bonnalie, mother, 2,521 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Corporal Frank Smith, Co. K, 166th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of St. Mihiel, on Sept. 12. While advancing in the assault line he spied a German about to open fire with a machine gun, which would have taken in enfilade his entire platoon. He killed the gunner with a single rifle shot. The other three of the machine gun crew fled; but he pursued them alone, cut them off from the rear, and captured all three. Later, in the same village he captured, singlehanded, sixteen of the enemy in one group. His quick decision, excellent marksmanship, and absolute fearlessness were of the greatest value in overcoming the enemy's resistance. Home address: William P. Smith, father, Gate City, Kan.

Private Howard D. Jillson, Co. F, 309th Infantry.—For extraordinary heroism in action in Bois de Hailbat, northeast of Jaumy, on Sept. 17. Although suffering from illness, he volunteered as runner and repeatedly carried messages across heavily shelled areas, displaying the greatest courage and coolness. Home address: Mrs. Jane Jillson, mother, Youngstown, N. Y.

Recommend the Award of the Medal of Honor to **Private George Dilboy**, deceased, Co. H, 103d Infantry.—For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy, on July 18, near Belleau. After his platoon had gained its objective along a railroad embankment, Private Dilboy, accompanying his platoon leader to reconnoitre the ground beyond, was suddenly fired upon by an enemy machine gun from 100 yards. From a standing position on the railroad track, fully exposed to view, he opened fire at once, but failing to silence the gun, rushed forward with his bayonet fixed, through a wheat field toward the gun emplacement, falling within 25 yards of the gun with his right leg nearly severed above the knee, and with several bullet holes in his body. With undaunted courage, he continued to fire into the emplacement from a prone position, killing two of the enemy and dispersing the rest of the crew. Next of kin: Antone Dilboy, father, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. If approved, request that medal be presented to next of kin and that approval be cabled.

AMERICAN AIRMEN DOWN TEUTONS 8 TO 1

Between 500 and 600 Enemy Planes Have Been Destroyed by Our Forces in Six Months.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN FRANCE WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Oct. 29.—Official records of the American Army Air Service reveal the remarkable fact that our air fighters have brought down an average of eight German fliers to each American airman lost. This is a record not equaled by any other air service.

Our fighting aviation started last April with one squadron up near Toul. This grew to four squadrons by the end of May. But America's real entrance as an air power dates from the latter part of June, when our airmen entered the Marne fighting. Roughly speaking, our air service has taken part in three large operations—first, the Marne fighting; second, the St. Mihiel battle, and third, the present struggle north of Verdun.

The reports are divided into periods of a certain length. Comparison of the figures of victories and losses of the different periods show that the ratio runs from six to one to ten to one, making a fair average of eight to one.

Up-to-date, we have brought down between 500 and 600 German planes.

It cannot be said that our wonderful ratio is due to better machines, for not always have we been equipped with the best machines as at present, when our pursuit men have an excellent French Spad. It is a mooted question as to whether the Spad or the crack boche Fokker is the better machine. There are other reasons which persuade one easily that our relative score is not due to a superior machine.

It canno; be said that our good score is due to inferior boches being against us, for our youthful fliers have time and again, as at present, been up against the best air outfits which the German army boasts.

It is the opinion of our air commanders that this excellent showing is due to the personnel of our fliers, to American nerve, and quickness, and resourcefulness.

In this connection it should be said that there are no stricter rules for confirmation of air victories than those adopted by the American Air Service. The word of an aviator that he has brought down a machine is not sufficient, nor is corroborative evidence of other aviators. If a Hun falls within our lines that is evidence enough, but if the German falls back of his own lines, additional evidence of infantry or artillery observers is demanded before the aviator is credited officially with the victory. To drive a plane down out of control is not sufficient to get a credit. It must be established that the boche plane was destroyed. These regulation requirements place the American aviation score above question.

DRIVE ENEMY BACK EAST OF COURTRAI

Allies in Belgium Overcome German Rearguards Unsupported by Artillery.

PRISONERS DESPONDENT

Austria's Plea for Separate Peace Convinces Them That Germany Is Doomed.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES, Oct. 31.—Troops of the Second British Army co-operated today with the French and Belgians on their left in driving the enemy back toward Audenarde, due east of Courtrai, on the line of the Scheldt. At the same time British forces are reported to have improved their position along the line of the Scheldt near Odomez, north of Valenciennes. Apparently the purpose of the attack today was to drive the enemy off some rising ground so that the French could advance with greater ease.

North of the village of Anseghem there was an encounter with a German trench mortar battery which fired fiercely at the advancing troops, and this was destroyed with the help of several French tanks, whose crews manoeuvred with the utmost gallantry.

The enemy is not strong in artillery on this part of the front, having drawn back most of his guns behind the Scheldt around Audenarde; but he is firing for harassing purposes with long-range high-velocity shells. He has also been using a large number of gas shells against the villages within the British forward lines, the result being that many poor people, mostly women and children, have been badly gassed, and some of them are dying now in the field hospitals.

The enemy's strength in defense is due almost entirely to his machine gunners acting as rearguard screens, and they are fighting hard because they have been told by army orders that if they yield ground now they will not gain an armistice. The prisoners taken today, however, are deeply depressed because they have heard of Austria's plea for a separate peace and know that Germany is now abandoned and cannot fight on alone.

American troops were engaged with the French this morning in this fighting outside of Audenarde and have done well.

ALLIES IN BELGIUM MAKE BIG GAINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

driven down, establishes a record for one day.

This was accomplished with proportionately small loss. Eighteen of our machines are missing.

The French War Office communication issued tonight says:

During the course of the day very violent engagements took place on the west slopes of the St. Fergeux Plateau, (northwest of Château-Porcien,) which turned to our advantage and enabled us to take 120 additional prisoners.

Aviation—On Oct. 30 aerial observers, in reconnoitering expeditions, brought back important reports. Many fires were observed in the region of Marle and Montcornet. Seventeen enemy planes were brought down or seen to fall in a damaged condition, and one balloon was burned. Our bombing machines dropped 26,850 kilos of projectiles on the railway stations at Longuyon, Mezières, Hirson, Dommary-Baroncourt, Spincourt, Launois, Chimay, Montecornet, and Vervins, as well as on cantonments and bivouacs in the region of Chaumont-Porcien and Montcornet.

Following is the text of the French day communiqué:

The artillery activity has been rather lively on the Oise front. At the end of the day yesterday the Germans counterattacked violently west of St. Fergeux. The French maintained their positions.

In the last two days the number of prisoners taken by the French Fifth Army has reached 1,453, including a Colonel of cavalry and three chiefs of battalions.

BERLIN HAS GOOD REPORTS.

Official Bulletin Says Allies Were Repulsed on Three Fronts.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via London.)—The repulse of violent attacks delivered by the French yesterday in the region south of the Oise River is reported by German Army Headquarters in its day official statement. Tentative attacks by the Belgians on the Flanders front were stopped, the statement adds. There was an increase of the artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse (the American front.)

The text of the day statement reads:

Near Somergem and on the Lys partial attacks by the Belgians were repulsed. South of the Scheldt and of the forest of Mormal there have been intermittent artilery duels and infantry engagements.

An enemy attack against the canal sector south of Catillon broke down.

South of the Oise we repulsed violent attacks by the French in the early hours of the morning. East of Landifay (south of Guise) the enemy's attacks, which were repeated several times until evening after renewed artillery fire and in which numerous tanks were brought into action, were repulsed. Wherever the enemy succeeded temporarily in obtaining a footing in our lines he was thrown back by our counterattack.

On the battlefield between Nizy-le-Comte and the Aisne the artillery activity continued lively. Northwest of Herpy renewed strong attacks by the enemy were repulsed in the evening.

On both banks of the Meuse the artillery activity increased.

Aviation.—There was particularly lively activity yesterday. We shot down fifty-eight enemy airplanes and two captive balloons.

EVACUATION SAFE AS GERMANS PLAN IT

Berlin's Idea Is That of a Neutral Zone Between the Hostile Armies.

MAURICE WARNS THE ALLIES

Cites German Press Comment to Show the Necessity for Absolute Guarantees.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—While we are waiting for the Allied Governments to put forward the terms of the armistice which they decide to impose upon Germany it may prevent disappointment if we have before us the views expressed in Germany upon her peace proposals. The offer to evacuate the territory of the Allies in occupation by her armies, is in appearance an open confession of defeat by Germany. It would mean the abandonment of the pawns now in her hands, while leaving us in possession of all the German Colonies and of large stretches of territory of Germany's allies. The offer was not accompanied by any reservation, and it is preposterous to suppose that the Allies would agree to any limitation upon the power of the French and Belgian Governments to resume at once full control over the whole of their countries and to move troops up to the frontier of Germany.

It pointed out at the time when the German note was received that this alone would allow us to keep a pistol at Germany's head, and that the moral effect of the presence of our bombing squadrons on the German frontiers might well be decisive. The population of the great towns of Germany would hardly permit themselves to be exposed to the danger of constant air raids, if they intended to continue the struggle, while it would be within our power to disorganize the industries of Lorraine and of the Rhine Valley to an extent which would make it almost impossible to keep the German armies supplied with munitions.

Safe Evacuation, German Style.

It now appears from the German press that the German Government has no intention of placing such guarantees in our hands, and that their interpretation of the term "evacuation" is very different to ours. On Oct. 13, the following inspired paragraph appeared in the Lokal Anzeiger:

"It will help not a little to quiet the anxiety of our people to know that before sending their answer to President Wilson our Army Command first made a special investigation of all the military necessities involved in the event of our enemies being unable to come to an agreement with us; so that we can rest assured that the Fatherland will not be endangered when the evacuation takes place."

On Oct. 14, the Kölnische Zeitung contains a very similar statement; and on the same day the Berliner Zeitung Am Mittag is more explicit. On Oct. 15, Baron von Ardenne, who is known to be in close touch with German Headquarters, said in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"If the enemy countries were to move into the liberated territory they would immediately impinge on our boundaries, and the latter would then be exposed to the very danger which the German invasion of France in 1914 had so happily removed. It, therefore, seems obvious that the enemy troops will not occupy the ground we have evacuated, and that the country we leave will in the first instance remain a neutral zone. The gradual evacuation also must not be disturbed by any kind of fighting."

Von Ardenne returns to the charge in the Berliner Tageblatt of Oct. 25, and says: "It appears to go without saying that the territory voluntarily evacuated by Germany will not be occupied by the enemy, but remain a neutral zone till the eventual peace."

Absolute Guarantees Essential.

The complete unanimity of opinion in the German press on this matter is an indication of some of the difficulties which stand between us and peace. It also shows very clearly why we must have absolute guarantees in our hands before there can be any cessation of hostilities. The Germans' interpretation of evacuation is a means of getting their armies out of an embarrassing situation and of placing them in a position where they would rest, refit themselves, and establish fresh Hindenburg lines for the defense of Germany, 150 miles shorter than their present front. It is very easy to see why such proposals are made, and it is also easy to see that it is part of a game of the Militarists to gain time.

The Prussian autocrats are fighting for their lives, and while their position is weakened by the collapse of Ludendorff and the Extremists, it is still a long step from their point of view to ours. Doubtless they are hoping that the publication of the Allied terms will rally the German people round them. Meantime the moral for us is that we must allow no anticipation of an early peace to interfere in any way with the vigorous prosecution of the war. The plain fact is that Germany as a whole recognizes that she cannot win, and is anxious to end the war. But there is very clear evidence that there is a large and powerful party in Germany which believes that by dangling the prospect of peace before us our determination to end the war in such a way as to break Prussian militarism forever will be weakened, that the Allies may quarrel among themselves and the Prussian Junkers escape payment for their crimes.

Our prime object for the present must be to avoid playing into the hands of that party.

FRANKLIN SIMON

Banister Shoes *for* Men

THE KING PIN PROPOSITION IN FINE SHOES

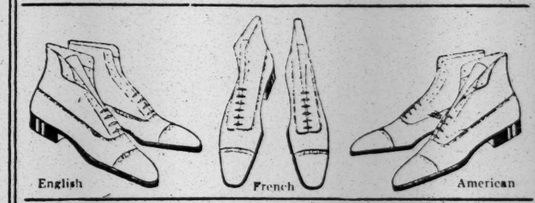
Like the U. S. Marines Banister Shoes had a reputation before the War started

And pursuing the comparison further, both are still adding lustre to past achievements. The Banister Shoe is unqualifiedly the finest shoe made at the price. And in any one of our special models it is finer than ever, for we have added to its *familiar quality*, the distinction of *unfamiliar lines*.

Same quality as last season
Same prices as last season
And bigger variety than ever

Men's Banister Shoes $9.50
in plain leather

Men's Banister Shoes 11.00
with combination uppers



Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE
Men's Shops—2 to 8 West 38th St.—Street Level

Trading To-day for To-morrow

Livingston told of the natives in Africa offering a big price for a book he was reading. They did not comprehend reading and thought the book, at which he gazed so long, must be "eye medicine."

Each generation we read more, and transact more business by means of the printed word.

Advertising as we know it to-day is a new business—some art and some science. But the principal is basic and very simple.

Given a good product of wide appeal, then an attractive, honest and repeated description in reputable publications; the public reads, tries, and if satisfied, continues as consumer.

The principal of advertising is as simple as reading was to Livingston.

Time and repetition are of the greatest importance.

Advertise to-day for to-morrow. There will always be a to-morrow in time of peace or time of war.

And in war or peace, we like best those we know best.

Advertising space in the Butterick publications is for sale by accredited advertising agencies.

Butterick—*Publisher*
The Delineator
Everybody's Magazine

A good desk deserves a good light; so do your eyes. Emeralite is practical and popular because it is more than a desk lamp—it is "eye-insurance." An Emeralite at 30 means better eyes at 60.

At office supply and electrical stores or write for booklet showing Emeralite for every purpose.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 36 Warren St., N.Y.

L A P E L S

THE CAPITALLY TURNED-OUT LAPELS CONTRIBUTE PROMINENTLY TO THE CHARM OF THE BUSINESS JACKET ILLUSTRATED. HOWEVER, IT IS THE EASE THROUGH WAIST AND SHOULDERS RESULTING FROM PLIANT TREATMENT WHICH WILL BE MOST LIBERALLY WELCOMED BY THE PRACTICAL MAN.

$40 to $60

Skirts may be had to order or for immediate service

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

Buy a Liberty Bond

FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

653 CASUALTIES IN THE ARMY AND 21 IN THE MARINES REPORTED BY PERSHING

74 Dead and 579 Wounded in Army; 1 Killed and 15 Missing in Marines

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department gave out two casualty lists for the army today and one casualty list for the Marine Corps.

The army lists contain 653 names, bringing the total for the army up to 60,166. The Marine Corps list contained 21 names, bringing the total casualties for that branch of the service up to 3,902. The total casualties for the army and marines is now 64,158.

The army lists issued today contained the names of 25 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 2 died of accident and other causes, 36 died of disease, 67 wounded severely, 402 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 110 wounded slightly.

The Marine Corps list contained the names of 1 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 2 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 15 missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Oct. 31.	Total.
Killed in action	10,564	25	10,589
Lost at sea	623	..	623
Died of wounds	3,976	11	3,987
Died of accident and other causes	1,176	2	1,178
Died of disease	3,503	36	3,539
Total	19,842	74	19,916
Wounded	33,445	579	34,024
Missing, including prisoners	6,226	..	6,226
Total	59,513	653	60,166

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	52	1,250
Wounded	76	2,347
In hands of enemy	..	32
Missing	..	234
Total	128	3,863
Total		3,991

(One marine wounded previously reported missing and two marines reported for duty previously reported missing are covered in today's list of marine casualties and the corrections made in the totals.)

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident and Other Causes.	Gen. General.
(DD) Died of Disease.	Col. Colonel.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.	Maj. Major.
(DW) Died from Wounds.	Capt. Captain.
(KA) Killed in Action.	Lt. Lieutenant.
(LS) Lost at Sea.	Sgt. Sergeant.
(MA) Missing in Action.	Corp. Corporal.
(P) Prisoner.	Bgl. Bugler.
(RD) Returned to Duty.	Mch. Mechanic.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.	Wagn. Wagoner
(WS) Wounded Severely.	Mus. Musician.
(WU) Wounded (Degree Undetermined.)	Hrs. Horseshoer

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED OCT. 31.

NEW YORK CITY.

ALPERIN, CHARLES; Mrs. F. Alperin, 844 Howe St.—(WU)
ASTROVE, JOSEPH; A. Astrove, 1,239 Boston Rd.—(WL)
BACK, CHARLES; Mrs. C. Back, 12 Dashby Court, Rockaway Beach.....(WU)
BAIER, F. J.; Mrs. K. Smith, 109 Meeker Av., Bklyn.—(WU)
BANTA, H. A.; Mrs. E. Banta, 90 Jefferson Av., Maspeth.....(WL)
BERNHOLTZ, HARRY; J. Bertnholtz, 232 Cherry St.—(WL)
BEYER, J. W.; Mrs. J. Beyer, 150 Hoyt St., Bklyn..(WU)
BIANCO, MATTHEW; V. Bianco, 456 Hicks St., Bkn.—(WU)
BISCHON, I.; Mrs. L. Bischon, 16 East 113th St.—(WU)
BLACKWELL, J. M.; G. E. Blackwell, 42 E. 81st St.—Lt.....(WL)
BREESLER, W. V.; Mrs. E. K. Breesler, 433 Lorimer St., Bklyn.....(WU)
BRODERICK, M. J.; P. Broderick, 10 Floyd St., Bkn.—(WU)
BROWNE, J. J.; Miss A. Browne, 388 52th St., Bkn.—(WU)
BYRNES, J. J.; Mrs. M. J. Hanlon, 2,437 Valentine Av.—Sgt.....(WU)
CACCIOTTI, S.; S. Cacciotti, 232 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.....(WU)
CANNON, J. S.; Mrs. D. Cannon, 349 Pulaski St., Bklyn.....(WU)
CARMODY, PAUL; Mrs. M. Carmody, 1,519 Dean St., Bklyn.....(WL)
CASTLE, C. B.; J. J. Castle, 176 Union St., Bklyn.—Corp.....(WU)
CATALDO, B.; B. Cataldo, 202 E. 104th St.....(WU)
CONLEY, A. F.; Mrs. M. Conley, 111 W. 90th St.—Corp.....(WU)
CONNOR, F. P.; Mrs. A. Connor, 874 Myrtle Av., Bkn.(WU)
COOPER, A. D.; Mrs. A. Cooper, 608 Prospect Pl., Bklyn.....(WU)
CORDI, C.; Mrs. T. Cordi, 2,808 50th St., Bklyn.—(WU)
CUNNINGHAM, H.; Mrs. A. Gorusch, 601 W. 172d St.(WU)
DAVIDMAN, L.; Mrs. T. Davidman, 2,066 Arthur Av.(WU)
DOOLEY, J. L.; Mrs. M. M. Dooley, 785 E. 10th St., Bklyn.....(WU)
DRURY, T. S.; T. Drury, 286 Bedford Av., Bklyn...(WU)
EACONO, S.; Mrs. A. Eacono, 1 Corlear St.....(WU)
EHRLE, GUSTAVE; Mrs. Ehrle, 1,726 Gates Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
ENGLE, A. L.; Mrs. A. I. Engle, 154 East 84th St.—(WU)
ESSEX, W. J.; Mrs. M. Essex, 412 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
FAHNESTOCK, S. A.; Mrs. E. B. Fahnestock, 14 E. 76th St.—Capt.....(WL)
FALKOWSKY, NATHAN; L. Heller, 368 Broadway, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
FARBER, W. M.; Mrs. L. L. Farber, 608 McDonough St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
FINKELSTEIN, N.; H. Finkelstein, 401 Grand St..(WU)
FITZSIMMONS, JAMES; Mrs. A. Fitzsimmons, 888 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
FOLSTEIN, I. L.; C. Folstein, 748 East 5th St.....(WU)
FRIEDBERGER, SIDNEY; G. Friedberger, 572 E. 166th St.—Corp.....(WU)
FORKEL, HERMAN; W. Forkel, 39½ 5th Av., Long Island City.....(WU)
GALLAGHER, A. J.; Mrs. M. Gallagher, 352 St. Nicholas Av.....(WS)
GIGLIO, FRANK; R. Giglio, 35 Front St., Bklyn.....(WU)
GILLESPIE, A. J.; Mrs. F. D. Gillespie, 251 W. 81st(WU)
GRANT, DAVID; A. Grant.....(WU)
HABEL, S. P.; A. J. Habel, 322 75th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HAMMEL, J. E.; Mrs. J. Hammel, 910 Columbus Av.—Sgt.....(WU)
HARKINS, J.; Mrs. M. Harkins, 298 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HARRIS, L. G.; Mrs. M. Harris, 283 6th Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HEALY, GEORGE; Mrs. M. Healy, 599 Monroe St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
HERBERT, E. V.; Mrs. M. Herbert, 1,460 77th St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
HETZEL, P. H.; Mrs. E. Fricks, 246 Madison St., Brooklyn.....(WL)
HUTTNER, L.; Mrs. A. Huttner, 40 Eldridge St.....(WU)
ITZLER, ABRAHAM; L. Itzler, 908 Sutter Av., Bkn.(WU)
KELLY, T. P.; Mrs. C. Callan, 188 Amsterdam Av..(WU)
KENNEY, J. M.; Mrs. M. Kenney, 150 W. 101st St...(WU)
KLEIN, F.; Mrs. K. Klein, 1,099 Sutter Av. B'klyn..(WU)
KLEINMAN, I.; Sam Kleinman, 202 Rivington St.....(WU)
KLEMM, J. H.; Mrs. L. Klemm, 1,328 Sterling Place, Brooklyn—Mch.....(WU)
LAWRIE, S.; Mrs. T. Lawrie, 582 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
LEE, E. C.; Mrs. C. Lee, 862 Pacific St., Bklyn—Corp.(WS)
LEHING, F. W.; Mrs. Lehing, 306 E. 97th St.—Corp.(WU)
LEMKE, A. R.; Mrs. M. M. Lemke, 48 Centre Av., New Rochelle—Sgt.....(WU)
LENAHAN, G.; P. J. Lenahan, 796 3d Av.....(WU)
LEO, SAL; Frank Leo, 214 115th St.—Sgt.....(WU)
LORIA, A.; Miss V. Loria, 20 Jordan Av., Brooklyn(WU)
LYNCH, A. J.; Mrs. A. Ilgin, 276 Kingston Av., Bklyn.(WU)
LYNCH, F. A.; A. E. Lynch, 138 4th Pl., Brooklyn...(WL)
MAGER, E. A.; A. R. Mager, 13 Boerum Av., Flushing.(WU)
MAGUIRE, A.; J. Maguire, 333 Marion St., Bklyn—Corp.(WL)
MARX, R.; Mrs. L. D. Marx, 1,155 Park Av—Lt.....(WL)
MATTHEWS, P. J.; Mrs. M. J Sullivan, 659 Carroll St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WL)
McCANN, R. J.; Mrs. M. T. McGann, 311 W. 118th St.—Corp.....(WU)
McNAMARA, J. A.; Mrs. M. McNamara, 85 Barclay St.(WS)
MONAGHAN, J. V.; Mrs. C. Monaghan, 86 Herbert St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
MORGAN, J. F.; Mrs. P. J. Morgan, 1,308 Dean St., Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
NASH, F. D.; Mrs. D. Nash, 223 83d St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
NIVEN, A. W.; J. W. Niven, 315 Cumberland St., Bklyn.(WS)
NOLE, C.; Mrs. M. Nole, 442 E. 115th St.....(WS)
NORTON, T. J.; Mrs. C. Norton, 237 W. 109th St.....(WL)
NOVINSKY, PHILLIP; Mrs. Novinsky, 181 Throop Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
OLSEN, F. O.; Mrs. K. Olsen, 242 Baltic St. Bklyn...(WS)
ORITZ, E. N.; Mrs. E. Oritz, 23 Arlington Av. Mariners Harbor.....(WS)
PAGLIICA, ANTONIO; H. Pagluca, 446 W. 23d St...(WS)
PATTI, PETER; A. Patti, 694 2d Av.....(WU)
PEDERSEN, H. A.; Mrs. M. Pedersen, 1,071 37th St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
PETTIT, PATRICK; W. Conroy, 432 W. 42d St.....(WS)
PHILLIPS, JOHN; J. Phillips, 213 50th St., Bklyn...(WU)
PHILLIPS, T. H.; H. M. Phillips, 9 Lennox Road, Brooklyn.....(WU)
PLAZZA, J. W.; A. F. Plazzi, 280 Bloomingdale Rd., Pleasant Plains, Staten Island—Corp.....(WL)
PIZZIRUSSO, A.; R. Fiamia, 620 President St., Bklyn.(WU)
PLONSKI, B. T.; Plonski, 734 8th Av., Astoria.....(WU)
POUCHER, W. R.; Mrs. I. S. Poucher, 65 Macon St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
PRIEFER, W. H.; E. Priefer, 203 South St.....(WL)
PUTZ, F. W.; Mrs. L. Putz, 219 Kingsland Av. Bklyn.(WU)
RANFTLE, THOMAS; Mrs. A. Ranftle, 320 Hamilton St., Long Island City.....(WL)
RAPKIN, LOUIS; Mrs. R. Bagner, 202 Hegman Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
RATTIGAN, MICHAEL; P. Rattigan, 1,958 3d Av...(WL)
RATZ, W. G.; A. Koch, 49 Walnut St., Brooklyn....(WU)
ROSE, R. L.; Mrs. A. Rose, 873 East 102d St.....(WL)
ROSE, SAM; L. Rosenberg, 221 Chester St., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
RYAN, F. E.; Mrs. M. Ryan, 312 West 121st St.—Sgt.(WU)
SHABSHELOWITZ, A.; H. Shabshelowitz, 531 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn—Mus.....(WU)
SHANNON, W. J. G.; D. G. Shannon, 5,807 5th Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
SHAW, H. M.; D. Shaw, 547 Claremont Parkway....(WL)
SILVESTRI, JOSEPH; Mrs. A. Silvestra, 834 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SKLAR, EMANUEL; N. Sklar, 77 East 109th St.....(WL)
SMITH, G. J.; George Smith, 101 3d St.—Bgl.....(WL)
SMITH, R. R.; Mrs. R. Smith, 1,111 Southern Boulevard—Wagn.....(WU)
STRASSLE, GEORGE; T. W. Strassle, 286 Autumn Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.....(WU)
SULLIVAN, G. F.; Mrs. L. Sullivan, 38 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.....(WU)
SWEENEY, P. J.; Sweeney, 6,766 3d Av.—Corp.....(WU)
TATE, H. J.; J. T. Tate, 34 4th Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
TICE, R. S.; Miss F. Wetzlar, 720 Avenue J, Brooklyn—Corp.....(WU)
TOMASSONI, John; B. Longo, 72 Catherine St.....(WL)
TUGENTAL, Jacob; B. Walst, 57-67 Kenmare St....(WU)
VOELKER, A.; Mrs. F. Voelker, 683 E. 133d St....(WU)
WENDELL, P. L.; Mrs. M. E. Wendell, 332 Ridgewood Av., Brooklyn.....(WU)
WOOD, M.; J. S. Wood, 172 6th Av., Brooklyn—Lt..(WU)

NEW YORK (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY.)

BANKER, W. H.; Mrs. H. B. Banker, Schenectady—Corp.....(DD)
BLENDINGER, R. H.; J. Blendinger, Ellicottville...(WS)
BOYD, E. M.; E. P. Boyd, Yonkers—Sgt.....(WL)
BRIDE, Leslie; D. Bride, Little Falls.....(WL)
BRIGGS, L. P.; W. W. Briggs, North Collins—Cook.(WU)
BURR, Leon; Mrs. E. Burr, Rochester.....(WU)
CAIRNS, Mary K.; John Cairns, Norwich—Nurse....(DD)
CHENEY, Edward; D. S. Cheney, Boylston.....(WU)
COLE, C. E.; C. F. Colf, Canandaigua.....(WU)
CUMMINGS, D. F.; Mrs. J. Cummings, Wappingers Falls—Sgt.....(WU)
DUBENDORFER, O. L.; Mrs. J. Dubendorfer, East Syracuse.....(WL)
DUFFUS, J. H.; Mrs. L. Duffus, Cedarhurst—Corp.(WU)
FICCHI, C. A.; Ficchi, Syracuse, Yonkers—Sgt...(WU)
FLACKE, F. W.; J. Flacke, Albany—Cook.....(WU)
GILLEN, J. J.; Mrs. C. Gillen, Carthage.....(WU)
GROVER, O. A.; E. Grover, Cooperstown.....(WU)
HARDIMAN, G. A.; Mrs. H. Hardiman, Lockport.....(WU)
HAVEY, F. W.; Henry Havey, Liberty.....(WU)
HEFFERNAN, G. L.; W. Heffernan, Auburn.....(WL)
HEROY, G. F.; Mrs. J. L. Heroy, Beacon—Bgl....(WL)
HESSLER, H. T.; Mrs. A. Hessler, Yonkers—Sgt...(WU)
HUCK, G. J.; Mrs. A. W. Huck, 1,223 Taylor Av., Westchester.....(WU)
HYLAND, W. R.; Mrs. E. Hyland, No. Tonawanda.(WU)
JEFFREY, T. A.; Bennett, Ticonderoga.....(WU)
JOHNSON, CHARLES; Mrs. C. Johnson, Auburn...(WL)
KEEGAN, G. J.; E. J. Keegan, Rochester.....(WL)
KERR, R.; Mrs. I. Kerr, 726 Palisade Av., Yonkers.(WS)
LINCOLN, L. D.; D. Lincoln, Port Byron—Corp....(WU)
McCARTHY, J.; Mrs. M. McCarthy, Middletown..(WU)
McGUIRE, D. F.; Mrs. J. P. McGuire, Utica.....(WU)
MAHONEY, FRANK; Mrs. E. Watkins, Utica.....(WU)
MARCILLE, E.; F. M. Marcille, Rochester—Corp....(WU)
MARLETTE, O. P.; Mrs. Marlette, Fultonville—Cp.(WU)
MUNSON, W. J.; Mrs. Eugelstaedter, Maspeth.....(WS)
PENNESEY, H. H.; Mrs. E. Hutt, Herkimer—Sgt...(WU)
PERSCH, W. C.; Alexander Persch, Buffalo.....(WU)
RAAB, W. R.; G. A. Raab, Johnsonburg.....(WU)
HERBISON, F. C.; W. Herbison, 101 Stevens Av., Mount Vernon.....(WU)
REAGAN, C.; Mrs. M. Reagan, Norfolk—Corp.....(WL)
REDMAN, SAMUEL; Mrs. E. Redman, Clifton.....(WU)
ROBINSON, LEE; Mrs. E. Robinson, 333 8th Av., Mount Vernon—Corp.....(DW)
ROSPENDA, STANLEY; L. Rospenda, Buffalo.....(WU)
ROSS, W. W. G.; Ross, R. F. D. 2, Kanona Howard.(WU)
SHEELEY, R. N.; N. H. Sheeley, Wallkill—Sgt.....(WU)
SHOMERS, H. W.; J. P. Shomers, Niagara Falls....(WL)
SICKLES, W. H.; Mrs. B. Sickles, 628 Oceanview Av., Woodhaven—Sgt.....(WU)
TOMLINS, J. J.; W. Tomlins, Beacon.....(WL)
VAN WART, J. D.; Mrs. A. Van Wart, 22 Clinton Av., Ossining—Corp.....(WU)
VEDDER, A. W. E.; Vedder, Cazenovia.....(DW)
WALZ, M. C. J.; Walz, Buffalo.....(WU)
ZITO, J. J.; F. Zito, 436 Bay St., Stapleton.....(WU)

ALABAMA.

CLAY, H. G.; Mrs. H. Clay, Piedmont.....(WU)
CROOK, D. W. A.; M. Crook, New Decatur.....(WU)
CRUSE, JIM; W. J. Cruse, Huntsville.....(WS)
EDMUNDSON, L.; Mrs. L. Edmundson, Bessemer—Capt.(WU)
GILES, NOBLE J.; R. Giles, Haleyville.....(WU)
HAYNES, DEWEY; M. W. Haynes, Anniston—Corp....(WU)
HENSON, RAY; J. W. Henson, Hawthorne—Corp....(WU)
MALONE, N. D.; T. W. Malone, Elrod.....(WU)
MICKEY, J. A.; Mrs. C. Mickey, Mobile.....(WU)
ROLLINS, WALTER; L. A. Rollins, Ashford.....(KA)
WATHEWS, WILL; A. L. Kirby, Florence—Corp....(WL)

ARIZONA.

LITTLEJOHN, O. D.; G. Littlejohn, Ray.....(WS)
MILLER, V. R.; Mrs. A. P. Miller, Williams.....(WU)

ARKANSAS.

BALDWIN, H.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, Roseville.....(KA)
BROOKS, MAT; A. Brooks, Barling.....(WU)
DODSON, D. A.; W. F. Dodson, Cavecreek.....(WU)
KING, J. F.; A. W. King, Gordon.....(DW)

CALIFORNIA.

BRAMMER, W. R.; Mrs. H. C. Brammer, San Francisco—Corp.....(WU)
CHRISTENSEN, W.; Mrs. Christensen, Oakl'd—Lt..(WS)
DE SOTO, E. B.; Mrs. E. Verley, Fresno—Corp....(WU)
PLATTS, H. C.; Mrs. H. Anson, San Fran.—Corp...(WS)
WOLFE, G.; Mrs. D. Wolfe, Fresno.....(WL)

COLORADO.

BOHNET, SHERMAN; J. Bohnet, Somerset.....(WL)
OATES, A. W.; Mrs. E. Oates, North Creede.....(WU)
PUTNAM, E. D.; Mrs. D. Putnam, Denver.....(WU)
SEARS, E.; Mrs. G. Fitzpatrick, Colibran—Corp....(WL)
WOODARD, B. S.; Mrs. L. E. Woodard, Denver—Lt. (WL)

CONNECTICUT.

ALFIERE, ANGELO; Samuel Grillo, Norwich.....(WU)
ATKINSON, L.; Mrs. W. W. Atkinson, Fair Haven—Sgt.....(WU)
BRADSHAW, H. F.; Mrs. C. J. Bradshaw, Waterbury—Mch.....(WU)
BROWN, J. H.; Mrs. L. Brown, Killingly—Corp.....(WU)
DALY, M.; Mrs. E. Daly, Andover—Corp.....(DD)
FALLS, WILLIAM; Mrs. S. Sparling, Westbrook....(WL)
FOLEY, D. L.; Thomas Foley, Hartford—Sgt.....(WU)
GOODFELLOW, J. R.; Mrs. I. Goodfellow, N. Haven.(WU)
HOWARD, E. J.; Miss M. Howard, Waterbury.....(WU)
LOUDEN, E.; Mrs. E. Louden, Greenwich.....(WU)
MARSHALL, C. E.; Mrs. K. Marshall, Greenwich...(KA)
MARTINITIS, J.; A. Martinitis, Naugatuck.....(WL)
SNYDER, W. H.; M. Snyder, Torrington.....(WU)
TEEHAN, D. F.; Mrs. B. Teehan, Waterbury.....(WU)
TURNER, E. S.; Mrs. C. Turner, Berlin—Corp.....(WU)
WOJCIECHOWSKI, J.; F. Lass, Terryville—Mch.....(WU)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HALSTEAD, A. G.; Mrs. N. Lynham, Washington.(WU)
RICHARDSON, C. H.; Mrs. E. S. Hoiden, Washing'n.(WS)

FLORIDA.

JAMES, E. B.; Mrs. L. Cantrell, Balatka.....(WU)
SANFORD, DAN; D. I. Sanford, Portland.....(DD)

GEORGIA.

BAKER, WILLIAM; Mrs. L. Baker, Register.....(DD)
CATHCART, HENRY; J. A. Cathcart, Franklin....(WU)
EDISON, CLAUDE K.; Mrs. E. J. Edison, Atlanta..(WU)
INGRAM, FLOYD; Mrs. M. B. Ingram, Americus....(DD)
PENDLEY, CHARLES; B. Pendley, Tate—Capt.....(DP)
PENNINGTON, J. H.; J. M. Pennington, Savannah..(WU)
ROBINSON, G. T.; J. B. Robinson, Spring Place..(WU)
WOOD, S. W.; Mrs. A. C. Wood, Atlanta—Corp....(DD)
WRYE, O. T.; W. S. Wrye, Alamo—Sgt.....(DW)

IDAHO.

MOORE, F. J.; Mrs. F. J. Moore, Lewiston—Corp..(WU)
PATTON, E. G.; Leon Patton, Payette.....(WS)
RANDS, J. M.; C. A. Rands, Pocatello.....(WU)

ILLINOIS.

ATWOOD, M. R.; N. J. Atwood, Stone Valley.....(WU)
BARLOW, HERMAN; J. Barlow, Chicago.....(WU)
BLINT, T. R.; Chicago.....(WS)
BRAZELL, D. L.; Mrs. M. V. Brazell, Chicago—Sgt..(WU)
COLLINS, L. P.; R. G. Collins, Sr., Chicago—Lt....(WU)
DAVEY, T. K.; Mrs. Mary C. Brown, Chicago—Sgt..(WU)
DAHL, A. L.; Mrs. J. Dahl, Pecatonica.....(WU)
DESMOND, E. P.; Mrs. K. Desmond, Chicago.....(WU)
FRESHMAN, RUBEN; Mrs. D. J. Maurer, Chicago..(WU)
FOSSELL, G. W.; Mrs. M. Fossell, Oak Park—Corp.(WU)
FREBELL, P. E.; Mrs. W. Frebell, Steger—Corp....(WU)
GAUGER, R. W.; Mrs. L. F. Gauger, Champaign....(WS)
GLEASON, F. D.; Mrs. L. A. Gleason, Aurora—Corp.(WU)
GOLDSTEIN, W.; Mrs. W. Goldstein, Chicago—Mch.(WU)
GOTTLIEB, MORRIS; Mrs. R. Gottlieb, Chicago.....(WU)
GREEN, R. J.; J. Green, Chicago.....(WU)
GROOS, L. G.; Mrs. A. Groos, Chicago.....(WU)
GOULD, G. H.; Mrs. M. L. Gould, Chicago—Capt....(WU)
HANSEN, L. H.; H. A. Hansen, Alhambra.....(WU)
HEFLIN, MAYNARD; Mrs. D. Heflin, Sandoval.....(WU)
HOLMER, ERNEST; G. Holmer, Chicago.....(WU)
HOWARD, R. P.; Joe Howard, Chicago—Corp.....(WU)
HUEBSCH, ERWIN; Mrs. M. M. Huebsch, Chicago..(WU)
JOHNSON, F. A.; Miss K. Finucane, Wheaton.....(WU)
JONES, R. D.; Mrs. A. R. Jones, Fairmount.....(WU)
KASPAR, E. J.; Mrs. J. Kaspar, Chicago.....(WU)
KEATING, W. S.; J. Keating, Chicago.....(WU)
KRENEK, JOSEPH; T. Krenek, Chicago.....(WU)
LAMAIR, L. G.; Mrs. Z. Mason, Chicago.....(WS)
LANGAN, C. P.; Miss M. Crandell, Wheaton—Corp...(DW)
LASCOE, G. W.; N. W. Lascoe, Chicago—Corp.....(WU)
LEMM, G. W.; Mrs. H. G. Lemm, Chicago—Corp....(DW)
LUDWIG, A. H.; Mrs. G. Krepke, Chicago.....(WU)
McCARTHY, G.; Mrs. C. Boesch, Chicago—Bgl.....(WU)
MACIONTEK, B.; F. Maciontek, Chicago.....(WU)
McCRAY, W. E.; Mrs. J. Porter, Chicago—Mch.....(WU)
McDONALD, D. H.; Mrs. E. Swanson, Donavan.....(WS)
MILLEN, J. N.; Mike Millen, Aurora.....(WU)
NEAL, RUEL; C. Neal, Le Roy.....(WU)
OGLE, B. W.; J. B. Ogle, Jacksonville.....(WU)
OLSON, P. J. A.; A. W. Olson, Cicero.....(WU)
PEXTEL, S.; Louis Greenberg, Chicago.....(WS)
PERFETTI, CIRO; G. Perfetti, Panama.....(WU)
PETRINI, LOUIS; J. Orsi, Geneseo.....(WU)
PETZEL, J. A.; Mrs. H. Petzel, Chicago.....(WS)
PFLASTERER, J. W., Jr.; Mrs. A. M. Pflasterer, Dansburg.....(WU)
PYZYNSKI, S. F.; Kolankiswcz, Chicago.....(WU)
SCHONHOFF, B. H.; Ben Schonhoit, E. Dubuque...(DD)
SEBASTIAN, G. E.; Mrs. M. Sebastian, Chicago....(WU)
SEVERA, J.; Mrs. A. Severa, Chicago.....(WU)
SHAVER, R.; L. S. Shaver, Alton—Sgt.....(WU)
SMITH, C. H.; Mrs. H. Smith, Rock Falls.....(WU)
STALLMAN, E. F.; Mrs. A. Stallman, Chester.....(WU)
STULGINSKI, W.; J. Stulginski, Chicago.....(WU)
TEASON, L. W.; Mrs. J. Teason, Palos Park, Ill....(WU)
VAN ZEVEREN, H. A.; Mrs. F. Van Zeveren, Chicago—Corp.....(WU)
WALSH, A. P.; Mrs. K. Walsh, Chicago.....(WU)
WEDEL, C. F.; Mrs. F. A. Albright, Chicago—Sgt...(WU)
WESSLUND, C. C.; F. E. Wesslund, Paxton—Corp....(WU)
WEIS, OTTO; Mrs. E. O. Weis, Chicago—Corp.....(WU)
WEBB, R. L.; Mrs. M. Webb, Antioch—Corp.....(WU)
WINOKUR, P. A.; Mrs. G. Winokur, Chicago.....(WU)

INDIANA.

AMBORSKI, WALTER; Mrs. J. Amborski, Otis....(WU)
GALLAGAN, W. T.; L. A. Gallagan, Logansport—Bgl.....(WU)
HAGUE, F. G.; C. C. Hague, Indianapolis.....(WU)
HAMMOND, M. E.; Mrs. J. W. Zurbuck, Ft. Wayne—Sgt.....(WU)
HAWKINS, G. B.; Mrs. F. Hawkins, French Lick...(WU)
McALISTER, O. E.; D. W. McAlister, Mellott—Corp..(WS)
MATTHEAS, THOMAS; Fred Harry, Richmond.....(WU)
NARVELLE, V.; Mrs. J. Narvelle, Greenfield.....(WU)
NILES, HARRY A.; Mrs. O. Jefferies, Mitchell.....(KA)
PALKOWSKI, J. J.; Mrs. F. Palkowski, South Bend—Corp.....(WS)
SCHAFER, ANTHONY; A. Schafer, Elwood.....(WU)
SPOOR, MILLARD; J. S. Spoor, Brooklyn.....(KA)

IOWA.

BRIGGS, NORRIS; Mrs. A. G. Briggs, Des Moines...(WS)
BLEVINS, BASIL B.; C. L. Blevins, Humeston.....(KA)
BROWN, DOWD W.; S. C. Brown, Centerville.....(WS)
CARLSON, JOHN A.; E. F. Klauser, Akron.....(WS)
FARNI, CHRISTIAN; P. C. Farni, Nevada.....(WU)
HOFFA, LLOYD L.; Mrs. S. Hoffa, Sanborn.....(WU)
JOHNSON, W. L.; L. Johnson, Bettendorf.....(WU)
O'DELL, L. E.; H. P. Timberlake, Bedford.....(KA)
OGBURN, J. R.; W. Ogburn, Monroe.....(WS)
SCHLEISMAN, J. W.; A. Schleisman, Lidderdale...(WU)
WATKINS, L.; Mrs. C. Watkins, Oskaloosa.....(WU)
WING, H. C.; Mrs. E. Wing, Maquoketa.....(WS)

KANSAS.

BROWNING, F. C.; Mrs. H. Browning, Emporia...(WL)
DUNHAM, F. V.; Mrs. P. M. Dunham, Wichita....(WU)
FISHER, VERNE; Mrs. M. A. Fisher, Perry.....(WU)
HUTTON, ALVIN; E. C. Hutton, Bushton.....(WL)
VOLLBRACHT, A.; F. C. Vollbracht, Wichita.....(WU)

KENTUCKY.

BARNETT, PRICE; Mrs. A. Barnett, Quicksand.....(WU)
CLOSE, JOHN; C. L. Close, Summersville.....(WU)
GILLIAM, R. M.; F. F. Gilliam, Dingus.....(WU)
HACKWORTH, W. J.; Mrs. I. Hackworth, Vanceburg—Corp.....(WS)
JUSTICE, J. M.; G. Justice, Pikeville.....(WU)
KIDD, WILLIAM; D. R. Kidd, McCausey.....(WU)
MEECE, ETHERAGE; John Meece, Hall.....(KA)
PETTIT, W. H.; Mrs. F. Pettit, Dawson Springs—Wgn.....(WU)
ROBERTSON, R. K.; M. Dunlap, Frankfort—Mch..(WU)
SIMPSON, JOHN; M. Simpson, Wilhoit.....(WU)

LOUISIANA.

COLEMAN, B. W.; H. A. Coleman, Hineston.....(WS)
DUNN, TOM; Miss H. Dunn, South Mansfield.....(DD)
GARCIE, JAMES; Jim Garcie, Zwolle.....(DD)
MILLARD, H. M.; Mrs. M. Peterson, Donner—Sgt...(WU)
RAMBIN, M.; Mrs. M. Rambin, Grayson.....(DD)
WHITFIELD, F.; Mrs. S. Whitfield, Bogalusa.....(DD)

MAINE.

FINN, J. G.; Miss M. E. Finn, Lewiston—Capt.....(WS)
MANSPERGER, W. M.; H. Mansperger, Lewiston...(WU)

MARYLAND.

BORACKI, JOHN; Mrs. G. Boracki, Baltimore.....(WL)
BUCKLEY, C. H.; J. E. Buckley, Baltimore—Corp..(WU)
DIGGS, J. E.; Mrs. M. Diggs, Baltimore.....(WL)
DOWNS, W. H.; Mrs. S. Downs, Baltimore.....(DD)
HAWKINS, T. E.; Mrs. H. Hawkins, Tibbitts.....(DD)
KENDALL, H. O.; W. Kendall, Cavetown.....(WU)
KORDONSKI, J. G.; Mrs. K. Kordonski, Baltimore—Mch.....(WL)
MILLER, J. E.; S. Miller, Shaft.....(WU)
WALKER, G. I.; Mrs. A. Walker, Baltimore.....(WL)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BARNES, E. R.; A. H. Barnes, West Roxbury.....(WU)
BARRY, R. H.; J. Barry, Brockton—Sgt.....(WU)
BATES, J. W.; J. Bates, Fall River.....(WU)
BLISS, W. W.; Mrs. E. M. Bliss, Seekonk.....(WU)
BURRUSS, F. K.; Mrs. L. F. Burruss, Lynn.....(DD)
CATE, A. B.; J. O. Cate, Lowell.....(WU)
CLARKE, J.; E. C. Trethewey, Ipswich.....(WU)
COAKLEY, J. F.; Mrs. M. Coakley, Somerville.....(WS)
DIBARA, MATTEO; T. Santemoni, Worcester.....(WU)
DOYLE, R. J.; Mrs. M. Doyle, Boston.....(KA)
ELLIOTT, M. J.; Mrs. C. Elliott, Forge Village....(WU)
GALANT, A. P.; Mrs. C. Gallant, Lynn.....(WU)
HARMON, F. F.; Mrs. M. Harmon, Somerville.....(WS)
HARRIS, JIM; Mrs. E. Harris, Oma.....(WU)
HERON, DAVID; Mrs. J. Heron, Ludlow.....(WU)
KENNEDY, J. C.; Mrs. S. Frost, Roxbury—Corp....(WL)
LADD, W. L.; Mrs. J. Quirk, East Boston.....(WU)
LANCTOT, N. J.; Lanctot, Granitteville.....(DD)
LANDER, HARRY; Ike Lander, Ludlow.....(WU)
LOGAN, J. B.; Mrs. M. E. Fleming, Lowell.....(WU)
MASSEY, J. J.; Mrs. B. Massey, Sheffield.....(WU)
McLOUGHLIN, J. P.; Miss N. McLoughlin, Roxbury.(DD)
NATANSON, H. H.; Mrs. B. Natanson, Dorchester..(WU)
PUZZO, G.; J. Puzzo, Lynn.....(DA)
ROGERS, J. E.; Mrs. J. Rogers, Boston—Corp.....(WL)
SNELL, G. F.; Mrs. M. Snell, Somerville.....(WU)
SUMNER, GEORGE; Mrs. B. Sumner, Waltham.....(WU)
WANIEWSKI, F.; A. Waniewski, Springfield—Corp..(WU)

MICHIGAN.

BOCK, J. A.; Mrs. A. Bock, Detroit.....(WL)
BOOZA, J. G.; Mrs. A. Booza, Detroit—Corp.....(WU)
HODGSON, F. L.; Richard Hodgson, Cassipolis.....(DD)
HOOVER, E. D.; Mrs. M. A. Hoover, Ann Arbor....(WS)
JEZOHSKI, FRANK; W. Jezorski, Detroit.....(WU)
JONES, H. A.; M. Jones, Olivet.....(WU)
KATCHIS, TOM; G. Peros, East Detroit.....(WU)
LEWANDOWSKI, STANLEY; F. Syrocki, Detroit..(WS)
LOUCH, MELVIN; Mrs. Louch, Chesaning.....(WS)
McMILLAN, J.; Mrs. L. McMillan, Detroit—Lt...(DW)
McNEIL, HOWARD; Mrs. T. Ash, Saginaw—Corp....(WU)
PELTOLA, EDWARD; Mrs. Peltola, Dodgeville.....(WS)
SMILEY, E. C.; W. W. Smiley.....(WU)
SPEARS, FRANK; Miss R. Roberts, Grand Rapids..(WL)
SULINSKI, A. D.; A. Sulinski, Temperance.....(WU)
SWARTZ, H.; Mrs. Y. Swartz, Detroit.....(WU)
THOMAS, L. M.; L. Thomas, Ann Arbor.....(WL)
WISNESKI, A. F.; W. Kiukow, Detroit.....(WU)

MINNESOTA.

ANDERSON, E. A.; Mrs. E. Anderson, Minneapolis..(WU)
BANITT, P. H.; P. Banitt, Dumbroia.....(WU)
FORD, J. E.; Mrs. M. Ford, Pre

CASSIDY BROTHERS HIT IN SAME BATTLE

Lieut. Michael Killed and Lieut. James Wounded During Engagement on Flanders Front.

VETERANS OF OLD SEVENTH

Both Were Commissioned from the Ranks—Many Casualties In 308th Regiment of Upton Division.

Lieut. Michael Cassidy, who was in the 107th Infantry of the New York Division, was killed, and Lieutenant James C. Cassidy, a brother, was seriously wounded in the same battle on the British front in France. The news of the tragedy in the Cassidy family was telegraphed by the War Department last night to John T. Cassidy of East Orange, another brother. Both officers were commissioned from the ranks of the Seventh Regiment. They both graduated from Seton Hall College.

Lieutenant Meredith Wood, wounded, is in the Headquarters Company of the 308th Infantry of the Upton Division. He is 23 years of age and is one of three brothers, all of them officers, who are fighting under General Pershing in France. He is a son of Dr. J. Scott Wood, of 172 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. In a letter to his father, Lieutenant Wood wrote that he had been in action three times and that in one engagement he and his men had penetrated into the third line trenches of the Germans. He was trained at Plattsburg and is a graduate of Williams College.

Lieutenant Claude A. Lyon, wounded, is of the Dental Corps and was wounded while serving with the 108th Machine Gun Battalion. He is a brother of Mrs. A. S. Oliver of Asbury Park. In a recent letter to his sister he wrote that two doctors and himself were the only officers of the Medical Corps left on duty with his command, all of the others being among the casualties suffered in action.

Captain Frank Rawson Potter, wounded, is the commanding officer of Co. F of the 105th Infantry of the New York Division. He is a son of Dr. Foster F. Potter of 160 West 121st Street. He served in the Spanish War with the Seventy-first Regiment. He is 40 years of age.

Lieutenant Harold L. Hemingway of the 104th Infantry of the New England Division died of wounds on Oct. 21. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hemingway of New Haven and was a Yale graduate of the Class of 1914. He was trained at Plattsburg.

Lieutenant Maurice McKnight Hill of the Aviation Section has been killed in France, according to word from Washington received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Everett Hill of 15 Bell Street, Orange. Another brother, Lieutenant Robert B. Hill, who was a member of the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in April in an airplane accident in England. Two other brothers are in the service. Lieutenant Hill was 24 years of age and was a student in the University of Pennsylvania when war was declared. He volunteered for the aviation service and was trained at Princeton.

Lieutenant Amory V. Eliot of Captain Crawford Blagden's company in the 307th Infantry has been wounded and is now in an American hospital in France. He is a son of Major and Mrs. Walter G. Eliot of this city and served with the Seventh Regiment on the border. Lieutenant Eliot was trained at Governors Island and Plattsburg. He is a graduate of Harvard and a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity.

Lieutenant Garvin Porter Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hetherington Taylor, of Montclair, has been wounded in action in France, according to a cablegram received by his parents yesterday.

Lieutenant Harold Steiner, who has been injured in an airplane accident, is a Yale graduate and well-known amateur golf player. He was among the first of the American aviators ordered overseas and is said to be back in service after six weeks in hospital. His home is in Asbury Park.

Lieutenant John G. Kempinger, wounded, is in Co. L of the 106th Infantry of the New York Division. He is 28 years of age and a son of Mrs. Caroline Kempinger of 96 Stockton Street, Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Charles G. McInnis of Co. F of the 9th Infantry has been wounded. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. McInnis of Far Rockaway. He is a graduate of Fordham University and was promoted from the ranks of the 77th Division and assigned to the Regular Army.

Sergeant Walter J. Kinkel, wounded, is in Co. B of the 308th Infantry. He is a son of John C. Kinkel of 108 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

Irving Super, dead of disease, was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Super of 134 Avenue B. He was a member of Co. D of the 16th Infantry.

Walter Ott, wounded, is a son of Louis C. Ott of Valley Stream, L. I. His brother, Harry Ott, also has been wounded. They are both in the 308th Infantry.

Sergeant John L. MacDonnell, wounded, went overseas with the 107th Infantry. His home is at 118 East Ninety-first Street.

T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, 2d, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander of 18 West Forty-eighth Street, was severely wounded in the fighting between Sept. 24 and 30. He is 20 years of age and a member of Co. K of the 107th Infantry.

Frederick C. Ware, also of Co. K of the 107th Infantry, has been wounded and is in a hospital at Bath, England. He is 19 years of age and is a son of Frederick A. Ware, a lawyer, of 291 Broadway.

Sergeant William G. Lang, wounded on Sept. 29, is a 7th Regiment veteran, and is now in a hospital in England. He is in Co. C of the 107th Infantry and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lang of 384 East 193d Street.

Frederick J. Baker, wounded, is in Co. D of the 106th Infantry. He was connected with the State Bank, at Grand and Orchard Streets, Manhattan, when Congress declared war. He is a son of Mrs. Katherine Smith of 160 Egbert Avenue, Brooklyn.

Corporal Joseph C. Anderson, wounded, is in Co. G of the 106th Infantry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson of 545 Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

Corporal Edward A. Newton, wounded, is in the Machine Gun Company of the 106th Infantry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newton of Medford, L. I.

Joseph Nolan, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Nolan of 659 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He is 21 years of age and is a member of Co. L of the 106th Infantry.

John Connell, wounded, is in Co. L of the 107th Infantry. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Connell of 188 Lincoln Street, Flushing, L. I.

Corporal James O. Vedder, who was a son of Dr. Harmon A. Vedder of 44 East Seventy-sixth Street, has died of wounds received on the Flanders front. Corporal Wedder was 20 years of age and was in Co. K of the 107th Infantry.

William Baisley, wounded in the Argonne Forest operations, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Baisley of Inwood, L. I. He is in Co. B of the 305th Infantry.

Joseph C. Couse, wounded, is in Co. K of the 107th Infantry. He is the eldest son of William J. Couse, the President of the Asbury Park Trust Co.

Sergeant William J. Shannon, wounded, is in the Headquarters Company of the 308th Infantry. His home is at 5,807 Fifth Av., Brooklyn.

Corporal Lester G. Harris, wounded, is a member of Co. F of the 106th Infantry. He is eighteen years of age and lived when he enlisted at 283 Sixth Av., Brooklyn.

Corporal Edward C. Lea, wounded on Sept. 26, is seventeen years of age, and enlisted in the New York Division the day Congress declared war. He is in Co. G of the 106th Infantry and his home is at 862 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

Corporal Sidney Lawrie, wounded, is in Co. A of the 106th Infantry. His home is at 582 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

Sergeant Charles V. Monaghan, wounded, was a student at St. John's College, Brooklyn, when he enlisted in the New York Division. His home is at 88 Herbert Street, Brooklyn.

Corporal Andrew Loria, killed, was twenty-two years of age and was in Co. I of the 305th Infantry. His parents live at 88 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

Abraham L. Ommundsen, dead of wounds, was in the Fifth Regiment of Marines. His home was at 324 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

Ferdinand Frerichs, killed on Sept. 30, was the first Sea Cliff, L. I., soldier to be killed in France. He was a graduate of the Polytechnic Preparatory Institute and was in the Twenty-seventh Machine Gun Battalion.

Corporal Charles A. Ferguson, wounded on Sept. 26, is in the 106th Infantry. His home is at 35 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

Corporal Forest A. Carpenter, wounded, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Carpenter of 55 South Eighteenth Street, Flushing. He is a member of Co. K of the 108th Infantry of the New York Division.

Edward B. Raynor, wounded, is in Co. B of the 107th Infantry. On the same day that he fell his brother, Private Clarence E. Raynor, also of the 107th Infantry, was wounded. Both are 7th Regiment veterans. They are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Raynor of 1,931 East Tenth Street, Brooklyn.

John McGrath, wounded, is a 7th Regiment veteran and is a son of James McGrath of Flushing. He is in the 107th Infantry.

POLAND WATER

Endorsed by the medical profession throughout the world

Most efficient NATURAL DIURETIC known for its wonderful stimulating effect upon the kidneys.

The largest per cent. of the poison produced in the system by fevers and otherwise has to be carried off through the action of the kidneys.

POLAND WATER

Is the purest water known, and why it does and has produced this wonderful Diuretic effect upon the kidneys has been beyond the power of the scientific world to explain.

Can be drunk in any quantity with perfect safety.

Bottled at the Spring under the most sanitary conditions.

For sale by leading grocers and druggists or at

POLAND WATER DEPOT
1180 Broadway, New York City.
Telephone Madison Sq., 4748.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Plush Motor Robes

Imported And Domestic Robes From $8.24 to $119.00

Our Usual "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

Comprised in this very attractive assortment are skin robes of Wolf, Leopard and Nutria, plaid robes, Irish fleeces, limousine plush, imitation leopard, baby lamb cloth, corduroy and others. The excellence of these robes for all outdoor comfort and wear is indisputable.

A Special Robe at $8.24

having a rubber interlining, size 50x60 inches, wind proof and durable, is exceptionally serviceable.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Bulletin —Today—

A genuine cordovan shoe, of the "exclusive" kind, stamped with our trademarked label:

SUPREMACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

which means shoe excellence in every detail. Dark wine color, long slender last, shapely and aristocratic and lithe, interlined with leather, Goodyear welted oak sole, blind eyelets, and those other touches befitting a gentleman's boot.
PRICE, $9.89

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Store Hours:
Store opens 9:45 A. M. and closes at 6:15 P.M. until further notice.

"A Thrift Stamp Is Better Than a Bullet"

It helps the soldier to fight and it teaches the purchaser to save. Unlike a bullet, it is not 'spent.' It is put away for future use." Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps for sale in our Public Service and Information Bureau, in all department stores and in hundreds of other places.

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs 49c to 79c

Handsomely designed with dotted, checked and other trim borders, tastefully harmonized with the white centre.

FRENCH VOILE HANDKERCHIEFS, $1.79

With a deep colored border and white centre. Featuring a hand-turned hem. Very exclusive.

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Hippodrome, Sunday Night, November 3—Navy Relief Society Benefit—All Star Caste

Broadway **Saks & Company** *at 34th St.*

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Beginning This Morning on the Fourth Floor—

An Extraordinary Special

Sale of Women's Fashionable Coats at $25

These coats are all from our regular stock, and until 6.15 last night were selling at much higher prices. The styles are in full and semi-belted effects, strictly tailored or embellished with large collars of Near Seal, Natural Raccoon, Muskrat or Kit Coney. The materials:

Wool Velour, Cut Bolivia, Pom-Pom, and Cashmere Burella. Sizes 36 to 48.
Five Styles Illustrated

Win the War

Early Christmas Shopping Campaign

The U.S. Government urges early Christmas shopping as a vital necessity. If you show a patriotic spirit by co-operating with the Government, more labor will be available for essential war work.

We have a most extensive stock of practical merchandise for gift purposes now ready at reasonable prices.

A Suggestion:

Pure Silk Umbrellas for Women at $3.75

A really practical gift. Mounted on 8-ribbed Paragon frame. Splendid assortment of loop and Bakelite handles some sterling silver trimmed.

We accept payments and issue Official **Liberty Receipts** on account of **Fourth Liberty Loan Coupon Books**

None Smarter Anywhere

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats

To-day and Saturday

Special $39.50

The coat illustrated has all the character and beauty of line of the most expensive models introduced.

Beautifully fashioned of Wool Velour of a superior quality, with rows of miniature tucks, smart belt, large pockets, and muffler collar of French Seal. Full lined and interlined.

Colors: Ruby, Taupe, Beaver, Brown, Navy, Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

The Newest Fur-Collared Suits for Misses

will be featured on the Second Floor To-day

Special at $39.50

Stunning belted models in Velour de Laine—a most successful material—with large collar of French Seal; simple, but very effective tailored suits in Smart Tweeds, Wool Velour, and Wool Jersey. They are the last word in distinctive suits for Misses, most reasonably priced. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Colors: Brown, Taupe, Ruby, Navy, Black

Exceptional!

Winsome Velveteen Frocks for Misses

In Four Distinct Styles

Special $25

Not only youthful, but unusually charming because of their tasteful departure from the average.

The style *pictured* has dainty Basque waist and new skirt with trimming of rows of Silk Braid. Black Satin bow sash is finished with fringe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Men's Beacon Blanket Robes at $4.95

If you need a Blanket Robe, get it now! They are becoming more scarce every day. These are in robe model, with silk corded edges, and cannot be duplicated anywhere at this price.

Serviceable to An Unusual Degree—

Boys' Junior Overcoats

Special at $13

Cut along youthful, military lines, boys like so much, in a large collection of Plain and Fancy Mixtures. So carefully tailored they *must* give splendid service. Sizes 3 to 10.

Boys' Junior Overcoats

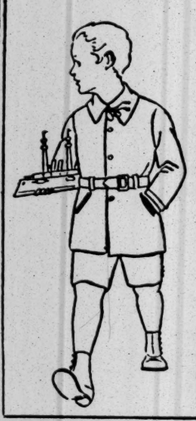
Special at $9

Nothing like them in the present market at this price. Several smart styles, produced in Fancy Mixtures of dependable wearing quality. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

Boys' Winter Overcoats

Special at $18.75

They have a quality of tailoring throughout such as would be expected in "Dad's" big coat. Half-belted to give it a soldierly set up, and may be had in a variety of hard-wearing overcoatings in smart Heather Mixtures and other effects Sizes 10 to 18 years.



Boys' Serviceable Suits

for School and Dress Wear

Special at $13

Extra Pair of Knickers doubles the life of the suit. Real boyish and young mannish models, skillfully tailored in Novelty and Fancy Mixtures. Sizes 10 to 18 years.

Boys' Junior Suits

as pictured

Special at $5.50

Made of good quality Corduroy with detachable white collar. Same model may also be had in colorful mixtures. Sizes 5 to 8 years.

New Fashions for Girls

Are now to be found on our Second Floor very moderately priced. Specially featured To-day and Saturday.

Girls' Velveteen Frocks at $18.50

Youthful, practical styles, beautifully made of Twill-Back Velveteen, with round neck, cuffs, pockets and tie sash trimmed with colored Wool Embroidery.

To be had in Navy, Brown, Soldier Blue, and Burgundy. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

Girls' Velveteen Coats at $25

Swagger Semi-Empire Belted models with large fancy buckle. Very youthful and new in every line.

Made of fine quality Velveteen, with collar and cuffs trimmed with Beaver Plush. Lined and interlined. Sizes 10 to 14 years.

One Thousand Hand-Made

$5.85 Wonder Hats

will be presented To-day and Saturday in a Special Exhibition and Sale on the Third Floor

Fashion has created no smarter hats than are to be seen in this display. The very newest Shirred Turbans. Beautiful Dress Hats, Tricorns, and a host of Irregular-Brimmed Hats are included, fashioned of the most wanted materials for present wear—

Lyons Velvet (American Made), and Panne Velvet

Tastefully trimmed with Furs, Ornaments, Ostrich Feathers, and Colorful Flowers. Two Styles *Pictured.*

In an Extraordinary Sale To-day and Saturday

Women's Smart Frocks

Regularly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $25

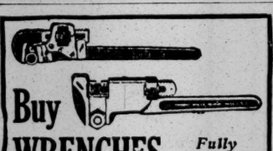
Every one of these charming frocks has been taken from our regular stock of $35 and $39.50 dresses. The styles are among the most successful for present wear, devoloped in

All Wool Serge or Wool Jersey, tastefully embroidered with Soutache, Flat Silk Hercules Braid, or Hand Embroidery. Colors: Brown, Black, and Navy in Serge; Beige, Rookie, Green, and Navy Blue in Wool Jersey.

Georgette Crepe—plain or Bead Embroidered.

At $25—Without Competition

Delightful Flavor
INSTANT POSTUM
None of coffee's harm



Buy WRENCHES *Fully Guaranteed*

That Will Last You For Years

The TRIMO Pipe Wrenches and The TRIMO Monkey Wrenches are in this class

Sold at about the price of others

In Wood handles 6 to 14 inch, inclusive
Of Steel in all sizes

BUY OF YOUR DEALER OR WRITE
TRIMONT MFG. CO., Roxbury, Mass.

Smooth—Mellow—Delicious
COFFEE
In 5 Pound Lots
From Wholesaler Direct to You
BEAN or GROUND
23c Lb.
Save labor for Uncle Sam and money for yourself. Buy your coffee at wholesale and carry it home.
Delivered Within 300 Miles, at 26c Lb.
Satisfaction or Money Refunded.
Open Till 5:30 P. M. Saturday.
Gillies Coffee Co.
283-289 Washington Street, New York.
Between Park Place and Barclay Street.
Phone Barclay 9857. Established 78 Years.

THE varnish for floors is Mar-Not; for interior work is Scar-Not; for outside use is Rexpar.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

Thirty-second Street Opposite Gimbel's

Let WHITE build it of CONCRETE.

White Fireproof Construction Co.

ALLIES WELCOMED UP THE GREAT DVINA

Expeditionary Force Well Received at Shenkursk, 200 Miles South of Archangel.

RED TERROR THERE BRIEF

Gentle Mother Superior Cowed Bolsheviki and the Famous Convent Was Not Molested.

By ARTHUR COPPING.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES 200 MILES SOUTH OF ARCHANGEL, Oct. 17.—Slowly we have traveled some 200 miles from Archangel to Beresneskai, where the majestic North Dvina is swollen by its noble tributary, the Vaga. Thirty miles further up the river we have taken Seletskoe after a sharp scrap with the Bolsheviki, who before retreating mined the river and blocked the fairway with sunken barges. Against these obstacles our craft must go southward soon or be frozen in for the Winter.

Meanwhile a small force of ours has penetrated some sixty miles up the Vaga in the direction of distant Vologda and Petrograd. Eastward of the line Shenkursk is about half way from Archangel to Vologda.

This is a dialogue I heard when we left the North Dvina for the perilous Vaga:

"Shenkursk, I am going there, see?"

"Well?"

"Will you come?"

We went. We were soon on a commodious steamboat with a Mississippi deckhouse. Presently we were steaming in a strong current of sherry-colored water which, several hundred yards wide, ran down northward between shores of clean sand.

Like the more impressive mile-wide river from which we had emerged—the great North Dvina—the Vaga has verdant low banks, sloping up for the most part into goodly stretches of farm land, plowed or planed. Here are palisaded pastures where cows and horses graze. We never went many minutes without seeing on one bank or the other some village of substantial wooden houses. In a way the scenery seemed semi-Swiss and not at all displeasing. Clustered here and there were church domes or spires, minarets, and graceful cupolas of green silver or shimmering gold. Sometimes there was a low landscape of river clearings with stunted forest growths, but always now and again churches even more sharply breaking the skyline.

Picturesque Peasants Gather.

Peasant groups gathered, often to see our large boat go by. There were women and girls, conspicuous in top-boots, with headdresses, blouses, and petticoats of yellow and red and blue. There were more sombre clad men, with a variety of caps, and with beards and belted shirts, and there were children quaintly dressed like miniature adults. At first these sub-arctic peoples seemed to stand spellbound with curiosity, but presently they broke away in merry pursuit of one another. Over all alike there seemed to be a spirit of child-like trust and docility and good temper.

Arriving at Shenkursk, we were welcomed by scores of its citizens. Here grown men were gentle-looking giants. Here were enthusiastic boys, long-haired priests, and pretty girls, and plump old ladies. Eagerly these people at the edge of the world's war zone crossed the ravine through which the riverway comes to the town.

Shenkursk might be described as a prosperous garden city, built in a river arm situation of sandy undulations. It has many fine churches, rising amid houses with large gardens looking into tree-shaded thoroughfares. Such is Shenkursk. But even here the war has come. The frontage of the brick-built Cossack barracks is pitted by bullets. Still the town's reign of terror had been mild and brief. It seems that Bolsheviki from without arrived to stimulate some Bolshevist rising from within. For a while the situation had looked sufficiently grave, but the menace passed wondrously away. The incoming Bolsheviki did not wait for force to come to help their outgoing. Even in matters of pillage and murder they seem to have been strangely below their traditions.

Visiting the famous Shenkursk convent, I seemed to find clews to an enigma. Conceive of apartments spotlessly clean, where, amid choice palms and singing canaries and pictures of saints, move with infinite gentleness forms of women garbed in black. Of the many sisters in this retreat, some were seen digging in gardens, some cooking, some preparing hallowed bread, some painting icons. Every nook, every cloister of this place appears to breathe something of the smiling, unselfish spirit of the Mother Superior, who, after her fifty-three years of retirement from the world, can still consider public affairs with an instructed and sympathetic mind.

Mother Superior's Calm Courage.

It was only a few days ago that a section of mankind in lawless and murderous mood had gone blundering into that sequestered haven of altruism.

"'I was at the service,' the Mother Superior said, 'when word was brought me that the Bolsheviki had arrived and were saying I was to be arrested and the convent and its goods confiscated. I went out and found a lot of men speaking roughly. I said:

"'I am the Mother Superior. Does some one wish to arrest me?'

"They looked at each other awkwardly. No one seemed ready to speak. I said:

"'Who is your leader?'

"They pointed to a young man seated on a bench a little way distant. I went to him and said:

"'I am told you wish to arrest me. Here I am.'

"When he looked up I recognized him as a young man of this town who, when a boy, used to come to our church. His face became red; he stammered that I must be mistaken, for nobody wanted to arrest me. He looked uncomfortable, went away, and mingled with the others.

"Something else meanwhile was happening. In the dining hall they found the table spread with food for the meal, spread as it is every day for our visitors. That evening our poor, weary, foot-sore peasants did not have their soup, rye bread, kyvase, and other things we had prepared for them. The Bolsheviki sat down and devoured everything. Then all went away, some saying they would return next morning to confiscate everything. Next morning they left the town, taking with them the son of a priest. They killed him in the forest."

The other day I accompanied a few reinforcements some miles further up the river to Rovjenskala, where we had to land through shadows on horseback. Primitive little cannons were brought in. With one piece there our small force was keeping at bay some hundreds of Bolsheviki who had intrenched themselves. Less than two miles away, engaged with busy flails or open-air threshing floors, were families of villagers whose faces were serious as they garnered their harvest of rye and other grain. Small wonder if some could hardly concede faltering allegiance to the Allies who had come to their aid. Before they retired the Bolsheviki had forced some of the finest men of Rovjenskala to join them, whence it came about that at night, under cover of darkness, several obedient wives slipped out to carry food to their husbands in the enemy lines; and, alas! nervous Bolshevist sentries, fearful lest the snapping of twigs meant the approach of allied patrols, fired in a panic, killing three of those brave, faithful women.

BRITISH TROOPS IN OMSK.

Great Ovation Given to Them by the Siberian Capital.

TOKIO, Oct. 29, (Associated Press.)—A War Office communication issued today says:

General Knox, Chief of the British Military Mission in Siberia, arrived at Omsk last Saturday. He was warmly welcomed by a large number of officials of the Siberian Government and Guards of Honor. The commander in Chief of the Russian troops held a review at noon, which was participated in by all the Omsk garrison, who cheered General Knox.

British troops arrived in Omsk Sunday. General Vologvosky, commander of the Russian troops, received them. A triumphal arch, which had been built at the entrance to the railroad station, was decorated with the Union Jack. The Russian troops and the populace generally, including school children, lined the streets and gave the Britishers an ovation. Great Britain was hailed as the savior of Russia.

The Siberian Government distributed publications welcoming the visitors, while the newspapers enthusiastically praised British chivalry in rescuing Russia.

Buy W. S. S. daily

London **Best & Co.** Paris

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Est. 1879

First Reduction Sale

Women's Tailored Suits

33.00

heretofore 42.50 to 49.50

Taken out of regular stock and offered at *unusual* reductions.

Best War Service Oxfords, 3 styles; smartly tailored velours in youthful styles with and without belts.

Long line tailored effects, both long and short coat models. Duvet de laines.

Also Special Values in

Women's Fur-Trimmed COATS

59.00—*heretofore 69.50*

23 coats—All wool Pom Pom Bolivia and velours, handsomely tailored, warmly interlined, with handsome shawl or reefer collars of **Hudson Seal** and **Nutria.** Rich winter colorings.

69.00—*heretofore to 89.50*

27 coats—Bolivia, silvertones, velours, oxfords; handsomely tailored, with shawl and reefer collars of **Seal, Nutria, Raccoon** and **Opossum.**

You Never Pay More at Best's

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *(Between 5th and 6th Avenues)* West 43rd Street

Continuing To-day and To-morrow

The Extraordinary Sale of

WOMEN'S SMART DRESSES

$17.50—25.00—39.50

AN excellent choice of this season's most favored models and materials is provided, including velveteen, tricolette, satin meteor, serge, tricotine and jersey, in rich Winter colorings.

An Important Sale of

250 High Grade

TRIMMED HATS

Similar to Those We Have Been Selling Until Now at $14.50, $16.89, $18.89

$8.50

These hats are individual, work-room made, dignified in line, superior in material, and fashioned with an artistic hand. Every hat is newly made. This is not a closing out of unsalable merchandise.

The Collection Includes for the Most Part Dress Hats for Afternoon and Smart Tailored Hats.

Hats of some of the finest velvets, trimmed with burnt "aigrette" and other unusual but beautiful fancies. Hats large and picturesque or small and dashing, in models for young women and women of more advanced years.

The Illustrations Are But the Preface to the Story. Hats of Black, Navy, Taupe, Brown and Purple Included.

Sale Begins Today, 9:45 A. M.

Macy's—Second Floor, 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

The Men's Clothing Department

is specially featuring

Men's Ready-to-wear Sack Suits

at $28.00, $35.00, $40.00 to $65.00

the assortment embracing Suits designed to meet every possible everyday need.

The materials used in making these Suits are those sanctioned for Autumn and Winter wear by the leading creators of fashions for men. The tailoring is equal to custom work. The prices speak for themselves.

The Department is located on the Sixth Floor.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Misses' and Girls'

Winter Shoes

AT MODERATE PRICES

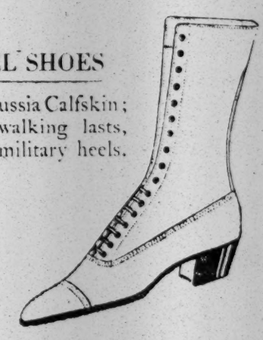
All Franklin Simon Shoes are fully guaranteed for service and satisfactory wear

MISSES' LOW HEEL SHOES

Of dark brown or black Russia Calfskin; laced. Made on smart walking lasts, welted soles and leather military heels.

Sizes 2½ to 7½.
Widths AA to D.

7.50



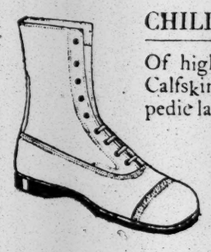
GIRLS' SCHOOL or DRESS SHOES

Of highest quality tan or black Russia Calfskin; laced; also white genuine buckskin, buttoned or laced. Broad comfortable lasts; welted soles and flat heels.

Sizes 11 to 2.
Widths B to E.

5.50

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES



Of highest grade black or tan Russia Calfskin; laced. Made on broad orthopedic lasts; welted soles and spring heels.

Sizes 8½ to 10½.
Widths B to E.

4.50

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SHOE SHOP—Third Floor

Soldiers' Christmas Packages

If you have received an official label from an American soldier, overseas you are entitled to send him a Christmas package.

The soldier receives this label from his commanding officer and sends it home.

The Red Cross has nothing to do with the issuance of these labels abroad.

Take the label to a Red Cross Christmas Package Station and you will receive a carton to carry your gifts.

This carton is 9x4x3 inches, and when filled must not weigh more than three (3) lbs.

You must return the filled carton to a Red Cross Package Station before November 20th.

Do not wrap or seal this carton or paste the label on it. The Red Cross must seal and label the carton for you. In no other way can Christmas gifts be sent to soldiers overseas.

The package stations are:

195 East Broadway—Educational Alliance Bldg.
34th Street & Park Ave.—71st Regiment Armory.
68th Street & First Ave.—New York Trade School.
Barrow & Bleecker Sts.—Greenwich House.
120 West 62nd Street—12th Regiment Armory.
147 East 125th Street.

The stations will be open from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M.

These directions apply only to soldiers and to marines fighting with the Army.

WARNING!

Do not follow the directions as to mailing printed on the soldier's label. These directions have been changed by an order of the Post Office of October 5th, 1918, which reads:

After the cartons have been filled by the persons who receive them, they shall be returned to a Red Cross receiving station where inspectors appointed by the Red Cross will carefully examine each parcel and supervise its wrapping and the affixing of the "Christmas Parcel Label" and the necessary postage stamps, the latter to be furnished by the sender of the parcel. When the parcels have thus been packed and wrapped and otherwise prepared for transmission, the Red Cross will affix to each parcel a certificate in the form of a seal showing that the parcel has been inspected and contains no prohibited or unmailable matter. Such certificates will be accepted by the Postal Service and Army authorities as evidence that the parcels conform to the conditions prescribed and obviate the necessity of subsequent examination. The parcels must be left at the **Red Cross receiving station** which will deposit them in the mails for despatch.

SMITH STIRS LIVELY MEETING OF WOMEN

Candidate Calls Governor to Explain Salary Lists and White Book.

COOPER UNION CHEERS HIM

Women Speakers Share Platform and Give Ovation to Leader in Hall Policed by Women.

Complaining that Governor Whitman evaded his questions concerning the issues of the campaign, Alfred E. Smith, addressing a women's rally at Cooper Union last night, demanded to know of the Governor what had become of certain moneys which were included in lump sums in the Appropriation bill, and for which the Governor, according to Mr. Smith, did not sign the warrants as the law requires. He mentioned an appropriation of $20,000 made to the New York State Food Supply Commission, and $10,000 drawn from the same fund and alleged to be for the transportation of laborers.

In another question Mr. Smith inferred that specifications for tar drawn by the State Highway Commissioner were so worded as to give practically a monopoly to one company. He also asked the Governor if the American Clay Products Company of Rochester, the President of which is George W. Aldrich, Republican leader of Monroe County and "the Governor's political boss," as Mr. Smith called him, had not received a contract from the Highway Commissioner for 50,000 barrels of cement, worth about $550,000. Mr. Smith also wanted to know if contracts were not awarded without public letting to "former partners of officials of the Highway Department."

Women Rule at Lively Meeting.

The meeting was one of the liveliest Mr. Smith has so far addressed. The hall was crowded and the women frequently interrupted the speaker with applause. It was given "by women, for women," under the auspices of the Business Men's League, and Preston P. Lynn, President of the league, and Mr. Smith' himself were the only men speakers.

Even the policemen inside the hall were women, for 200 members of the women's police reserve were on duty.

The speakers included Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Mary Smyser, Grace Strachan Forsythe, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. Robert H. Elder, Mrs. Anna M. Lalee Phillips, and Mrs. Charles D. Hurst, who presided.

Asks Whitman to Discuss Issues.

In his speech Mr. Smith said:

"Again do I ask the Governor to discuss with me the issues of the campaign. Again do I call upon him to explain to the people of the State the things charged against his administration in the last four years. He owes it to himself, he owes it to the voters—particularly to women voters—that he be frank, open, and honest. He owes it to the traditions of the party that nominated him to stand up man fashion and answer some of the things that I have made issues in this campaign.

"I have answered every statement that he made. He asked me to point to items in the Appropriation bill. I pointed to them. I gave him my reasons why in my opinion he was faithless to his trust when he approved them. I have given instances of misuse of power in the Highway Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Farms and Markets, and through his State departments generally.

"I have outlined in clear language the things that in my opinion he could have done that he neglected to do. I have detailed in unmistakable terms the things that he did that he should not have done. I have gone as far as it is humanly possible to go to prove every one of the charges made against him by Senator Brown and Attorney General Lewis—men of his own party—and he has made no answer. I have questioned the sincerity of his campaign pledges and he has remained silent.

"In one of his speeches he made the statement 'that the books were open, that every citizen could see what became of the money that was appropriated for defense purposes.' Tonight I challenge that statement, and I ask him what became of the $20,000 drawn in a lump sum from the appropriation made to the New York State Food Supply Commission under date of May 24, 1917.

"Under the law the warrant for this money should have been signed by himself. That warrant on file in the Controller's office does not contain his signature, and notwithstanding that the State Finance law requires an accounting to be made on or before the 15th day of each month, covering the previous calendar month, no such statement has ever been made, and so far as the records of the Controller's office show, the only information obtainable is that $20,000 was drawn out on the recommendation of the commission. The law requires the money to be paid on the warrant of the Controller upon requisition signed by the Chairman of such commission and the Governor.

Asked to Explain Big Salary List.

"I further ask him 'What has become of the $10,000 drawn from the same fund on July 2, 1917, and alleged to be for the transportation of laborers?'

"I further asked him if he knows that the Republican State Chairman, by virtue of Chapter 403 of the Laws of 1915, has been placed in a position to take good care of his Syracuse friends in the purchase of typewriting machines and office furniture for the State Departments.

"I ask him to explain a salary list that aggregates $441,000 in one year in the State Food Commission.

"I ask him to explain the exceptional and peculiar qualifications of the employes of that department that warranted the Civil Service Commission in exempting them from the provisions of the Civil Service law. He ought to be able to answer that, because by the provisions of that same law he is obliged to sign the resolutions exempting them.

"For the purpose of securing votes for himself, he has declared in favor of the principle of the equal pay for equal work by men and women. I ask him if that payroll reflects that principle?

"Contrast the Governor's attitude with my own on the question of equal pay for equal work. I was the strongest advocate in the Legislature of this State for the Equal Pay bill for women school teachers in the City of New York. I favor it for all branches of the Government, and inasmuch as education is a State function I will make it my business to see that school teachers, both men and women, are paid a salary commensurate with the great work that they are doing for the State of New York. It must be apparent to every one they are underpaid.

About the "White Book."

"I ask him now whether or not his so-called 'White Book' was not prepared by men in the employ of the Council of State Defense? I allege it to be so, and the charge of Attorney General Lewis, 'That large sums of money were paid out of appropriations for State defense purposes to permit the third term candidacy of the Governor.' I ask him now, whether or not specifications for tar drawn by the State Highway Commissioner were so worded as to give a practical monopoly to one company?

"I ask him now, whether or not the American Clay Products Company of Rochester received a contract from the Highway Commissioner for 50,000 barrels of cement, worth about $550,000, and, in order to refresh his memory, I would state for his information that the President of the American Products Company is George W. Aldridge, the leader of Monroe County, and his political boss. I ask him now, whether or not contracts without public letting were given to former partners of officials of the Highway Department?

"The Governor's friend, Sears, said: 'He wants another term to finish some of the things he started.' What are they? Mention one of them, and at the same time mention with it one constructive act of his whole administration.

"The people of New York are tired of listening to Whitman tell what the State of New York did as its part of the war. Everybody knows that, and it was not done by him; it was done by the people of the State. The people know what he did not do, what he could have done, and it is on this point that they want some light. They are beginning to realize that in his boast of loyalty to the President of the United States there is the same lack of insincerity that has characterized his whole public career.

"No actor that ever trod the boards can portray the dual character of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde as ably as he can.

"Let him come out and answer, or the people of the State of New York will be obliged to believe that Theodore Roosevelt was right when he said 'The truth is not in him.'"

Candidate Speaks in Queens.

Mr. Smith also invaded Queens Borough last night, speaking at Hettinger's Hall, Broadway, Astoria. It was the largest political meeting that has been held in Queens this year. The hall was crowded and many were turned away. Nearly half of those present were women. Mr. Smith received an ovation when he appeared, just after Borough President Maurice Connolly and Harry C. Walker, Mr. Smith's running mate as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had spoken.

Although he was scheduled to speak in Flushing and Jamaica, Mr. Smith changed his plans and went to Staten Island.

Barnes on Whitman Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Although William Barnes sat on the same platform with Governor Whitman tonight at a Republican mass meeting here, the two paid little attention to each other in their speeches. Mr. Whitman continued his attack upon Alfred E. Smith his speech beig practically the same as he delivered in New York City. Mr. Barnes paid his respects to President Wilson's appeal for a Democratic Congress and insisted that "we want a Republican Congress," to show the world that America demands the unconditional surrender of the German Army and Navy and to meet the internal blems of peace with economic sanity."

CREEL DENIES A CHARGE.

Never Asked Film Concerns to Exhibit Democratic Slides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31. — Regarding the charges of the Republican National Committee that the Committee on Public Information asked the motion picture concerns of the country to exhibit slides furnished by the Democratic National Committee, George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, made the following statement tonight:

"The charge is false in every particular. Not at any time or in any manner have I, or any one directly or indirectly associated with this committee, ever made any such request or have had connection with any such request, or even knowledge of it."

A statement was issued tonight by William A. Brady of New York, President of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry, in which he said:

"The statement issued by the Republican National Committee this morning alleging that the motion pict ure theatres of the United States are being used for the purpose of circulating Democratic campaign material is a scandalous falsehood. That we have been coerced by the present Democratic administration or by the War Industries Board to aid in the election of Democratic Congressmen is also a malicious falsehood."

Election Night to be "Lightless."

There will be no modification of the "lightless night" order so as to permit special illumination on Election Night, according to announcement yesterday by Mercer P. Moseley, Chief of Fuel Conservation for New York State. Mr. Moseley said: "No exception can be made, and therefore next Tuesday evening will be as lightless as other Tuesday evenings. The people will miss the newspaper searchlights which in former years flashed the results of the count as it progressed. The necessity for the conservation of anthracite is still urgent."

Billiard Players to Aid in Drive.

Plans for the billiard program in the United War Work Campaign will be discussed this evening at a meeting of the American Amateur Billiard Association at the Claridge Hotel. Tournaments and exhibition games are planned for the various rooms in the city.

Buy W. S. S. daily

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
Est. 1879

Remarkable Sale---Today

Women's Afternoon & Street Gowns **33.75**

At left, Beaded Georgette gown over all-satin foundation. Navy, black, taupe and French blue. *Sizes 34-42. Regular 55.00 grade.*

At right, Crepe Meteor Gown. Has a round neck, bodice terminates in sash in the back. Collar and cuff of white mousseline de soie. Copen, brown, taupe or navy.

A number of other dresses—serge, satin and wool velour—only one or two of each style.

Splendid model tricolette street dress with fringe trimmings. Black, navy, reindeer and taupe.

You Never Pay More at Best's

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Revealing the Latest Modes For Misses, Juniors and Girls

Special for To-day

Misses' Fur Trimmed Wool Velour Coat

Shawl Collar of French Seal Fur

(AS ILLUSTRATED)

45.00

Belted coat with shawl collar of Seal Fur tapering to waistline and wide border of self cord tucks.

In fashionable winter shades of taupe, reindeer, Normandy blue or brown, also black; novelty lined and warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years.

Other New Model

Misses' Coats

Coats of soft wool fabrics or velveteen showing Dolman, flaring back, belted or semi-fitted styles; fur trimmed or tailored to wear with separate furs.

29.50 to 265.00

Hat (*illustrated*) of velvet; gold metallic thread emb'd, wired bow at side; from French Millinery Shop, Fourth Floor. 18.00

Two Specials for To-day

MISSES' VELVETEEN DRESS
Braid and Button Trimmed

Collarless dress of navy, black or brown velveteen with unusual treatment of black silk braid and self covered buttons; sash of material. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

MISSES' VELVETEEN DRESSES
Braid or Self Cord Trimmed

Navy or black velveteen dresses, typical of youth with their slender straight lines and elaboration of wide black silk braid or cord trimming. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Two Specials for To-day

MISSES' BRAID BOUND SUIT
Of Silvertone or Wool Velour

Man tailored suit to wear with separate furs; of silvertone in taupe, Oxford or brown, same model of wool velour in navy, brown or black; snug fitting coat; novelty silk lined; straightline skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 45.00

MISSES' SILVERTONE SUIT
With Large Gray Fur Collar

Showing a jaunty length coat with new side fastening; belt ties into cord fringed sash at back; large collar of gray Australian Opossum, one of the most fashionable furs; new model skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 75.00

Two Specials for To-day

Girls' Velveteen Dresses
Sizes 6 to 12 years

Velveteen dress in navy or brown, hand emb'd and trimmed with black silk braid; detachable guimpe of tan pongee. *Special* 13.75

Girls' Velveteen Dresses
Sizes 12 to 16 years

In navy, black or brown, with rounded collarless neck, side of waist and pockets, wool emb'd in contrasting colors. *Special* 19.75

Two Specials for To-day

Girls' Dressy Coats
Sizes 6 to 16 years

Belted coats of wool velour or velveteen in smart colorings, large collar of natural nutria fur; lined and interlined. *Special* 29.50

Junior Misses' Coat
Sizes 15, 17 and 19 years

Of wool velour in reindeer, delphine, taupe, brown, green or navy, collar of natural nutria fur; silk lined, interlined. *Special* 49.50

MISSES' and GIRLS' APPAREL SHOPS, Second Floor

Copyright 1918. The House of Kuppenheimer

The Peace We Offer

The Peace we offer, is the Peace of Mind you are bound to get if you buy your Clothes in a Brill store—a Peace of mind which eliminates every possible doubt or question as to whether you are getting the limit of value and fullest measure of satisfaction for every dollar that you spend.

We are holding the Quality Line more firmly than ever before, in Peace or in War. Nothing but the best can pass—Kuppenheimer Clothes for instance—with a record and reputation covering a period of over fifty years, for maximum value and quality at each and every price.

$28, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50

Brill Suits and Overcoats, $20 to $35

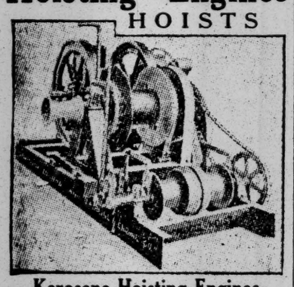
Brill Brothers

The Kuppenheimer House in New York

44 East 14th St. Broadway, at 49th Street 125th St., at 3d Ave. 2 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
279 Broadway 1456 Broadway, at 42d St. 47 Cortlandt Street
1456 Broadway, Union Sq., 125th St. and Brooklyn Stores Open To-Morrow Night.

Nobody else makes corn flakes like
POST TOASTIES
says Bobby

Hoisting Engines
HOISTS



Kerosene Hoisting Engines

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE is back of every hoist we build; they are made to use gasoline or kerosene; no fireman or engineer; built in many sizes, both large and small, one to four drums, with special boom swinging drums. We make engines and equipment for all purposes. Log sawing equipment. Ask for Catalog 5.

Consolidated Gasoline Engine Co.
202 Fulton St. New York City.

NEW HEAT

Solves Fuel Question
Price $12.50
Makes your own gas anywhere. Fits into any coal or wood stove. Cheaper than city gas for cooking and heating.
Agencies Open.
See Exhibit Daily. Keep This Ad.

Kendalite Gas Maker
1211 Broadway, nr. 29th St., New York

WE MAKE ALL OUR OWN SHOES
6.50 To 12.00

In these questionable times it is worth a great deal to you to know you are buying real solid leather, and that the workmanship is the best. These things as well as style and perfect fit are assured here.

E. VOGEL, Inc. 64
Maker of Fine Boots, Nassau St., N. Y.

WHITMAN REVISES CAMPAIGN PLANS

Glynn Announces Governor Will Make Final Appeal to Voters In Buffalo Tomorrow.

HUGHES PRAISES CANDIDATE

Jurist Declares National Administration Is Capitalizing Patriotic Sentiment.

There has been a sudden shift in Governor Whitman's plans. Instead of closing his campaign with a series of meetings in this city, the Governor, according to an announcement made yesterday by George A. Glynn, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will make his final appeal to the voters in Buffalo tomorrow evening.

Reports of a strong drift toward Alfred E. Smith, his Democratic opponent, in many up-State districts, and fear that his prospective majority in Erie County might be materially reduced or wiped out, as a result of opposition in Buffalo to the extreme stand taken by the Governor on prohibition at the last legislative session, are said to be responsible for the eleventh-hour change of speaking program.

Democrats received the news of the Governor's change of plans with equanimity. It was intimated that if the Republicans had hoped to steal a march on their opponents in the closing moments of the campaign they might have a surprise coming to them. It is not likely that Mr. Smith will go up-State to speak, but it was said that one or more members of President Wilson's Cabinet may enter the fight on an up-State battleground before the polls open.

The report sent to the Democratic nominee by Democratic National Committeeman Norman E. Mack from Buffalo, indicating that the Buffalo Evening News, the most important Republican evening paper in the State, had "conceded the State to Smith" in an editorial, was denied yesterday by Chairman Glynn of the Republican State Committee on the strength of information received by him over the long-distance telephone.

"That the Buffalo Evening News conceded the election of Smith in an editorial Wednesday as reported by Norman E. Mack was emphatically denied today by the editor of The News," Mr. Glynn said. "I was informed by The News that it was confident of the election of Governor Whitman by increased plurality. The editorial to which Mr. Mack had reference said in conclusion:

"'The only thing to do is to buckle into the task of increasing the up-State percentage of vote for Governor Whitman and honest government as opposed to the well known evils of Tammany control at Albany.'"

Governor Whitman yesterday received a warm indorsement from Charles E. Hughes. It was contained in the following letter sent by Mr. Hughes to Joseph H. Sears, Chairman of the Whitman White Book Committee:

"Mr. Joseph H. Sears,
"Chairman, Whitman White Book,
"51 East 42d Street, New York.

"My Dear Mr. Sears:

"I have been so entirely engrossed in the Aircraft inquiry, recently concluded, that it is only within a day or two that I have been able to give any attention to the campaign.

"The issue presented to the people of the State is a simple one. It is whether an efficient Republican administration shall be continued or the Governor's office turned over to Tammany Hall. That ancient enemy of decent government is now wearing a very thin and ineffectual disguise, and the Tiger in Smith's clothing could deceive only the most gullible. The quality of a public officer is shown by his political intimates, and especially by his appointments, and no record of amiability can obscure the fact that the Democratic candidate is a trained disciple and protégé of Tammany, who owes all he is politically to Tammany, and who may be relied upon, if elected, to discharge his obligation to Tammany and to administer the government of the State after the precepts and practice of Tammany. If experience has not taught us that lesson in this city and State, we are beyond political instruction.

"On the other side, we have an affirmative record of achievement. The National Administration might well have kept its hands off politics in this State, for in trying to elect the Democratic State ticket it has disclosed its regrettable endeavor to capitalize the patriotic sentiment and solicitude of our people for the narrow purpose of purely partisan advantage.

"Governor Whitman has a splendid record as a war Governor. Nothing has been left undone in this State to help the National Administration in the war, and before this campaign, officer after officer of the National Administration gave testimony to the efficient service which Governor Whitman and his associates in the State Administration had rendered. New York is the banner State in the Union in its record of war service, and credit for this is due primarily to Governor Whitman.

"In State matters Governor Whitman's administration has been a striking contrast to that of Dix and Sulzer, his Democratic predecessors. Governor Whitman's enforcement of the Civil Service law, his appointments to the bench, and his care of our State institutions attest his qualities as an executive. John Mitchell says that the record of Governor Whitman's administration of the Labor Department 'will long stand as a model for those desiring to be fair and just alike to wage earners and employers and to all who are interested in conserving the health and well-being of those who are least able to protect themselves.' John Mitchell ought to know.

"The talk about extravagance is the old Democratic pretext for a return to power. They had their chance in this State from 1911 to 1914, and a wretched mess they made of it. Certainly, there will be no economy in Tammany government. The truth is that the expenses of the State grow, as do those of the city, and as do those of every individual. The expenses of the State have grown largely on account of war activities and because of the increased cost in these times of the maintenance of our State institutions. We can trust Governor Whitman to exercise a careful supervision of our outlays. We could wish that some of our national war activities which have been conducted exclusively under Democratic control showed the same prudent regard for economy and the same absence of waste as have been shown in the war activities of the State Administration in New York.

"I have spoken particularly of Governor Whitman, but due credit should be given to his associates.

"I believe that the interests of the State demand the election of the Republican ticket.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street (Between 5th and 6th Avenues) West 43rd Street

New Arrival of

IMPORTED TRENCH AND FIELD COATS

Ranging in price from

$50.00 to 60.00

IT has required over four years of experimentation with this type of garment to produce these models. They are weatherproof in every sense of the word—the fabrics consist of the highest grade waterproof Gabardines; the interlinings are of flax oilskin and fleece; the latter, which is germ proof, buttons into the coat.

You will be agreeably surprised to find coats of such high character at such moderate cost, but, of course, we made preparations many months ago to accomplish it.

Fool War Dreams

Yes, thousands have been hatched out by Yankee "inventors" and in the dead of night. Nine of the most fantastic end-the-war dreams—actually submitted to the U. S. War Department—are fully described with illustrations in the November Electrical Experimenter. A genuine treat for you "victory" manufacturers.

Were YOU Ever "DEAD"?

One of the most baffling problems in medical science is to distinguish real death from a mere trance or syncope. Science and electricity now help doctors know the genuine from the apparent. Seven scenes are pictured in the November Electrical Experimenter and H. Winfield Secor's article reveals the latest scientific knowledge in detail.

How Our Submarines Plough Through Enemy Nets

U. S. Submarines now show their teeth and unceremoniously pass on. Strange, isn't it, but true, for nothing on the Hun program can stop the Yankees, whether on land or water, in the air or under water. A thriller is this story in the November Electrical Experimenter. Illustrated.

On the News Stands Now Everywhere

What is a "Blimp"?

After this war is studied in retrospect, one of the important factors in the allied victory will be remembered as the "Blimp," else why does it have the place of honor in colors on the front cover of the November Electrical Experimenter? Hurry to the newsstand for you'll want to read the story of this amazingly useful bird.

X-Raying Tuberculosis

Physicians cannot always tell whether a patient has incipient tuberculosis of the lungs, or merely pleurisy. A recent discovery does away with all guess work. The November Electrical Experimenter has a remarkable X-Ray picture of incipient tuberculosis, with full explanatory text.

Airplanes Afraid of Anti-Aircraft Guns?

Not a bit! Why? For dozens of good reasons. Some of the principal ones are described, diagrammed and illustrated in the November Electrical Experimenter. Anti-Aircraft guns! Pooh!

20c the copy
$2.00 the year

ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A Real Man's Magazine

Think—of the Result!

YOUR production records and operating data, the daily compilation of years, GONE—BURNED—or even BURIED deep beneath the wreckage! Out of reach!—a disastrous tie-up!—a suspension of business for months! Can you face a dissatisfied Board of Directors with "thoughtlessness" as your only excuse?

Follow the lead of Big Business! Use Pioneer to

STORE YOUR

BUSINESS RECORDS

ACTIVE—SURPLUS—DUPLICATE

Consider the wisdom of storing your valuable Business Records away from your business building—out of the congested district—in an absolutely fireproof modern structure—only 7 minutes from Wall Street, right at Nevins Street Subway Station and 14 minutes from 42nd Street.

Here at PIONEER your records are safeguarded Day and Night by an armed Watchman's patrol, and Automatic District Telegraph Signal Boxes, reporting at frequent definite intervals and insuring absolute safety.

Here at PIONEER your staff of clerks may work any hour of the day or night, amid absolute privacy, assisted by every convenience of the modern office building—perfect ventilation—electric lighting—elevator service—steam heat—private telephone—janitor service.

Here at PIONEER your records are out of harm's way, when your business does not require them. And at your desk at a "moment's notice" when your needs demand them.

Rentals at PIONEER are as low as $5 per month—thus meeting the needs of both the Big Business and Small Business alike. The only difference between PIONEER and the modern office building is that space at PIONEER costs ⅓ less. Phone Main 6900 for representative to call. Let us refer you to over 150 of the largest financial and commercial institutions in New York—they will tell you what PIONEER SERVICE means.

No matter how individual your record problems might be, PIONEER'S efficiency experts are trained to solve them. Consultation incurs no obligation.

PIONEER

Only 7 Minutes from Wall Street *14 Minutes from 42nd Street*

PIONEER FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Phone MAIN 6900 *Today!*

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Shall America break her pledge to the world?

THE political enemies of President Wilson have at last brought into the open their campaign to overthrow his war policy. They have set up the cry: "Repudiate Wilson's fourteen points. Abandon the League of Nations."

It was upon these principles that America entered the war. It was our solemn pledge to uphold them which won for the war the support of hundreds of thousands of Americans. Fired by them the labor leaders of France and England rallied their war-weary followers to fresh enthusiasm and greater endeavors.

These were not partisan issues.

But now, with victory in sight, the opponents of the President set about to make them partisan issues—to divide the nation at the moment when it most needs to be united. There have even been threats that the Senate would reject treaties made by the President upon his terms.

The President's opponents are the real defeatists.

If they prevail, democracy will have fought this war in vain. And the American Government might fairly be charged with perfidy.

In this crisis, it is the plain duty of every citizen to face without indolence, without shrinking, the question: "Where do you stand?"

Thousands will get their opinions ready-made from the leaders of the political parties with which they are in the habit of voting. But that great and influential group which prefers to judge each issue upon its merits and not upon mere party fealty, will finally decide whether America is to stand by its pledge to the peoples of the world.

Shall the Old Statecraft Prevail?

Soon or late, the peace conference will gather.

Within four walls somewhere will be decided the final issue of a war that has been fought across the continents and seas.

Round that peace table more than a score of nations will be represented. Spread upon it will be a tangle of problems greater than the world has ever yet had to solve, fraught with vast promise and with the gravest dangers.

What spirit will wield the gavel there?

Will it be the high idealism in which the war began for us? Or will it be the old and sinister philosophy which for generations has patched the peace of Europe and never made it secure?

If the diplomats should begin once more their ancient game of chess with peoples as pawns, the game of military supremacies, selfish alliances, balances of power, strategic frontiers and economic barriers—it would be the supreme tragedy of history.

Democracy would have fought this war in vain.

We should indeed have an "inconclusive" peace.

War would have been, not ended, but perpetuated.

If we leave this war for our sons to fight over again, the fault will lie not with our soldiers, not even with our statesmen, but with our civilians.

For civilian opinion—American civilian opinion—must say whether the President's program shall prevail, or whether his enemies at home—the real enemies of democracy—shall force a return to the old statecraft.

Where the New Republic Stands

The New Republic is on the side of the President.

It is not an organ of the administration. It owes allegiance to no party, no class, no creed.

But from the very first number it has been the exponent of the policies for which the war has been fought.

A full year before war was declared this paper was urging these policies. It was one of the first journals in America to advocate our entrance into the war in order to achieve them. It has consistently set them forth, and in the face of just such attacks as are now being directed at the President for his insistence upon them.

It believes that American public opinion must continue to be united behind them.

It believes that the war must go on until they can be attained.

We have no fear that President Wilson will permit Germany to evade the defeat destined for her. We have much fear that American opinion may be so torn and distorted as to prevent the President from making the Allied victory permanent.

What the New Republic thinks, however, is not nearly so important as the fact that its readers consist of those who do their own thinking.

And we ask you to become a reader of the New Republic in order that you may clearly understand the President's policies and do your own thinking about them.

CONTENTS
of the Current Number

Why the President Did It
Nationalism and Internationalism
Turkey's Approaching End
The Hungarian "Chaos"
by Eugene S. Bagger
The Land Settlement Community
by Alvin Johnson
A Year of Bolshevism
by Michael S. Farbman
Who Fell With Charles? by W. H.
The Progress of the Allies
Special cable from our London Correspondent, Herbert Sidebotham
BOOK REVIEWS
An American Crown Prince, by F. H.
Creative Industry, by John Dewey

The proof of the paper is in the reading. Try a three-months' Acquaintance Subscription. Write your name and address on the margin below, tear it off, pin a dollar bill to it and send to the New Republic, 421 West 21st St., New York.

All News-stands
10 Cents a Copy
Next Week—15

The New REPUBLIC

Four Dollars a Year.
Beginning Next Week
5 Dollars (52 issues)

Summary of the Hughes Investigation Into Delays in Aircraft Production

AIRPLANE REPORT ACCUSES 4 OFFICERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

The sum of $106,741,490 was spent for production in the United States.

Great sums have been advanced to contractors, such as $8,000,000 to the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, $6,500,000 to the Lincoln Motor Company, $5,000,000 to the Packard Company, $2,500,000 each to the Dayton Wright Airplane Company and the Willys-Overland Company, and $2,000,000 each to the Willys-Overland Company and the Fisher Body Company.

The Hughes report shows that in the year ending June 30 last, 6,171 planes and 12,633 engines had been delivered. But Attorney General Gregory's letter brings the total to Oct. 11 as follows: 9,674 planes and 24,672 engines. In addition 3,129 planes with engines were obtained abroad, so the total possession of the country is now 12,803 planes and 27,801 engines. Mr. Gregory says that the only service planes thus far produced in this country have been of the observation and bombing type, while the pursuit and combat planes have been acquired abroad.

Liberty Motor Production.

Figures in the Hughes report show that up to June 30 last 3,615 Liberty twelve-cylinder motors were produced for the army and 775 for the navy. A statement tonight by John D. Ryan, Director of Aircraft Production, says that 4,000 Liberty motors were turned out in October. Mr. Ryan's statement reads:

"I have read hastily most of the report of the aircraft investigation made by Judge Hughes and the summary by the Attorney General. I am gratified, of course, to know that the investigation has resulted in finding that no such condition of affairs existed last Spring in the work of aircraft production as was indicated by charges made at that time. I have long been satisfied that the men who preceded me in the direction of aircraft production did a very great patriotic service and did not use their position or connection with the Government to make any personal profit.

"The fact that planes and engines are now in more satisfactory production is due very largely to the earnest, intelligent and patriotic efforts of my predecessors, and the foundations they left, and upon which we were able to build, were substantial.

"I am gratified to say that in the month of October there were produced about 4,000 Liberty twelve-cylinder engines, and the fighting plane production is assuming gratifying proportions."

A new appropriation of $884,304,758 was made last July for the air service, and of that sum $700,000,000 was apportioned for the air service production. The sum of $200,000,000 will be spent for airplanes, and $270,000,000 for engines. Mr. Hughes says that obligations of more than $151,500,000 have already been incurred against this appropriation.

Taking up the subject of discarded and rejected planes, Mr. Hughes says that $17,500,000 was paid out for the J-1 training plane, which was condemned because of the Hall-Scott A-7-A motor. The investigator says that motors may be put in these planes at a cost of about $2,000 each. There were 1,600 ordered. The estimated cost of the Bristol Fighter, which was declared unsafe, Mr. Hughes says, was $22,970,100. There were contracts for 2,000 planes, but only twenty-seven were delivered before cancellation. There is a plan on foot to salvage the Bristols by using certain parts in other planes.

Thirty-one Pages About Deeds.

The organization of the various aircraft boards is detailed at length, and the cases of Colonel Deeds and the other officers mentioned are dealt with very carefully. The report touching on Colonel Deeds covers thirty-one printed pages. Many letters and telegrams passing between Colonel Deeds, H. E. Talbott, and C. E. Kettering of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company are produced, purporting to demonstrate what Mr. Hughes terms "highly suggestive transactions with his former business associates at Dayton."

The Hughes report sums up Colonel Deeds's connection with the United Motors Corporation, Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, Domestic Building Company, the Wilbur Wright and McCook Aviation Fields, and other activities. In connection, the report says of Colonel Deeds:

"His statement to the Aircraft Production Board on Aug. 28, 1917, that he had made a bona fide transfer of all his stock in the United Motors Corporation when the stock had not been transferred, and at most he contemplated a gift of the stock to his wife, was neither candid nor truthful and is certainly not to be regarded as a 'full and complete disclosure.'

Colonel Deeds had said in a letter to the Aircraft Board that he wished to make a "full and complete disclosure" of all interests he had in corporations which might supply the Government.

Attorney General Gregory supports the recommendation of Mr. Hughes that the case of Colonel Deeds be turned over to the War Department through the Secretary of War. The other charge made against Colonel Deeds—that he made "false and misleading" statements—relates to this official statement in the newspapers of Jan. 21, 1918:

"The first American-built battleplanes are today en route to the front in France. This first shipment, though in itself not large, marks the overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry."

None Had Then Been Shipped.

Mr. Hughes states that Colonel Deeds made this statement to representatives of the Committee on Public Information, but, as a matter of fact, at the time only one plane had been delivered for shipment to the American Expeditionary Forces, and while it had been shipped from the factory Feb. 5, it did not leave the United States until March 22. Colonel Deeds, says the report, inspected the statement before it was published, and corrected it "with his own hand."

The history of the aircraft program, including the delays with the Handley-Page and Caproni, and the postponement of the De Haviland 9, is gone into.

"There is nothing left of last Fall's program for service planes save the De Haviland 4s," states the report, which adds that this machine cannot be used as a pursuit plane because of a lack of manoeuvrability. Likewise, the history of the engines is followed all through. The investigator says:

"It now appears to be conclusively established that the Liberty engine is a great success for observation and bombing planes, and for this purpose it has found high favor with the Allies. It is far too heavy for the lighter pursuit planes."

A statement from the British Air Ministry, under date of Sept. 27, 1918, says:

"The performance of the Liberty engine is at least as good as that of the Rolls-Royce in identical machines. The information officially expressed four mouths ago that the Liberty engine would prove satisfactory in service is wholly confirmed."

Under the head of "Selection of Contractors and Distribution of Work," the report states that after Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, found that his brother, Harry E. Baker, President of the Engel Aircraft Company, had "not a competitive contract, but one which had been given upon an inspection of the facilities of the aircraft company," the Secretary "regarded the situation as intolerable" and directed the contract canceled. The report states:

"The Secretary thought it was just that his brother should be paid on the basis of the value of any service he had rendered, but that his complete separation from the company was necessary before a contract should be regarded as possible."

Causes of Delay in Production.

Harry E. Baker was paid $15,000, "in addition to the payment of salary, which, according to his testimony, he had received for two months at the rate of $7,000 a year."

Causes of delay in production are put down in the report to lack of knowledge and experience, defective organization in the Signal Corps, lack of information as to equipment required in service planes, changes in design and equipment of these planes, conditions in manufacturing plants, and changes in the Liberty engine.

Contracts on a cost plus basis are scored in the report, which says they lead to waste, "foster abuses, and impose an almost intolerable burden of cost accounting, in itself a hindrance to rapid production." Mr. Hughes recommends strongly the establishment of reasonable fixed prices.

Labor conditions, the employment of alien enemies, and the risk of German sympathizers are all dealt with in the report. One paragraph states:

"There has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathies which is not at all compatible with the interests of the Government. In deference to Mr. Ford's view, those in direct charge of production, who were alive to the situation, have had to pursue a policy of constant watchfulness and supervision, instead of being free to take the precautions which the exigency demanded."

The instance of a German-born designer named Emde, who was suspected but in whom Mr. Ford said he had "absolute confidence," is cited.

The cases of three men who, while acting for the Government as inspectors of mahogany, received salaries from manufacturers, are cited. Mr. Hughes says that under the statutes, prosecution is not possible unless bribery or fraud is proved. He recommends that the Federal Trade Commission investigate and see if undue prices were being received.

Mr. Hughes's Recommendations.

At the end of his report the investigator appends the following, under the caption, "General Conclusion and Recommendations":

"1. The controlling facts and the conclusions in relation to the matters reviewed have been stated under appropriate headings. It would be impossible to restate them in a brief summary. The defective organization of the work of aircraft production, and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the Signal Corps, to which the delays and waste were chiefly due, were matters for administrative correction through unification of effort under competent control. The provisions of the criminal statutes do not reach inefficiency.

"2. It is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization and progress has been made in gratifying measure.

"3. The evidence discloses conduct which, although of a reprehensible character, cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient basis for charges under existing statutes, but there are certain acts shown, not only highly improper in themselves, but of especial significance, which should lead to disciplinary measures. The evidence with respect to Colonel Edward A. Deeds should be presented to the Secretary of War to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court-martial under Articles 95 and 96 of the Articles of War for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential adviser of his former business associates, E. H. Talbott, of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, and in conveying information to Mr. Talbott in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between that company and the division of the Signal Corps of which Colonel Deeds was the head; and (2) in giving to the representatives of the Committee on Public Information a false and misleading statement with respect to the progress of aircraft production for the purpose of publication with the authority of the Secretary of War.

Suggests Criminal Prosecutions.

"3. The absence of proper appreciation of the obvious impropriety of transactions by Government officers and agents with firms or corporations in which they are interested compels the conclusion that public policy demands that the statutory provisions bearing upon this conduct should be strictly enforced. It is therefore recommended that the officers found to have had transactions on behalf of the Government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest should be prosecuted under Section 41 of the Criminal Code.

"4. The Federal Trade Commission should be requested to report upon the proper cost of mahogany for airplane propellers to the end that upon the coming in of its report the question of the propriety of further action with respect to the transactions of the mahogany manufacturers and importers' association may be determined.

"5. It is recommended that the representatives of the Department of Justice should keep in touch with the progress of the readult of accounts so that it may be advised of the complete enforcement of the rights of the Government in final settlement of accounts, and that the Government has been fully protected against unnecessary loss through waste and the absence of suitable factory supervision.

"6. Permit me also to suggest that a special division or subdivision of the present Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice should be assigned to the consideration of suggested delinquencies in connection with aircraft production so that the work already done may be approximately followed up. In particular it is recommended that the activities in relation to spruce production, which, being largely centred on the Pacific Coast, it was impracticable to embrace in the present inquiry, should be carefully scrutinized."

Summary of the Hughes Aircraft Report

Here is a summary of the report of Charles E. Hughes upon American airplane production:

The scope of the investigation is indicated in a statement that more than 17,000 pages of testimony was taken and more than 250 witnesses were heard. While activities other than aviation were touched on, they were dealt with only incidentally, because not related directly to aircraft production. Visits were made to the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, Dayton, Ohio; Ford Motor Company, Lincoln Motor Company, Cadillac Motor Company, Packard Motor Company, and the Fischer Body Corporation, all of Detroit; the Wright-Martin Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; the Standard Aircraft Company, Elizabeth, N. J., and the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Company of Buffalo.

The greater part of the testimony was taken at the Department of Justice in Washington. The investigation covered a period of twenty-two weeks. The report first deals with the question of appropriations and expenditures, and these are set forth in detail.

The first war appropriation came under the act of July 24, 1917, when $640,000,000 was appropriated for aircraft production. Other aeronautical appropriations aggregating upward of $51,800,000 were made, making a total appropriation of $691,800,000. "Obligations" against these appropriations during the first fiscal year total $933,900,000. This figure, however, included obligations of the Sales Department and other obligations not immediately related to either airplanes or engines.

It is not to be understood that this amount was all expended in the first year. The report makes clear that it is this amount which was "obligated" as distinguished from "paid." The obligations for transportation, including motor trucks, &c., for general equipment and for maintenance of supply depots and planting of castor beans, special clothing for aviators, machine guns and ammunition, and for acquisition of plants and miscellaneous matters are all set forth in detail, and there then appears the obligations incurred for airplanes and engines, and the amount of this for the fiscal year was $474,000,000. The actual payments, however, out of this amount totaled during the first year $155,500,000, and this latter amount included advances made to contractors on the authority of the War Credits Board totaling $21,400,000, as well as items aggregating $1,600,000 for experimental work, and $25,600,000 for overseas manufacture. The balance remaining, which was approximately $106,700,000, was disbursed for production of airplanes and engines in the United States during the first fiscal year.

What the Government Got.

For the amount thus expended the Government received in elementary training planes, (made up of JN—4D's and SJ—1's,) 4,572 planes. Likewise up to July 1, 1918, there had been delivered to the Government 1,046 advanced training planes and 553 combat and bombing planes. In the latter were included 24 Bristol Fighters, the other 529 being De Havilands 4s. Engines were also furnished for these planes to the number of 7,662, for use in the elementary training planes, 2,579 for use in the advanced training planes, and 2,390 were the U. S. 12s, better known as the Liberty Motors. In addition, the payments for the fiscal year embraced large amounts paid on work in process under cost plus contracts.

The report then proceeds to show the allocation of the payments which were mdae to June 30, 1918 and these payments are divided between fixed price contracts to the amount of $57,100,000, and cost plus contracts to $49,500,000. The fixed price contracts are again divided for engines and other parts to the amount of $23,200,000 and for airplanes and other parts $33,900,000, while the cost plus contracts are divided for engines and parts, $28,300,000, and for airplanes and parts, $21,200,000.

The report then proceeds to deal with the appropriations and obligations for the fiscal year commencing June 30, 1918 and ending June 30, 1919. It points out that the Appropriation act first made provision for the continuance of the unexpended portions of the prior appropriations and then made new appropriations for Air Service to the amount of $884,304,758. The new appropriations are likewise allocated among the various activities and accessories for aircraft.

Subsequently the report deals with payments made since June 30, 1918, to September 30, 1918. These disbursements on the earlier appropriations total $135,500,000 and under new appropriations during that period $3,670,000, making the approximate total of $139,100,000 paid from June 30, 1918, to Sept. 30, 1918.

A table then appears in the report which sets forth in detail the total deliveries of airplanes and engines since June 30, 1918, and likewise the total to Oct. 11, 1918. From this table it appears that in addition to a large number of training planes and engines for training planes, that prior to June 30, 1918, only 529 service planes had been delivered.

Payments Analyzed.

In the next three months, from June 30, 1918, to Oct. 11, there were produced by the various plane factories 1,928 service planes, and up to June 30 there had been produced 2,392 engines for service planes. In the succeeding three months to Sept. 30, 7,545 were produced.

The report then analyzes in detail the payments made for airplanes which had been condemned, notable among these being the standard J-1 training planes on which the aggregate cost to Sept. 30 amounted to $17,500,000 and on the Bristol Fighter, which was condemned as unsafe in July, 1918, the estimated cost of planes and spares was $22,970,000.

The Finance Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production made a general estimate that the aggregate loss on the Bristol would amount to about $6,500,000. On this estimate the cost to the Government of these two types of planes, subject to reduction by whatever salvage there might be, amounts to $26,000,000. But this again, it is pointed out, might be reduced by about $3,500,000 through the use of Bristol parts on a new type of plane.

A second division of the report deals with the responsible officers of the Signal Corps and the co-related Advisory Boards. It points out that full authority was given to the President to provide through the War Department for aircraft production under the Secretary of War, the authority to establish an aircraft program being vested in the Chief Signal Officer, then Brigadier General, now Major General, George O. Squier. That under him Edward A. Deeds was made Chief of the Equipment Division, and Sidney D. Waldon, his assistant, while at the same time Robert L. Montgomery of the firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler was made Chief of the Supply Division.

The report then proceeds by pointing out that two or three various men were assigned to different divisions of the work, and recites the order of the President in May of this year, which dissociated General Squier from work of the aviation section and put him in charge of Military Signal duties, while Brig. Gen. Kenly was appointed Director of Military Aeronautics and John D. Ryan was appointed head of this bureau, thereby becoming Director of Aircraft Production, with William C. Potter as his assistant. The report also deals with the advisory bodies which were created, defines the duties of each and recites their activities.

In connection with the Aircraft Boards the report quotes the act which created them, and by which it appeared that this board was to supervise and direct the production and manufacture of aircraft and engines, but by reason of the context was construed by the Acting Judge Advocate General to contemplate "only advisory and recommendatory functions." Under a subsequent executive order the activity of the Aircraft Board was limited still further. The report on this feature says:

Military and Naval Control.

"Despite the broad language of the act of Congress as to the power which might be committed to the board under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, it will be observed that this executive order had the effect of greatly limiting the authority of the board and that it was denied even the right to hold 'direct communication with manufacturing plants.' It was further provided that all programs should be made up by the board from information which shall be furnished by the proper army and navy military and naval branches on the one hand and the equipment and production divisions of the army and navy on the other.' The manifest purpose was to leave no question that the actual control of aircraft production rested with the military and naval officers."

The third division of the report deals with the personal interest of officers and individuals. It opens by reciting the Federal Law and on this feature it quotes Section 41 of the Criminal Code of the United States as follows:

"No officer or agent of any corporation, joint stock company, or association, and no member or agent of any firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm. Whoever shall violate the provision of this section shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than two years."

The report analyzes Section 3 of the Act of August 10, 1917, which declares that no person, either a voluntary or paid agent of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any officer authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States, if such agent has any pecuniary interest in the contract or if he or any firm of which he is a member, officer or stockholder, is a party to the contract. The penalty is a fine of $10,000 or five years' imprisonment or both.

After calling attention to the "guarded" way in which the section was drawn, the report refers to a rider attached to an appropriation act of March 3, 1917. The rider reads:

"Provided, That on and after July 1, 1919, no Government official or employe shall receive any salary in connection with his services as such an official or employe from any source other than the Government of the United States, except as may be contributed out of the Treasury of any State, county or municipality, and no person, association, or corporation shall make any contribution to, or in any way supplement the salary of, any Government official or employe for the services performed by him for the Government of the United States. Any person violating any of the terms of this proviso shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000 or imprisonment for not less than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the Court may determine."

Law Set for Future Date.

Mr. Hughes makes this comment on the rider:

"It will be noted that this provision, enacted in March, 1917, is not to be operative until July 1, 1919. It may be contended with force, that this constitutes a degrading declaration, by implication, that the action described by the provision, that is, the mere supplementing of the pay of Government officials by private contributions, should not be deemed contrary to law prior to the date fixed."

There is no suggestion, says Mr. Hughes, and no evidence, that either John D. Ryan, head of the present Bureau of Aircraft Production, or his assistant, William C. Potter, "has taken any part in Government transactions with any concern in which he has a personal interest." General Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Howard Coffin of the Aircraft Board, and the naval officers who were members of the board, are also exonerated by Mr. Hughes, who then takes up the case of Colonel Edward A. Deeds. As to Colonel Deeds the report says:

"The charges pertaining to personal interest in Government contracts relate particularly to Colonel Edward A. Deeds and grow out of the highly suggestive transactions with his former business associates at Dayton. These transactions have been subjected to careful scrutiny.

"Colonel Deeds was born near Granville, Ohio, on March 12, 1874. There is testimony that he once said that his name originally was 'Dietz.' No public record has been found to this effect. Colonel Deeds denies making the remark attributed to him and states that his family has borne the name of Deeds for at least four generations—his great-grandfather of that name coming from Pennsylvania. For many years Colonel Deeds was an officer of the National Cash Register Company and was one of several connected with that organization who were indicted in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Ohio, in 1912, for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust act. Upon the trial Deeds, with other defendants, was convicted, but this conviction was set aside by the Circuit Court of Appeals (Patterson v. United States, 222 Fed. 599) and the prosecution went no further.

"At the time of our entry into the war, Mr. Deeds had large business interests at Dayton. His intimate business associates were Charles F. Kettering and H. E. Talbott. Mr. Deeds and Mr. Kettering (an inventor and engineer of ability) have been jointly associated in many enterprises with equal interests, leading them to organize various corporations and to take their respective interests in stocks. Mr. Deeds has supplied the financial talent and Mr. Kettering, who is without any aptitude for business details, the engineering skill. They have had, and have, a large common agent of a highly confidential sort, George B. Smith of Dayton, who holds the power of attorney of each, keeps their respective books, has charge of their bank accounts, signs their checks, and generally looks after their financial affairs. They are still associated in various undertakings and their relations are of the most intimate character."

Deeds an Incorporator.

Then the report proceeds by detailing the various enterprises in which Deeds, Kettering, and H. E. Talbott, Sr., and his son were interested, and shows their stockholdings. It points out that the Dayton Wright Airplane Company was incorporated three days after the declaration of war with Germany, i. e., on April 9, 1917. It was incorporated with a capital stock of $500,000, by Deeds, Kettering, H. E. Talbott, and H. E. Talbott, Jr., by conjunction with the Dayton Wright. Deeds, however, never became a stockholder, though he was one of the incorporators. The stock of the company was taken by the Talbots and Kettering in the proportion of two-fifths, two-fifths and one-fifth. As early as June 12, 1917, a contract with the company was recommended by the Aircraft Production Board. This was a contract for 400 Standard J-1 training planes at a fixed price of $6,000 each, but shortly thereafter the contract was annulled, and in its place was substituted one for 400 Standard J training planes and 4,000 De Havilland service planes. There was to be a fixed profit of $620 on each Standard J plane and $875 on each De Havilland, making a total fixed profit of about $3,750,000, exclusive of the profit on spare parts. The contract also provided for additional profits to the extent of 25 per cent. of the saving under the cost or estimated cost of the planes, and it is estimated that the additional profit on this basis would have amounted to more than $2,600,000. When these contracts were awarded, the capital stock of the company had not been paid in, the report says, and, in fact it was not paid in until Dec. 1, 1917, and in December the Government agreed to advance the company $2,500,600, of which $1,500,000 was advanced at once. As indicating the relations which existed and continued to exist among Deeds, Kettering, and Talbott, the report says:

"That Deeds, Kettering, and Talbott continued to be on the most intimate and confidential footing in connection with the prosecution of the Government work by the Dayton Wright Airplane Company is apparent from their correspondence, of which the following are excerpts:

"Letter, Deeds to Kettering, June 13, 1917:

Washington, June 13, 1917.

Mr. C. F. Kettering, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio.

My dear C. F.: You will be interested to know that the standard training machine is going to be called the U. S. primary training and will not be called the Curtiss J. N. This was decided last week, and I forgot to tell you when in Dayton.

Provision will be made for either Mr. Coffin or myself to appear before the S. A. E. (Society of Automotive Engineers) and as I am one of the Committee on Arrangements, will see that the plans of the Aircraft production Board get properly before the association.

Relative to the design of planes, I do not care to write what is being done, but will discuss it with you when I get home, and you will see that we have already gone away down the pike in this matter. Everything is lining up now in pretty good shape.

Yours very truly,

E. A.

Then follows correspondence between Deeds and others. The last three telegrams follow:

Telegram Kettering to Deeds, Aug. 4, 1917:

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1917.

E. A. Deeds, Room 527 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.:

We believe all confidential telegrams should be sent to Mr. H. E. Talbott, Sr., City National Bank Building, or George B. Smith, instead of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company. C. F. KETTERING.

Telegram Deeds to Ketterling, Aug. 4, 1917:

Aug. 4, 1917.

Mr. C. F. Kettering, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio:

Hereafter all confidential telegrams will be sent to H. E. Talbott, Sr., instead of to the Dayton Wright Airplane Company.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, Sept. 16, 1917:

Old Point, Va., Sept. 16, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, Dayton, Ohio:

For your personal information as coming from your local attorney. Judge Advocate General has ruled it legal for Government to select one, contractor one and the two a third, as appraisers of market value of plant at expiration of contract. If you care to raise the question the above will be found to be the final ruling.

E. A. DEEDS.

Deeds's Conduct Condemned.

On the last telegram the report says:

"When this last telegram, which puts in a strong light the relations of the parties, was sent, Deeds was an officer in the army. This highly improper conduct, in holding communication in this manner with his former business associate in a transaction pending between the Dayton Wright Company and the Government departments in Colonel Deeds's charge, demands the attention of the military authorities."

Mr. Hughes then quotes a letter written by Deeds to Secretary of War Baker and the Aircraft Production Board in which Deeds purported to make a disclosure of his holdings in various companies, and the disposition made by him of these holdings. Among others, Deeds said he had made a bona fide transfer to other parties of all of his stock in the United Motors Company of New York, the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company of Dayton, Ohio, the Domestic Building Company of Dayton, Ohio. The report also analyzes Deeds's statements with reference to his holdings in the United Motors Corporation, and points out that "the only transfer made by him of any of his shares in that company was by gift to his wife." He indorsed for transfer the certificates for 17,500 shares on Oct. 13, 1917, to Kettering, and they were transferred to Mrs. Deeds's name on Oct. 19, 1917. Regarding this, the report said:

"If there were evidence that Colonel Deeds had acted as officer or agent of the Government in the transactions with the Delco Company, or with the United Motors Corporation, prior to October 12, 1917, there would be ground by reason of his interest for charging a violation of the statute, and it may be doubted whether there was then or thereafter such a transfer as would avail to take the case out of the statutory prohibition. But there is no evidence that Deeds acted for the Government in any transaction with either of these corporations.

"His statment to the Aircraft Production Board on Aug. 28, 1917, that he had made a bona fide transfer of all his stock in the United Motors Corporation, when the stock had not in fact been transferred and at most he contemplated a gift of the stock to his wife, was neither candid nor truthful and is certainly not to be regarded as a 'full and complete disclosure.' But in the absence of proof of solicitation, inducement or recommendation by him, or action on his part as an officer or agent of the Government in transactions with the United Motors Corporation or the Delco Company, there are no facts bringing the case within the statutory prohibition."

A Study in Financing.

The report also analyzes Colonel Deeds's interests and holdings in the Domestic Building Company and then deals at great length with the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, and the way in which it was financed. It was done by a three cornered transaction in which the syndicate composed of the Messrs. Talbott and Kettering formed one side, the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, just recently incorporated, the second party to the transaction, and the Dayton Motor Products Company the third. There were debits and credits between the three groups which were adjusted in such a way that on the face of their bank accounts there was a total of checks handled of $2,136,000. The entire transaction was accomplished with $1,500 in cash, the report alleged.

The result was that the Dayton Metal Products Company acquired all the stock of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company. Colonel Deeds originally held one-quarter of the stock of the Dayton Metal Products Company, the report said, and this he transferred to his former associates, the Talbotts and Kettering, and was paid by them with unsecured promissory notes which were to bear interest at 4½ per cent. These notes were placed in the hands of George B. Smith, a confidential agent of Deeds and Kettering.

The investigation, while not directly concerned with the Flying Field, also recites how the Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton was located largely through the activity and instrumentality of Edward A. Deeds and how the Government acquired approximately 2,500 acres, which was almost twice as much as needed. Furthermore, the report quotes at length telegrams passing between Edward A. Deeds, who was then a civilian, and the Secretary of the Miami Conservation District at Dayton, a real estate man named Ezra M. Kuhns, and Talbott. The telegrams follow:

Real Estate Considered.

Telegram Deeds to Kuhns, April 30, 1917:

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1917.

Ezra M. Kuhns,
Miami Conservancy District,
Dayton, Ohio.

Subject of our trip yesterday moving very rapidly and very satisfactorily. There is no doubt in my mind but what we will be successful. Avoidance of publicity very essential. Inspection will be made end of this week or first of next. You and Morgan must plan now as though it was decided. E. A. DEEDS.

(Morgan was the engineer of the Miami Conservancy District.)

Telegram Deeds to Kuhns, April 30, 1917:

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1917.

Ezra M. Kuhns,
Miami Conservancy District,
Dayton, Ohio.

Options should be rushed in the vicinity of Fairfield, raising the price if necessary. E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Deeds to Kuhns, April 30, 1917:

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1917.

Ezra M. Kuhns,
Miami Conservancy District,
Dayton, Ohio.

Ohio State University is ordered today to co-operate with the Dayton School and Magruder, Lord and Knight instructed to report at Camp Borden, Canada, Monday, to learn course of instruction. Publicity will follow these instructions, and no one outside of Signal Corps officers knows of our plan for the larger school, and so far as every one is concerned Dayton School is the Wright field civilian school. Think you should advise Wright, Morgan, Harold Talbott and Kettering, so that they will not disclose anything inadvertently. The civilian school will continue, regardless of what is done with the other plan, and Ohio State will give the preliminary instruction in military tactics and all class room work, while the Wright field company will give the instruction in aviation. Harold Talbott should be the channel through which publicity is given out, and there is no objection using the last statement if called upon. E. A. D.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 11, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, Dayton, Ohio:

Think your whole plan ideal.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Talbott to Deeds, May 11, 1917:

May 11, 1917.

E. A. Deeds, Care New Willard, Washington, D. C.:

Contracts remaining secured to cover 2,500 acres will be closed by tomorrow evening. Will start Monday on immediate possession of land so the fields will be ready when buildings are finished. This applies to central 1,000 acres in front of building. Builders may retain use of buildings and barns for a few months and in some cases until Winter, but main fields must be prepared without delay if they are to be used this Fall. Think best to give no reason for immediate possession and feel you have full power to change it. You can arrange financial matters as suggested. Wire if you approve.

H. E. TALBOTT.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 11, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 11, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio:

With few exceptions owners can, if necessary, continue to live in their houses for a year, thus avoiding necessity of moving this Summer. Their teams will be employed, giving revenue to them. District wants to try out flying on large scale and wants to try experiment at once. This is only a suggestion. You doubtless may have a better one. May be necessary to exercise option at once and if so I will gladly go on District's note for full amount.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 12, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio:

Suggest Kuhns, Emmett, Grant, and Brown be here Monday morning for conference on conservancy, bringing description of entire 2,500. Tax value and tax rate of property under discussion. Will be helpful. Publicity can be delayed at this end without difficulty. Everything moving nicely. E. A. DEEDS.

Deeds Selects Contractor.

On the question of the development of the Wilbur Wright Field the report points out that the contractor, the Dayton Lumber and Manufacturing Company, was selected again through the activity of Deeds. The Dayton Lumber and Manufacturing Company was recommended by Deeds simultaneously with E. S. Kings acquiring control of the stock of the company, and the report quotes the following telegrams passing between Deeds and Talbott with reference to the work on the Wilbur Wright Field:

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 23, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio.

King probably returns to Dayton this evening. He is undertaking something which he alone is unable to get through with. It will be important that you give him a vision of this job and some very definite suggestions how to hit it in a big way. This is the biggest undertaking that has ever been put across in Dayton.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 23, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, Dayton, Ohio.

Suggest you personally direct publicity regarding contract to be given soon, so that it will avoid criticism and at the same time tell the story. This is particularly vital because of Captain Waring to start work Friday and the visitors whom I am bringing, who may read the papers. Your good judgment is needed on this.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 24, 1917:

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, City National Bank Building, Dayton, Ohio.

In arranging for contract do not overlook a local contractor and lumber man in Osborne. Ezra Kuhns knows his name. He has been friendly to us and I promised him something to do on this job.

E. A. DEEDS.

Telegram Talbott to Deeds, May 28, 1917:

May 28, 1917.

E. A. Deeds, care New Willard, Washington, D. C.:

Just to remind you chartered accountants of Government selection, expense to be paid by contractor and charged to cost of work. Piece work for labor only on various unit sections in various classifications of work will do much toward speed and economy. Each individual transaction to have the approval of officer in charge before it is effected.

H. E. TALBOTT.

Telegram Deeds to Talbott, May 31, 1917:

May 31, 1917.

H. E. Talbott, Sr., Dayton, Ohio:

Wire what progress has been made on Dayton field. This is for our report to the council. If foundations have been started, for instance, and how many men on the job. This only needs to be a rough estimate.

DEEDS, Aircraft Production Board.

Talbott Denies Profit.

"Despite the indications of these messages and of his transactions with Mr. King, Mr. Talbott testifies positively that he had no interest in the enterprise except as a citizen of Dayton and got nothing out of it beyond 6 per cent. interest received by the Dayton Metal Products Company, on money loaned," said Mr. Hughes. "King had no capital available for the enterprise, nor had the Dayton Lumber and Manufacturing Company. King's testimony is:

Q.—Did you have the capital to swing that? A.—Not without assistance.

Q.—Where did you expect to get the assistance? A.—When I talked to Mr. Talbott he told me on the Saturday afternoon, said: "Well, this will take a good deal of money." He said, "Yes, but you need not worry about that. We will work out some way for that." He said, "I do not know how we will work it out, but we will work out some way for that."

The financial assistance which King needed to carry the work on was obtained by the credit of the Dayton Metal Products Company, supported by the personal guarantees of H. E. Talbott and C. F. Kettering, and this credit was secured to the extent of $5,000,000 through the American Exchange National Bank of New York.

The report also analyzes the facts surrounding the selection of McCook Field, and here again points out Deeds's activity in the matter, and the telegraphic communications which passed between him and his former associate, H. E. Talbott. In the same way the report details the selection of South Field and Acceptance Field, both of which are at Dayton, Ohio.

Next the report takes up other officials, and first deals with Lieut. Col. Jesse G. Vincent.

Colonel Vincent was Vice President of the Packard Motor Car Company, in charge of engineering. He was sent to the Government by his company from about May 27, 1917, until Aug. 15, 1917. On Sept. 3 he received a commission in the army, with the rank of Major, and later was raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The report sets forth that Colonel Vincent was a stockholder in the Packard Motor Car Company to the extent of 429 shares; that he continued to hold this stock since August, 1917, and received regularly the dividends declared thereon. The report continues thus:

"On Feb. 6, 1918, he was put in charge of the Airplane Engineering Department at Dayton, and in command of McCook Field. He is now in charge of the Airplane Engineering Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

"Both before and after Major Vincent received his commission in the army he rendered decisions with the Packard Motor Car Company, in which he acted on behalf of the Government."

Deeds Made the Vouchers.

In this connection it subsequently points out Colonel Vincent's activity in connection with the experimental work done by the Packard Motor Car Company and for which the company was paid upward of $249,000 on vouchers which included his own salary during the period that he was loaned by the company to the Government. It also points out that some of these vouchers for experimental work were passed or approved upon the certificate of Deeds, then a civilian, who had no authority to make the vouchers. In concluding under this heading, the report says:

"The irregularity of proceeding in this manner without a contract or proper order in writing is apparent. No price had been fixed for the work or material; if only outlays were to be reimbursed, it was necessary that outlays should be appropriately proved before payment was made, and this had not been done in the case of the first three payments. Nor does it appear that at the time the first voucher for $104,500 was passed, on or about Aug. 11, 1917, Mr. Deeds had any authority in the absence of a written contract or a proper written order to give the certificate. The Chief Signal Officer testifies that he did not have such authority. Nor was his certificate itself accurate in its terms, as there was no agreement for a price, and if there was an agreement for the reimbursement of actual outlays, the voucher, being a mere estimate, was not in accordance therewith.

"It should be said, however, that the evidence does not afford ground for the conclusion that the Government was defrauded or that there was any intent to defraud the Government on the part of any of the parties concerned. A distinct question, however, is presented as to Lieut. Col. Vincent. Section 41 of the Criminal Code explicitly prohibits any person who is directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of a corporation from acting as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation. It is manifest that Lieut. Col. Vincent acted as an officer and agent of the Government for the trasaction of business with the Packard Motor Car Company, in which he was a stockholder, and that this was in violation of the statute."

Inspected His Own Company's Work.

The report then deals with Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter, formerly Vice President of Deere & Co., manufacturers of agricultural machinery.

Colonel Mixter was originally commissioned as Major in August, 1917. Was made Chief of the Inspection Department of the Equipment Division of the Signal Corps. In May, 1918, Major Mixter was made Production Manager. Colonel Mixter, it is pointed out, held twenty-five shares of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Airplane and Motor Corporation and he has not disposed of this stock.

The Curtiss Company had important contracts with the Government for the production of airplanes, and Lieut. Col. Mixter was in charge of the organization of the inspection of materials and products, and he visited the Curtiss Company from time to time in the exercise of his authority.

The statutory phrase, "transaction of business," the report says, "is broad enough to embrace the activity of officers or agents of the United States who are heads of divisions having charge of the inspection of products under contracts requiring the action of Government inspectors in course of performance. It would

Attorney General Agrees with the Recommendations of the Hughes Report

SUMMARY OF AIRCRAFT REPORT

Continued from Page 10.

Broni, Handley-Page, and De Havilland. The report on this feature says:

"Criticisms upon the management of the corporation do not excuse such a state of affairs. If a manufacturing corporation is to be intrusted with work, it is manifest that it should be given the work it can handle efficiently; and if its efficiency is distrusted, there is still less reason for embarrassing it with confusing orders. On the other hand, if it is deemed capable of successful production it should have a suitable opportunity to develop it. The effect of placing such an assortment of orders, coupled with the difficulties besetting production in this new industry, has not only interfered with production, but has promoted waste, made it exceedingly difficult to maintain proper cost accounts, and has confused responsibility for delays.

"Other illustrations of a poor distribution of work might easily be given; the result of it is that one part of the Government's program has stood in the way of another."

The report next takes up the course of production and deals with delays, and the "misleading public statements" which from time to time were given out. In connection with the De Havilland plane the report recites that as late as June 25 advices were received from abroad that there were serious defects in the planes which had been shipped overseas and that it was necessary to rebuild them at the aircraft production centres.

There is then detailed the production by each company of planes. The Dayton-Wright Company, as has already been pointed out, to June 30, 1918, produced only 520 planes, but in the next three months it turned out 1,320. To June 30 the Fisher Body Company had produced none. The company got into production in August, and up to Oct. 11, 1918, had produced 452. The Standard Aircraft Company had made no deliveries up to June 30, and since then has delivered only 49. The report also sets forth month by month the deliveries by each company of Liberty engines, the total to Oct. 11 being 9,689.

Blames Squier and Deeds.

"In the face of the delays in production," the report adds, "a series of misleading public statements were made with official authority. While these statements were authorized by the Secretary of War, he states that they were issued in reliance upon information furnished by the Chief Signal Officer, General Squier, and by Colonel Deeds, who were acquainted with the actual conditions. It is unnecessary to review the delusive predictions and exaggerations contained in those utterances.

"But particular attention should be directed to the official statement released for publication in the papers of Feb. 21, 1918, which contained the following:

'... first American-built battle planes today en route to the front in France. ... first shipment, though in itself not ... e, marks the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry.'

"This statement had its origin in a conversation between Colonel Deeds and a representative of the Committee on Public Information a week or two before the completed statement was issued. A draft was first prepared and submitted to Colonel Deeds, who examined it and made some corrections. The statement contained in the paragraph above quoted was not only left unchanged, but was the subject of special inquiry. Colonel Deeds was asked what was meant by the 'first shipment,' and he replied, 'They are on the water now, on the way to France.' He was then asked, 'How many?' and he answered, 'I do not know, but I do not think more than ten.' The statement in its final form was then presented to the Secretary of War, who permitted it to be issued upon the understanding that it had been verified by General Squier and Colonel Deeds.

"At the time this statement was issued (February 20) only one plane had been delivered for shipment to the American Expeditionary Forces, and while this had been shipped from the factory on February 5 it did not leave the United States until March 22. The only other service planes which had been delivered were five DeH-4s, which had been shipped for use at Gerstner Field, Louisiana. No additional shipments of airplanes for the use of our forces abroad were made until April 3. Actual production in quantity did not really begin until May.

"Colonel Deeds admits that this statement was brought to him before its publication, and that he went through it. He examined it minutely enough to correct with his own hand one of the paragraphs following that above quoted, which gave the number of men required on the ground for every plane in the air, his correction making it 46 instead of 45. Colonel Deeds denies, however, that he said in response to the inquiry upon the point that the battle planes were 'on the water now, on the way to France.' That he did make this statement is testified to directly and unequivocally by John W. McConaughy and Marlen E. Pew, representing the Committee on Public Information.

"When Colonel Deeds was examined as a witness before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, on April 2, 1918, he was asked this question and gave this answer:

Senator Wadsworth—Did you see, or do you know whether any other responsible officers in your Aviation Section of the Signal Corps saw the statement given out by Secretary Baker on Feb. 21 before it was published?

Colonel Deeds—No, Sir, I did not see it. I do not know of anybody seeing it.

Calls for Military Inquiry.

"Colonel Deeds admits giving this testimony. He testified that he did not then recall the paper in question. Colonel Deeds further testifies in explanation that when the paper was before him his information was that 'four planes were on the cars en route to France,' and that it later developed that only one was sent and the others were diverted to Lake Charles, that is to Gerstner Field, for tests on radiators. The shipments to Gerstner Field, however, had been made directly from the Dayton Wright Airplane Company on Feb. 15, 16, and 17, and these planes had not been shipped from the factory for the American Expeditionary Forces. There is evidence also that on Feb. 14 Mr. Talbott had telegraphed to Colonel Deeds that Major Shepler advised that first 100 De Havilands should remain in this country and asking on this assumption for the recall of the one plane 'shipped for foreign shipment,' so that another could be substituted 'completely equipped.'

"There is no question but that this grossly misleading statement was published on the authority of Colonel Deeds and that the Secretary of War relied upon the fact that it had Colonel Deeds's approval in giving it his official sanction. While this conduct of Colonel Deeds does not come within the scope of the Criminal Code, it deserves the prompt attention of the military authorities.

"General Squier testifies that he had nothing to do with the statement that was issued for publication on Feb. 21, and that he did not know of it before it was published. He testifies that when it was brought to his attention he did not regard it as a proper statement, but that he did not institute an inquiry to ascertain who was responsible for it. It is evident that the matter called for immediate investigation and for suitable disciplinary measures, but no steps were taken either for correction or punishment.

"The Secretary of War states that the responsibility for the statement clearly rested with General Squier and Colonel Deeds, and that he did not learn of the inaccuracies of the statement until his return from Europe in the latter part of April.

"There were earlier statements of a delusive character as to the progress of aircraft production, but the particular statement to which attention has been called was inaccurate in its specific statement of facts, and its misleading character was sobvious to any one having knowledge of the actual conditions."

Causes of Delay.

Under "Causes of Delay in Production" the report comments on the lack of knowledge and experience in dealing with the novel problems which were encountered, but it says, referring to the defective organization in the Signal Corps:

"The duty of providing an adequate organization for aircraft production was left to the Signal Corps. It is quite clear that this undertaking was beyond the competency of the Chief Signal Officer, who had neither training nor experience for such a large industrial enterprise, and those who were brought to the task in his department failed to produce an organization which was adapted to meet the exigency."

As reflecting the attitude of mind of some of the men who were associated with the work, the report quotes from a letter written by Archer A. Landon (Mr. Coffin's assistant) to Howard E. Coffin, then head of the Aircraft Production Board. In his letter of Oct. 16, 1917, Mr. Landon said:

"The lack of organization and continuity of responsibility is so apparent that success will be a miracle. * * * If we are to be successful there must be fixed, from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy down almost to the office boy, a direct line of responsibility that will make every individual assume the absolute responsibility for the work he is undertaking, and under no circumstances should any conflict of authority or responsibility occur. Industrial men of known responsibility and capacity for the particular work undertaken must be selected. They should be peculiarly fitted for the positions they occupy and should be responsible for their work as in civil life. * *

"We men who have come here in an effort to assist you find ourselves very seriously embarrassed, and justly so. We are started off to do what seems to be an important piece of work, only to find that this work has been delegated to somebody else in some other department and that we are treading on other people's toes. The result is that we do not get the information we want and we do not get anywhere. They do not throw us out, but they are all adept at pulling the latest Washington game of 'passing the buck,' or else frankly resenting our appearance in the matter.

"This is not intended as a criticism of General Squier or the other officers, but it is intended to be a very vigorous criticism of methods of organization that make such a condition possible; and I submit to you, Sir, that, if this same condition exists in all departments and continues to exist, we might as well submit to the Germans now, because the one way you can beat efficiency is to match it with efficiency, and efficiency can only be obtained by a thorough organizing of our responsibilities and following them through to a definite conclusion, which conclusion should be the winning of the war."

The report then proceeds with the conditions found in the manufacturing plants, and after reviewing these says:

"There have not been lacking indications of sinister influences at various plants. The opportunities of workmen at aircraft plants to retard production or to injure material and product are quite obvious, and the necessity of keeping the plants free of enemy influences is emphasized in another part of this report. But, so far as the delays in production of service planes are concerned, it is impossible in view of interrupted work and changing plans to attribute the delays in any definite measure to such a cause."

Contractors' Profits.

The report also points out that much of the delay was due to a vast number of changes which from time to time were made in the design of the Liberty engine. Next it deals with the question of contractors' profits, and with respect to the cost-plus contracts for planes and engines it points out that the principal feature of these was:

(1) The payment by the Government of the contractor's outlays for labor and materials and for the overhead charges incident to the work;

(2) The payment by the Government for special tools and certain "increased facilities" located in the contractor's plant, but owned by the Government;

(3) Reimbursement by the Government for depreciation;

(4) A fixed profit to the contractor; and

(5) The fixing of an estimated cost, or "bogey," and a division of whatever saving was effected under this estimate, so as to give 25 per cent. of this saving to the contractor as additional profit.

"It will be observed that by this method the contractor is assured not only the payment of the cost of labor and material used in the process of manufacture, but of administrative outlays for management and supervision, and an allowance for depreciation of plant. To the extent that these payments are made promptly and at short intervals, the working capital required would be reduced. Provision has also been made for the supply of needed assistance by means of advances through the War Credits Board where these are deemed to be justified. The contractor is guaranteed a certain profit regardless of cost. This is called the 'fixed profit,' and increased profit from economical management. It is apparent, however, that with a large fixed profit guaranteed the incentive to economy is not as strong as when the entire venture is at the contractor's risk. And particularly when interruption of work and changes in design vex production managers, and it is difficult to maintain economical methods, there may easily be bred an indifference to an excessive cost where its burden falls upon the Government. At least this is to be inferred from conditions in certain plants, and the conclusion is unescapable that the cost-plus system of contracts for the manufacture of commodities, as distinguished from such contracts for mere service, is a vicious system and is to be tolerated only during such period as it is found to be absolutely necessary to secure immediate production.

Sees Exorbitant Return.

"Again, in a contract for manufacturing articles at the contractor's plant, the agreed profit upon a cost-plus basis should have a proper relation to the contractor's actual investment and risk. The contractor is not only reimbursed for his outlays for labor and material, but for expenses of management included in overhead charges, including such reasonable salaries of officers, managers, &c., as may properly be allocated to the Government work. There is no sacred formula by which the Government is bound to pay a profit per unit of production regardless of the time in which capital is turned over. The extent to which the Government supplies the needed working capital, either by payments on account of work and materials supplied or through advances, should also be considered. A percentage of outlays, or of a bogey cost, although small in itself, may give an exorbitant profit as applied to each unit of a large production."

As indicating the profits which would have been made had the contracts remained unaltered, the report points out that the total profits of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company on the De Havilland 4s, including the fixed profit as well as the additional profit on the percentage of savings under the original bogey cost, would have amounted to $6,100,000. In the same way the report points out the approximate profits which would have been made on Liberty engine contracts. On fixed profit as well as on additional profits on a percentage of the savings under the bogey cost the Packard Company would have made a total of approximately $6,450,000 on 6,000 engines, or $8,000,000, including the spare parts, while the Ford Motor Company on 5,000 Liberty engines would have made a profit of $5,375,000, without spare parts.

The Lincoln Motor Company profits, it is estimated, would have reached approximately $8,000,000 on its contract for 6,000 motors and spare parts.

The contract for De Haviland service planes was recently revised in accordance with the terms of a letter obtained at the time the original contract was let. A revised contract for the Liberty engine changed the contract to a fixed price contract of $4,000 an engine, which will give the contractors a profit of approximately $1,000 an engine.

The report then deals with the supervision of production and the waste, and recites again the condemning of the Standard J planes and what was lost on them and of the Bristol Fighters. It recounts the unsatisfactory labor conditions in many of the plants and the method used by a very large number of men at the Wright-Martin Company to escape the draft through the claim that they were engaged in a necessary industry. The report then deals with the difficulties of establishing the labor cost under the cost-plus contracts.

As to Enemy Aliens.

The report then deals with the question of the employment of alien enemies.

"Among the regulations established by proclamation of the President on April 6, 1917," it says, "was the following:

An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

"Under the authority granted by the President to the Attorney General for the administration of the alien enemy regulations, the Department of Justice developed a permit system whereby alien enemies could obtain permits to be employed within a munitions factory, including one engaged in the manufacture of aircraft, within the half-mile zone. The granting of such permits is entrusted to the United States Marshal of the district, who is authorized to issue them if he is satisfied that such action will be in no respect dangerous to the community or the United States.

"There is considerable difference in the practice of the various companies engaged in the manufacture of aircraft as to the employment of enemy aliens under these regulations. About 200 enemy aliens (including Austrians and Hungarians) are employed by the Packard Motor Car Company. About 200 enemy aliens (not Germans, but Austrians and Hungarians,) are employed at the plants of the Wright Martin Aircraft Corporation in New Brunswick and Newark. No enemy aliens are employed by that company at its Long Island City plant.

"The Ford Motor Company has about 250 German aliens who are employed in departments dealing with Government work. One hundred and forty-three of these are in departments in which from 20 to 60 per cent. of the work done is Government work; thirty-five are at the blast furnace, and sixty-one are at the shipbuilding plant which is doing Government work exclusively. These enemy aliens are working under special permit granted on the company's recommendation.

Sees Danger in Germans.

"The serious risk that is taken in permitting men of known pro-German sympathies, whatever their citizenship, to work in aircraft plants in any important capacity is generally recognized. The opportunities are abundant for delays and interferences in production through the action or inaction of those controlling the progress of production. It is the assumed sympathy with his nation which makes the employment of the German subject dangerous, and the danger may be quite as great in the case of one who, although not an enemy alien, is more friendly to Germany than to the United States.

"There have been persistent rumors of pro-German sympathies on the part of employes of the Curtiss Company, but it has been impossible to ascertain to what extent, if any, the demoralization that until recently has existed at the North Elmwood plant of that company was due to any influence of this hostile description. The conditions that existed naturally bred distrust which was reflected in common talk, but facts warranting a definite conclusion as to disloyalty on the part of employes in important positions are lacking.

"In the case of the Ford Motor Company, one of the company's employes (who formerly had been in the Educational Department and had represented the American Protective League) testified as to his inquiry into cases of disloyalty. The reports obtained by him exhibit utterances of employes in antagonism to the Government, insulting references to the President, and praise of the Kaiser. In an extreme case, in which the employe reviled and even threatened the President, there was a prosecution and a plea of guilty. The man was fined $300, was released, and the testimony is that he resumed work in the Ford plant.

"The reports were numerous, and the employe who obtained them testified that there were about 200 employes whose loyalty was seriously open to question, but how many of these were employed in Government work he could not say. So far as the Liberty engine was concerned, his investigation related to half a dozen cases in the drafting department in the Ford Company. In this department there was a serious situation which engaged the attention of the management. Its importance was manifest from the fact that the drafting department embraces the tool design and drafting room in which the drafting work upon the Liberty engine is done, and it is possible for one in that department to bring about delays the causes of which, in view of the multiplicity of drawings involved, it would be difficult satisfactorily to trace.

Pro-German in Charge.

"This department was in charge of Carl Emde. There were repeated reports of pronounced pro-German utterances by Emde. A former employe, who had left the plant voluntarily and had later been found with plans and photographs of the plant, was a close friend of Emde's and had been employed in his department. This man, it is understood, has been interned. While nothing conclusive could be established against Emde in relation to his work, the advisability of removing him from a position of such strategic importance was clear to some of the most important men in the management. A conference was held on the subject at which Mr. Ford and the factory managers were present. According to the minutes of this conference reports were read 'from various members of the drafting department who were in touch with the situation, and who felt that the department was practically a pro-German institution.' Several conferees expressed the opinion that Emde should be removed, and one said that in his opinion 'in the very nature of things Mr. Emde could not give us everything required to assist the Government of the United States.' Mr. Ford, however, was opposed to that course and overruled his associates. Mr. Ford's position and his reasons are thus set forth in the minutes:

Mr. Ford deliberated and stated that he had heard numerous rumors, but in speaking of all he had heard there had not been one thing shown him which would make him change the present head of the drafting department. He felt that it was a time of sacrifice—that in the next few years every man would be called upon to make some sort of a sacrifice, and that possibly Mr. Emde, German born, was making his sacrifice now when making drawings for the Liberty motor to be used ultimately against Germany.

Laxity at Ford Plant.

"This statement of attitude is sufficiently expressive and requires no comment. The proposed removal did not take place. There has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathies which is not at all compatible with the interests of the Government. In deference to Mr. Ford's view, those in direct charge of production, who were alive to the situation, have had to pursue a policy of constant watchfulness and supervision instead of being free to take the precautions which the exigency demanded."

Under special matters, the report deals with the plant of the General Vehicle Company and the Mahogany Manufacturers and Importers' Association. It recites how the Mahogany Association continued, by the contributions of its members, to pay to former employes of some of the members who became Government employes the difference between what the Government was paying as their salaries and the salaries which they had previously received while in private employment. It recites the relations existing between many of these employes and the members of the Mahogany Association, and report says:

"It is hardly necessary to say that it was a gross impropriety for corporations or firms, either individually or collectively, to pay additional compensation to an employe of the Government, and for the employe to receive such compensation for services in relation to contracts and transactions in which the corporations or firms were directly and pecuniarily interested. It is not found, however, that there is any statute making this a criminal offense unless it is a case within the statute against bribery, or proves to be part of a fraudulent scheme to take advantage of the Government, or part of an endeavor to induce a violation of law."

The report then takes up what is known as the Cross license agreement entered into by the members of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, Inc. With respect to this the report says:

"The agreement has been criticised upon the ground that its provisions constitute a hindrance to the progress of invention in the important airplane field and as being in restraint of trade. Whatever ground for criticism exists in this respect is to be found in the terms of the agreement itself, as these are quite definite and determine its operation and effect. I shall not deal with the question of the legality of the agreement, as the question was specifically submitted by the Secretary of War to the Attorney General whether the association and the agreement were in contravention of the anti-trust statutes of the United States, and the opinion was expressed by the Attorney General that they were not. That disposed of the question, in the absence of a contrary decision by the courts, so far as the action of the Executive Department is concerned."

General Concessions.

The report ends with the general conclusions and recommendations, which are as follows:

"1. The controlling facts and the conclusions in relation to the matters reviewed have been stated under appropriate headings. It would be impossible to state them in a brief summary. The defective organization of the work of aircraft production and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the Signal Corps, to which the delays and waste were chiefly due, were matters for administrative correction through unification of effort under competent control. The provisions of the criminal statutes do not reach inefficiency.

"2. It is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization, and progress has been made in gratifying measure.

"2. The evidence discloses conduct which, although of a reprehensible character, cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient basis for charges under existing statutes, but there are certain acts shown, not only highly improper in themselves, but of especial significance, which should lead to disciplinary measures. The evidence with respect to Colonel Edward A. Deeds should be presented to the Secretary of War to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court-martial under Articles 95 and 96 of the Articles of War for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential adviser of his former business associate, H. E. Talbott of the Dayton Wright Airplane Company, and in conveying information to Mr. Talbott in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between that company and the division of the Signal Corps of which Colonel Deeds was the head, and (2) in giving to the representatives of the Committee on Public Information a false and misleading statement with respect to the progress of aircraft production for the purpose of publication with the authority of the Secretary of War.

Suggests Prosecutions.

"3. The absence of proper appreciation of the obvious impropriety of transactions by Government officers and agents with firms or corporations in which they are interested compels the conclusion that public policy demands that the statutory provisions bearing upon this conduct should be strictly enforced. It is therefore recommended that the officers found to have had transactions on behalf of the Government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest should be prosecuted under Section 41 of the Criminal Code.

"4. The Federal Trade Commission should be requested to report upon the proper cost of mahogany for airplane propellers, to the end that upon the coming in of its report the question of the propriety of further action with respect to the transactions of the Mahogany Manufacturers' and Importers' Association may be determined.

"5. It is recommended that the representatives of the Department of Justice should keep in touch with the progress of the re-audit of accounts so that it may be advised of the complete enforcement of the rights of the Government in final settlement of accounts, and that the Government has been fully protected against unnecessary loss through waste and the absence of suitable factory supervision.

"6. Permit me also to suggest that a special division, or subdivision of the present Bureau of Investigation, in the Department of Justice, should be assigned to the consideration of suggested delinquencies in connection with aircraft production so that the work already done may be appropriately followed up. In particular, it is recommended that the activities in relation to spruce production, which being largely centred on the Pacific Coast it was impracticable to embrace in the present inquiry, should be carefully scrutinized."

GREGORY APPROVES HUGHES'S FINDINGS

Tells President, in Letter Transmitting Report, He Finds It Accurate in Its Conclusions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In transmitting to the President Mr. Hughes's report on his investigation of aircraft production Attorney General Gregory took occasion to say that he found the statement remarkably accurate.

"We have attempted to go into every phase of aircraft production since our entry into war in April, 1917, and had recourse to every source of information which appeared available," says the Attorney General in his letter to the President. "Every complaint or charge of wrongdoing has been heard or carefully considered."

Mr. Gregory says that without conference three weeks ago he and Judge Hughes reached their separate conclusions and prepared their reports. Last Saturday the former Justice handed Mr. Gregory a report, of which the Attorney General says:

"By far the greater portion is devoted to a remarkably accurate statement of substantially all the transactions had since the beginning of the war in the course of the development of the aircraft program. After carefully examining this statement of the transactions had, I find myself in substantial accord therewith and do not consider it necessary to present to you a somewhat full report which has heretofore been prepared in the Department of Justice. As hereinafter shown, I also find myself in accord with the conclusions presented by Judge Hughes on questions of dishonesty and malversation.

"I do not consider it germane to this investigation to enter into criticism of the program or of mistakes in policy or in the exercise of judgment."

When the investigation began in May, says the Attorney General, it was "sweepingly charged" that $691,851,866, appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917, had been expended with practically no results; that members of the Aircraft Board had been financially interested in aircraft contracts; that German and disloyal influences had retarded work and that graft had entered into the contracts.

He then says that the $691,000,000 was spent for all aviation purposes, including many things besides the building of aircraft, and adds that while contracts for airplanes and motors were estimated at $474,910,706, this had "been by no means expended" up to May last. The actual disbursements up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, were:

For production in this country, $106,741,490.77; for production abroad, $25,605,074.31; for experimental and development work, $1,607,830.19; total, $134,044,395.27.

Covers Many Costs.

"This amount includes not only the cost of planes and motors delivered, but also large payments for special tools and for labor and materials in planes and motors not then finished. The figures are not now available to show just how much more has been disbursed on this account since June 30, though the total amount disbursed for all aviation purposes between that date and Sept. 30 was $139,186,661.33."

Contracts were let in the Summer of 1917 in France for 875 training planes, with engines and for 5,000 service planes and 8,500 service engines, deliveries to begin in November and be completed in June, 1918, and in Italy for 700 service planes with engines.

These contracts," the letter continues, "were not carried out as contemplated, partly because of unavoidable delay by this Government in delivering materials, but largely because the unexpected increase in the needs of the French Government overtaxed the capacity of the manufacturers. However, up to July 31, 1918, there had been acquired under foreign contracts 1,617 training and 1,512 service, or a total of 3,129 planes, with engines.

"The deliveries of planes and engines produced in this country up to July 1, 1918, were:

PLANES.

Elementary training	4,579
Advanced training	1,048
Service	554
Total	6,171

ENGINES.

Elementary training	7,602
Advanced training	2,579
Service	2,392
Total	12,633

Since July 1 production has been such that up to October, 1918, the figures were:

PLANES.

Elementary training	5,187
Advanced training	2,137
Service	2,350
Total	9,574

ENGINES.

Elementary training	10,256
Advanced training	4,479
Service	9,937
Total	24,672

"When the 3,129 acquired abroad are added, we have a total of 12,803 planes and 27,801 engines," says the letter. "While the only service planes thus far produced in this country have been observation and bombing planes, those acquired abroad include pursuit and combat planes."

Clears All But Deeds.

The Attorney General says he agrees with Judge Hughes that there is no evidence upon which "it can be fairly charged" that any member of the Aircraft Board, "including Mr. Howard E. Coffin, General Squier, Colonel E. A. Deeds, Colonel R. L. Montgomery, Colonel S. D. Waldon, Mr. Richard F. Howe, Mr. Harry B. Thayer, Admiral Taylor, and other naval officers, has been unlawfully interested in any contract or transaction relating to aircraft production. Indeed as to this charge, there has, at no time, been ground for a question involving any of these gentlemen except Colonel Deeds."

Part of the letter defends the form of contracts, and says it is a popular misconception that the contracts promote large increases by contractors. Mr. Gregory explains that the contracts are not a fixed per cent. of production cost, but the production cost plus a fixed sum, and that it is to the contractor's interest to keep the production cost as low as possible. He says that in the case of the Liberty motor the result has been a reduction of the estimated cost from $6,087 to $5,000 and the fixed profit from $913 to $625 and "finally the putting of the contracts on a fixed price basis when experience had shown what would be a fair price."

Charges of unfair discrimination and favoritism in awarding contracts have been made, says he, and adds that these were generally in the matter of contracts for planes.

"Selection had to be made," says the Attorney General. "It cannot be said that plausible reasons were wanting for those made. If mistakes were made nothing has been developed which would justify the charge that they resulted from corrupt motives."

Other charges that there have been exorbitant profits to contractors, the Attorney General answers by saying: On their face they appear to be unusually liberal," but when it is remembered that 60 per cent. or more of the profits must be paid to the Government in income or excess profits, and that most of the net profits will be invested in plants or buildings which may not be of use after the war, "my conclusion is that no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

Of the "cross-license" agreement, which created much comment, he says this resulted in the Government, through contractors, securing the use of all necessary patents at a fixed cost, and with little friction. The Attorney General advised that the arrangement did not interfere with the anti-trust law, and says he does not believe that members of the board were actuated by dishonest or unlawful motive in bringing about the cross-license agreement. Returning to the subject of Colonel Deeds, Mr. Gregory says:

No Criminal Law Violated.

"Of all the members of the Aircraft Boards, the one most severely criticised and against whom most charges have been brought has been Colonel E. A. Deeds. The evidence does not disclose any violation by Colonel Deeds of the criminal laws. In the early part of 1918 public statements were issued with official authority purporting to set out the progress which had then been made in the production of engines and planes and the prospects of the immediate future. These publications were not only misleading, but they contained false statements, and were issued in reliance upon information principally furnished by Colonel Deeds, who was acquainted with the actual facts. While the conduct of Colonel Deeds in this matter was not criminal, and cannot be said to have affected actual production, it was inexcusable and reprehensible.

"I also find that Colonel Deeds was guilty of censurable conduct in acting as confidential adviser of H. E. Talbott and in conveying information to the latter with respect to transaction of business between the Dayton Wright Airplane Company and the Division of the Signal Corps, of which Colonel Deeds was the head.

"Whether or not Colonel Deeds should be subjected to disciplinary measures for the acts referred to is a matter to be determined by the War Department. I acquiesce in the recommendation of Judge Hughes that the facts be submitted to the Secretary of War."

Of the officers and employes of the Signal Corps he writes that the corps had to be hurriedly enlarged and many civilians were taken in, but "the investigation has failed to show, unless the instances hereinafter noted constitute exceptions, that any person, military or civilian, connected with the Signal Corps, has desired to retard or delay production, or has done anything intended to accomplish that result, or has intentionally caused waste of funds, or has been actuated by disloyal motives, or been guilty of dishonesty or malversation."

Questionable Transactions.

The "instances" referred to are those of Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut. Col. George W. Mixter, and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr.

Lieut. Col. Vincent was Vice President of the Packard Motor Car Company and after he became an officer he continued to hold stock in the concern. He was one of the original designers of the Liberty Motor and is now in charge of the Airplane Engineering Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production. He was instrumental, the letter states, in having certain payments made to the Packard Company for drawings, models, tests, &c., and for eleven standardized engines.

"The course of procedure which resulted in the payments of this money was without a written contract and otherwise irregular and unusual," says the Attorney General. He says he agrees with Judge Hughes that Lieut. Col. Vincent violated the section prohibiting any person interested in a corporation from acting as an agent of the Government for transacting business with the corporations, but states that he, like Judge Hughes, does not believe Lieut. Col. Vincent had any intent to defraud the Government.

Lieut. Col. Mixter held twenty-five shares (par value $2,500) of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Corporation, and while holding this stock, says the letter, visited one of the corporation's plants in his capacity as head of the Inspection Department and Production Manager of the Aircraft Section. This, says the Attorney General, constituted a violation of the law. Lieut. Col. Mixter testified that he had possessed both common and preferred stock, and remembered he had sold the common, but did not remember whether he had held the preferred or not.

Lieutenant Vrooman owned $10,000 stock of the S. B. Vrooman Company, which had a contract with the Government to supply mahogany, and while holding the stock the Lieutenant was put in charge of the inspection of propeller lumber, including mahogany. He selected district officers, who selected the inspectors. The plant was under his jurisdiction, but he denied that he ever personally inspected its lumber. The Attorney General says the officer violated Section 41, under the same charge as Vincent and Mixter.

Another part of the letter says that for a short time Lieutenant Vrooman, J. Widdifie, and Lieut. Edward McCullough, while representing the Government in dealing with mahogany manufacturers, received salaries from the manufacturers as well as from the Government. Mr. Gregory says he agrees with Judge Hughes that this constituted "gross impropriety" on both sides, but that it was not a criminal act unless cases of bribery or conspiracy to defraud were proved. He said he accepted Judge Hughes' suggestion that the best way to obtain such proof would be to have the Federal Trade Commission determine whether the mahogany prices were fair and reasonable.

"Small Graft" Found.

In one office of the Signal Corps "small graft," which was "fostered" by a civilian, and evidence of dishonest inspection on a "rather small scale" were discovered in "one of the least important plants," and these have been turned over to grand juries.

In the matter of contracts the letter says:

"A searching inquiry has been made into the conduct of the work by the principal contracting companies. Agreeing substantially as I do with the statement of facts made by Judge Hughes, I am of opinion that it cannot fairly be charged that a managing officer of any contracting corporation has desired or attempted to delay production or been actuated by disloyal motives. To what extent, if any, inefficiency or mismanagement is to be inferred from the facts stated I do not deem it within my province to determine."

Almost the last subject in the letter to the President is "German sympathizers," and the Attorney General says that there were numerous before-the-war sympathizers with Germany in various factories, but there is nothing to show that heads of factories kept the men there in order to retard production. He says they were retained principally because they were skilled laborers. He names the "instance" of the head of the drafting department at the Ford Motor Company, a man named Emde, of German birth. There were "persistent rumors" that some officers of the company thought it unsafe to retain Emde, who had been in the factory nine years. Henry Ford said he had absolute confidence in the man. In the Hughes report Mr. Ford is quoted as saying that every man had to make some sort of sacrifice in the next few years, and "possibly Mr. Emde, German born, was making his sacrifice now when, making drawings for Liberty motors to be used against Germany."

Of sabotage in factories, the Attorney General says seven men have been indicted, two pleaded guilty, and five are on trial. He adds that in the last eighteen months between 100,000 and 200,000 laborers have been at work in factories where Government airplane work is undertaken.

NEWBERRY JUROR UP FOR CONTEMPT

It became known yesterday that the information that the Federal Grand Jury, which has been investigating a charge that $176,000 had been unlawfully spent in the successful primary campaign of Lieut. Commander Truman H. Newberry for nomination for United States Senator from Michigan, "had voted sixteen to one against indicting Mr. Newberry," came originally from Abner T. Bowen of the real estate firm of A. T. Bowen & Co., one of the grand jurors. While the grand jurors were investigating the leak yesterday Mr. Bowen confessed his indiscretion. He said he had thought the vote disposed of the matter, and that there was no harm in discussing it with the person most deeply interested.

Thereupon the Grand Jury prepared a presentment against Mr. Bowen and handed it to Federal Judge Mayer late yesterday afternoon. Nothing would have been known of the matter, it was said, if Mr. Newberry, after meeting Mr. Bowen, had not told a reporter about it. The news was published, much to the chagrin of the jury, which has not disposed of the matter. The accuracy of the Grand Jury vote was not questioned, but the fact that the inquiry is not yet closed indicates that the vote only disposed of one phase of the inquiry.

After the presentment had been read, Mr. Bowen explained to the court that he was innocent of any intention of committing a wrong. He was directed to appear in court next Thursday morning and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. In admonishing him Judge Mayer said that the only way in which a Grand Jury proceeding can be properly conducted is by the jurors strictly keeping their oath of secrecy. He pointed out the evils that might come through publicity of the proceedings; witnesses might evade service, guilty persons might escape, and innocent persons might be injured in their reputations.

The name Tropiko now clearly marked on each Tropiko Grapefruit

Look for the name Tropiko branded right on the skin of the fruit.

This is a new departure in fruit selling—and a most important one. From now on you will know when you eat a Tropiko, for each one is branded, and every one bearing the trade-mark Tropiko is guaranteed delicious and juicy.

Tropiko Grapefruit is grown in the rich Northern valleys of Porto Rico, where the warm, tropical sunshine, the moist air of the sea, and the fertile soil combine ideally to grow the best-flavored and juiciest grapefruit in the world.

The big Porto Rican fruit growers deliver their crop of grapefruit to the Fruit Exchange experts, who select and set aside the finest of the fruit—those that are heaviest with juice. These are the only ones branded with the name Tropiko.

Ask your dealer today to get the Tropiko—the juiciest fruit in the world.

Look for the trade-mark—Tropiko—stamped on each grapefruit you buy.

DEALERS

If you want the "attention" of your customers, keep Tropiko in sight. If you want to give your customers the juiciest grapefruit, sell them Tropiko.

Tropiko

PORTO RICO FRUIT EXCHANGE 202 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK CITY

CARPENTIER AND WILDE MAY MEET AMERICAN BOXERS FOR WAR FUND

BOXING IS ASSURED PLACE IN WAR DRIVE

Sporting Promoters to Have Full Power to Develop All Remunerative Shows.

HOPE TO GET CARPENTIER

French Champion and Wilde, the British Crack, May Meet America's Best for the Fund.

The extensive boxing program and Sunday benefits in other branches of sports which have been planned by the National Sports Committee of the United War Work Campaign will be carried out as scheduled independent of the Executive Committee. In relation to the Executive Committee's attitude on professional boxing and Sunday sports, Chairman Herbert L. Pratt of the Sports Committee gave out a statement yesterday in which he said: "Dr. Mott, as a member of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, has consistently supported boxing in the training camps as a part of the committee's activities." Nothing was said in the statement about boxing outside of the camps.

In relation to the Sunday sports question, Mr. Pratt said: "As regards athletic contests on Sunday, it was voted that the promotion of such contests should be left entirely to the judgment and wish of individual local communities, but that the committee, as such, would not promote Sunday contests."

The committee has said nothing which would prevent the sporting promoters from conducting their affairs in their own way, and Chairman Charley Harvey of the local boxing committee said yesterday that he was arranging his program under the auspices of the Allied Theatrical and Motion Picture team, just as he did when he promoted the big boxing benefit at the Garden for the Red Cross. Thus all the boxing funds will be turned over to this committee, as in the former drive.

While the Executive Committee, "as such, would not promote Sunday contests," all branches of sports, including golf, soccer, track athletics, and numerous others, will carry out their Sunday programs as planned.

"All the promoters throughout the country will handle their sporting shows independently and the receipts will all be turned into the fund through various channels. At no time during the drive has the National Boxing Committee under James W. Coffroth halted in its preparations for the drive and the campaign among the boxing promoters is growing every day. It is now certain that a large amount will be realized for the fund through this branch of sport alone.

Important developments may occur soon in relation to an effort which is being made to arrange for the appearance of Carpentier, the French heavyweight champion, and Wilde, the English flyweight champion, in the ring in this country for the benefit of the drive. The proper authorities, military and otherwise, across the water have been communicated with and are now moving in the matter. If Carpentier comes it is hoped that he may be matched with Dempsey, a bout which would doubtless pack any indoor arena in the country. Wilde, it is possible, will meet Pete Herman, the bantamweight champion.

Another sporting event of interest which is being arranged for the benefit of the huge war fund is a match on the links between the two veteran exchampions, Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglas. Neither of these one-time golfing wonders has lost his wallop, and it is believed that hordes of golf enthusiasts would welcome the opportunity to see the veterans in action against each other.

The attitude of Willie Hoppe, the billiard champion, is still unknown to the committee, but yesterday Secretary William W. Roper of the Sports Committee sent the following wire to Hoppe's manager: "Will Hoppe play Cochran as per conditions in my previous telegram, which provide for four nights' playing, 600 points each night, in a 2,000 point match? Would suggest that reasons given for not complying with requests of Sports Committee seem trivial."

The committee also announced that Frank Taberski, the national pocket billiard champion, and J. Howard Shoemaker, the amateur champion, would probably get together. In order to have the professional play against the amateur it will first be necessary to get a special permit from the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players. It is planned to have these two play a four nights' match in four different cities, the same as was suggested for the Hoppe-Cochran match.

Camp Upton to Meet Aviators.

Camp Upton's football eleven and the team representing the Aviation Corps at Mitchel Field, Mineola, L. I., will be opponents at the Polo Grounds tomorrow afternoon. Both elevens have players who were formerly prominent in college football.

NO HOPE OF GETTING JESS.

Willard Sends Final Word That He Will Not Box Here for Fund.

There will be no further attempt by James W. Coffroth, Chairman of the National Boxing Committee of the United War Work Sports Committee, to induce Jess Willard to reconsider his decision and come to this city and box in aid of the fund during the week of Nov. 11-18. This declaration was made yesterday by Chairman Coffroth, following the receipt of a telegram from the heavyweight champion.

The telegram came from Graham, Texas, and said: "Sorry I can't come to New York, as my business, which is essential to the Government, holds me here, but have agreed to put on two or three shows in the principal cities of Texas."

A ten-round bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Irish Patsy Cline will be the headliner on the boxing program which will be held at Madison Square Garden in aid of the United War Work Campaign. This match was arranged last night at a meeting called by the local Boxing Committee. The session was attended by a representative gathering of managers and promoters. The show will be held Nov. 16, instead of Nov. 26, as previously announced. The prices for tickets will be on a scale of $2 to $10.

This match was selected as the one best suited to New York patrons of the sport from among a number of bouts discussed. Among other proposed contests is a meeting between Ted Kid Lewis and Soldier Bartfield. Other bouts will be arranged from day to day to fill the card.

Several out-of-town matches were announced. One of them will be between Jim Coffey and Battling Levinsky. This will be held at an armory in Cleveland, Nov. 22, by Matt Hinkel. It will mark the first time in twenty years that a Cleveland armory has been given over for boxing purposes. At Boston, Nov. 12, Johnny Dundee will box some Bostonian; on Nov. 14 Dundee will box Tommy Touhey at Paterson, N. J.; at New Orleans, Nov. 17, Pete Herman will risk his bantamweight title in a bout with Pal Moore. The bout between Jack Dempsey and Fred Fulton or Willie Meehan probably will be held in Kansas City.

At the meeting were James W. Coffroth, Charles J. Harvey, Billy Gibson, and Harry Pollock, the local committee; Dan McKetrick, Jim Buckley, Dan Morgan, Matt Hinkel of Cleveland, Jack Bulger, and Scotty Montieth.

CUBAN LEADS AT CHESS.

Capablanca Has Lost Only One Game in First Half of Tourney.

An adjourned game between Marshall and Morrison finished at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday concluded the first half of the masters' chess tournament. As was generally anticipated, Marshall won, although Morrison made great efforts to draw. Eighty-four moves were recorded.

The eighth round will be begun this afternoon, the pairing being as follows: Morrison vs. Black, Marshall vs. Capablanca, Kostich vs. Chajes, Janowski a bye.

The standing of the players:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Capablanca	5		Janowski	2½	3½
Chajes	3½	2½	Morrison	1½	4½
Kostich	3½	2½	Black	1½	4½
Marshall	3½	2½			

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Sunstep, 112 pounds; Carpet Sweeper, 112; Hong Kong, 115; Tapaguer, 115; Phantom Maid, 112; War Cry, 115; Grandee, 115; Doctor David, 115; Fair and Square, 115; Romeo, 115; Rayonnant, 115; Sweepment, 115; Clean Gone, 115; Donnalight, 112; Santrydale, 115; Apple Jack II., 115.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds claiming; one mile. †Wood Thrush, 109 pounds; Dalinat, 109; Subahdar, 116; Saint Bridge, 116; Mose, 109; *Grayson, 104; †Whippoorwill, 109; Malvolio, 111; Currency, 113; Grey Eagle, 116; Charlie Leydecker, 116; Fiedra, 109. †R. T. Wilson entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase; four-year-olds and upward; two miles. Bet, 102 pounds; Reliance, 144; Square Dealer, 155; Acabado, 137; Hibler, 147; North Star, 137; Nutmeg, 145; Bitter Sweet, 137.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arlington Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Omar Khayyam, 117 pounds; Star Master, 110; Ticket, 98; Frankin, 117; Dr. Johnson, 104; Trumpator, 96; Cortassel, 107; Stromboli, 116; Gloomy Gus, 108; Bayberry Candle, 102; Nepperhan, 90; L'Errant, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—The Druid Hill Park Purse; claiming; two-year-olds; six furlongs. Court Gallant, 106 pounds; Fleeing Shelk, 108; Marmite, 103; Esquimau, 102; Lillian Shaw, 99; Bagheera, 102; Thistledon, 104; Rol Craig, 102; Queen Maid, 109; Duchess Lace, 105; Tiger Rose, 109; Dottie Vandiveer, 99.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Lucullite, 113 pounds; Leonares, 128; Currency, 113; Jane Frances, 107; Hollister, 128; Ultima Thule, 113; Orlando of Havana, 110.

SEVENTH RACE.—The Gwynn Oak Purse; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Good Thrush, 108 pounds; Kentucky Boy, 121; Pleasant Dreams, 113; Polroma, 116; *Bar of Phoenix, 111; Kebo, 116; M. H. Buckner, 108; Statim, 113; Peerless One, 113; Amalgamator, 116; Jack Mount, 116; Tie Pin, 116; Piedra, 108; †Irregular, 116.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

University of Nebraska Victor.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 31.—The University of Nebraska football team defeated the Nebraska Wesleyan University by 12 to 0 today.

MIDWAY REVELS IN GETAWAY DAY MUD

Flags Also an Easy Winner in Gloomy Surroundings at Laurel Track.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 31.—There was rather a gloomy ending to the meeting of the Maryland State Fair Association this afternoon. Rain, which had been threatening for several days, arrived and caused many withdrawals, the most regretted being that of Commander Ross's Cudgel, which was scheduled to carry top weight in the National Handicap at a mile and a furlong. The Porter and several other contenders also were scratched, so that the race was left at the mercy of J. W. Parrish's Midway, a four-year-old that likes the mud. W. S. Kilmer's Exterminator, which won the Kentucky Derby in heavy going, was depended on to furnish contention for Midway, but could not match the speed of the four-year-old in the stretch, and Midway won with something to spare, with Tombolo, the only other starter, a poor third.

An easy spot was found in the third race at six furlongs for Flags, which carried the colors of the Beach Stable for the first time. He was opposed by Bulse and Etruscan, but had no trouble in taking the track and winning as he pleased.

There was a shock for the form players when the Loft entry, Wise Man and Buckboard, failed to land in the money in the Au Revoir Handicap at a mile. Under a hustling ride by Ensor, S. Louis's Douglass S. came away in the stretch to win from John I. Day, with Foreground third.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs. Mormon Elder, 110 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $19.60, $6.30, and $4.70, won; St. Quentin, 116, (R. Troxler,) $3.60 and $3.10, second; Dr. Rae, 110, (C. Mergler,) $6.70, third. Time, 1:10. Prevaricate, Blanca, Charley Thorley, Snow Queen, Little Ed, Sunduria, Maladroit, Vesper Hour, We Win, and Joan of Arc also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Gold Bond, 144 pounds, (H. Crawford,) $9.50, $5.50, and $4.20, won; Smithfield, 131, (J. Cheyne,) $7.90 and $4.60, second; Turmoil, 148, (F. Lambre,) $6, third. Time—4:01 2-5. Rhomb Sixty-four, Algardi, Northward, Otto Floto, Elect, Ormead, and Bamboo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Old Glory Purse, for all ages; six furlongs. Flags, 125 pounds, (W. O'Brien,) $2.80 and out, won; Bulse, 110, (H. Thurber,) out for place, second; Etruscan, 110, (A. Johnson,) out for third, third. Time—1:14 3-5. Only three starters.

FOURTH RACE.—National Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, $2,500 added, one mile and a furlong. Midway, 117 pounds, (H. Thurber,) $3.10 and out, won; Exterminator, 117, (W. Knapp,) out for place, second; Tombolo, 98, (H. Lunsford,) out for third, third. Time—1:54 2-5. Only three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Au Revoir Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile. Douglass S., 105 pounds, (L. Ensor,) $25.70, $11.10, and $5.40, won; John I. Day, 100, (H. Lunsford,) $15.70, and $8.30, second; Foreground, 107, (A. Shuttinger,) $5, third. Time—1:41. Arriet, *Wise Man, *Buckboard, and Bayberry Candle also ran. *Loft entry.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and seventy yards. Cobalt Lass, 100 pounds, (J. Rodriguez,) $13.40, $6.20, and $5.80, won; Graphic, 108, (A. Sterling,) $7.40 and $4, second; Queen of the Sea, 112, (Q. Preece,) $5.50, third. Time—1:47 2-5. Safanot, Vocabulary, Gala Dress, Dolina, and Pleasant Dreams also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile and a quarter. Goldcrest Boy, 102 pounds, (C. Sneideman,) $4.50, $3.80, and $2.80, won; Fairly, 107, (A. Sterling,) $10.10 and $6.40, second; Zinnia, 104, (J. McTaggart,) $4.70, third. Time—2:11. Darkey, Star Shooter, Yodelink, Silk Bird, and Irish Maid also ran.

EIGHTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile and a quarter. Sky Pilot, 104 pounds, (A. Shuttinger,) $4.30, $3.20, and $2.80, won; Ben Hampson, 102, (Q. Preece,) $7.70 and $5.20, second; Silver Sandals, 104, (A. Johnson,) $4.20, third. Time—2:09 1-5. Dan Handfull, Bill Simmons, G. M. Miller, Dalrose, and Soldier also ran.

Weather rainy, track heavy.

LENIENCY FOR ATHLETES.

A. A. U. Amendments Favor Men Who Have Joined U. S. Forces.

An amateur athlete who before the war unintentionally violated one of the rules of the A. A. U. and automatically became a professional will be eligible to restoration as an amateur again, providing he is now in the service of Uncle Sam, if an amendment to the A. A. U. constitution, offered by the Allegheny Mountain Association, is adopted at the coming national convention. This amendment was contained in the annual report of the Legislation Committee made public yesterday by Chairman Justice Bartow S. Weeks.

The amendment places the power of reinstating an athlete under such circumstances with the Board of Governors, stipulating only that it be shown to the satisfaction of the board that the act was not committed intentionally and that the athlete in question is a member of the military or naval forces.

GREAT BOUT BY AMATEURS.

Slinger, Naval Base Boxer, Has Better of Pastime Man.

H. Slinger of Bensonhurst Naval Base 6 and O. Favenza, Pastime A. C., furnished a hurricane bout for the prize in the 138-pound class of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club's amateur boxing tournament last night. The prize eventually went to the sailor, who received the judges' decision in three hard fought rounds.

The contest was one of the best, from a slugging standpoint, furnished in a local ring by amateurs in many months.

Dave Kamins, local 108-pound champion, and Arthur Schick, 123-pound champion, were both successful competitors.

The summaries:

108-Pound Class.—F. Eisenstadt, unattached, defeated F. Butch, Bronxdale A. C., one round, referee's decision; D. Kamins, Clark House A. A., defeated E. Callahan, Morningside A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Kamins defeated Eisenstadt, three rounds, judges' decision.

118-Pound Class.—L. Kreger, Pastime A. C., defeated M. Sidekaner, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; S. Nable, Clark House A. A., defeated S. Katz, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bount—Nable defeated Kreger, three rounds, judges' decision.

128-Pound Class.—A. Schick, Pastime A. C., defeated A. Stolleck, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Shields, Morningside A. C., defeated M. Kruger, unattached, two rounds. (Kruger disqualified for roughing.)

Final Bout—Schick defeated Shields, three rounds, judges' decision.

138-Pound Class.—O. Favenza, Pastime A. C., defeated A. Berl, Clark House A. A., three rounds, judges' decision; H. Slinger, Bensonhurst Naval Base 6, defeated H. Batlin, Pastime A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

Final Bout—Slinger defeated Favenza, three rounds, judges' decision.

NAVY SEEKING BIG GAME.

Middies Want to Play Georgia Tech or W. and J. Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 31.—After some active use of the telegraph wires the Naval Academy management has managed to secure the promise that the eleven of the St. Helena training station, Norfolk, will play here Saturday afternoon in place of the Philadelphia Marines, whose unexpected cancellation was received yesterday. It is stated that the training station has a strong team with a number of good college players.

An effort is being made to bring one of the important college teams of the country here on either Thankhgiving Day or Nov. 30 to close the season with the Midshipmen. Overtures have been made to Washington and Jefferson and Georgia Tech.

HARD WORK FOR FORDHAM.

Maroon Football Squad Prepares for Game with St. John's.

Although the Fordham University S. T. A. C. Unit team came out of the fray with the U. S. S. Granite State somewhat battered, Coach Eddie Siskind drove his charges to the limit yesterday afternoon in preparation for the game with St. John's College of Brooklyn tomorrw. After half an hour of snappy signal drill the 'Varsity lined up against the Prep. in the liveliest scrimmage held this season. A great improvement by the line in opening holes was exhibited. The backfield also displayed better form than on any previous occasion.

Saratoga Vichy

Sold by Charles & Company, Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.

In this month's "Personality" there's an article about the new "Dogs' Wool Association," formed by a select committee of fashionable ladies in defence of peeled Pekinese and other pet Poms and poodles, on the theory that "an exceptionally high class wool" can be obtained from these limousine lizards.

Apparently a new source of supply, but "once dog, always dog," and we agree with the author that while it sounds all right, we should hate to be followed around by a bereft dog gazing at our trousers with an air of dismal proprietorship. Neither would it be convenient to have a lot of other dogs trying to bite the seat out of them. We would rather have clothes made of less emotional material—wool from the unemotional sheep!

Our Shopping Service is for people near or far. If inconvenient to come or bring your boy maybe we can help. It costs but a postage stamp to try.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

COLUMBIA ELEVEN LOSES STAR BACK

Shaw Ordered to Report for Military Service on Eve of Game with Amherst.

Columbia's football prospects received a serious setback yesterday when Charlie Shaw, the speediest half back of the squad and intercollegiate half-mile champion, had received orders to report at an aviation training school tomorrow. Shaw received the orders from Major Herbert C. Earnshaw, commander of the S. A. T. C., and unless a modification of the command is received Shaw will be unable to play against the Amherst S. A. T. C. team tomorrow, Columbia's first intercollegiate game of the year.

Shaw's departure has wrecked Dawson's plan for his backfield and will force him to send in a patchwork combination against Amherst tomorrow. This is made necessary because of the fact that Houlahan, a line breaker and punter, is still suffering from influenza and will be unable to play tomorrow, while both Canapery and Memmott, who have been out for more than a week, are in no condition to play.

With the players left at his disposal Dawson will probably keep Robb at quarter back, while Wesley and Daley will be the half backs, and Zychlinski will be at full back. Wesley started in the game against Merritt and was succeeded in the second half by Daley. Zychlinski was at full back all through the Merritt game.

Dawson kept the squad hard at it again until after dark, devoting much of his time to perfecting new plays that will be used against Amherst. It is evident that Columbia will rely chiefly on a running attack because little attention has been given to the forward pass save from the defensive, and in that phase Dawson has been especially careful in teaching his team how to break up opponents' passes. In a scrimmage at the end of the drill the 'Varsity showed its superiority over the scrub in no uncertain fashion.

No further information had bene received from Yale relative to a game with the Columbia S. A. T. C. eleven in the bowl at New Haven, and the Columbia authorities were not inclined to treat seriously reports that Yale was really desirous of meeting their team. Both Fred Dawson and Levering Tyson, graduate manager, said, however, that if the Blue actually wanted a game an effort would be made to accommodate it. Columbia may suggest that the battle be played at the Polo Grounds.

Mr. Tyson announced that De Witt Clinton H. S. and the High School of Commerce would play their annual game at South Field on the morning of Nov. 16 instead of at the Polo Grounds, as had been originally scheduled.

ENDS GAME IN ONE INNING.

Ralph Greenleaf Makes Unfinished Run of 100 at Pool.

Ralph Greenleaf made another sensational run at pocket billiards yesterday in continuing his match at Maurice Daly's with John Layton. In the afternoon session Greenleaf was responsible for ending the game in one inning with an unfinished run of 100. This breaks the local record of 96 straight, which Greenleaf made earlier in the week. Layton began the game with a run of 11 before Greenleaf stepped to the table and broke the balls, to continue without a miss until he had scored the necessary points.

There was another brilliant display in the evening game, which was won by Layton, with a score of 101 to 100. The remarkable feature of this contest was that Layton had scored 81 before Greenleaf got a ball, but when the latter once started he rolled up a high run of 61. Layton had two good runs, 50 and 41. The score of the match stands: Greenleaf, 800; Layton, 656.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Smart High Russet Shoes at $4.85
With Rubber Heels
Russet Cordovan, $6.85

Basket Ball Shoes, $3.45
Educator Shoes, Russet & Black, $7 to $9.50

Clothes of Character
$28, $30 and $35
(Both Suits and Overcoats)

FOR the busy, able, thorough-going New York business man, accustomed to fine distinctions.

* * *

All wool—sturdy—tailored to meet our rigid requirements.

* * *

Suits in rich, subdued patterns, dark or light—modelled on the latest metropolitan lines for every type of figure.

* * *

Overcoats for dress or business—or for all-purpose utility.

* * *

Complete assortments, $28, $30, $33 and $35.

* *

Other suits up to $65—other overcoats to $100.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 30 Broad
775 Broadway, 58 Nassau
1185 Broadway, 150 Nassau, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Out to-day
New Victor Records for November

Two new Sousa marches played by Sousa's Band

"Sabre and Spurs" and "Solid Men to the Front" are alive with the dashing spirit and fascinating rhythm that crown Sousa the "March King." And how Sousa's own band does play them! Victor Black Label Double-faced Record 18504. Ten-inch, 85 cents.

Monroe Silver tells some new "Cohen" stories

There's delightful humor in the two episodes, "Cohen Gets Married" and "Cohen on His Honeymoon." Silver depicts them with a perfect Hebrew dialect that always gets a hearty laugh. Victor Black Label Double-faced Record 18501. Ten-inch, 85 cents.

Lively fox-trots by Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra

Two catchy dance numbers—"Hindustan" and "'N' Everything"—played by an organization justly noted for its dance music. A record that affords unlimited joy to dancers everywhere. Victor Black Label Double-faced Record 18507. Ten-inch, 85 cents.

Arthur Fields sings that droll favorite, "Oui, Oui, Marie."
A clever song, "That Soothing Serenade," by Henry Burr.
Other popular songs of the day by Charles Hart, Peerless Quartet, Clark and Burr, and American Quartet.

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

Store Hours 9:45 to 6:15 Daily

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

Men's Clothes of Character
Winter Suits and Overcoats
$25 $30 $35 $39.75 $45 and up to $75

The Best Clothes the Money Can Buy

Just the combinations of style, material and workmanship that make a man well-dressed.

Fifteen of the best clothing manufacturers in the United States are represented by their best values.

Prices in practically all cases are lower than the present wholesale prices for the same clothes.

Many models, but only ***one*** *standard of quality—the HIGHEST.*

SUITS—One, two and three button models—soft roll models, conservative models, etc.

OVERCOATS—Single and double breasted models—quarter or full lined with silk or satin. Some with velvet collars, others with self collars. Also plain long ulsters and dressy ulsters.

GIMBELS—Men's Clothing Section—Fourth Floor

RFC

Captain Vernon Castle

By Irene Castle

To us, Vernon Castle was merely a master of our light hours, a hero of the minute, and when he heard his country's call, became a Captain of Aviation and gave his life to save another man, we did not understand. Perhaps we did not try, for America quickly forgets.

Now comes the true story of Vernon Castle simply told by the one who knew him best, his wife. You will find in it both revelation and inspiration. Begin it in the November

Everybody's MAGAZINE

Unless branded thus on the sole it is not an Educator

Pointed Shoes Wage War on Your Feet

TO men, women and children alike who have been taught the tortures of pointed, bone-bending shoes, we say:

Put on Educators today, and let nature abolish your cramped toes, ingrown nails, corns, bunions, callouses. For Educators "let the feet grow as they should."

RICE & HUTCHINS

EDUCATOR SHOE

There can be no protection stronger than the famous EDUCATOR trademark branded on the sole. It means that behind every pair of the shoe stands a *responsible* manufacturer — Rice & Hutchins, Boston, Mass.

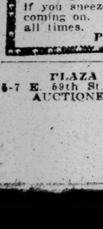
Signet Shoe Co.

1343 Broadway, bet. 35th and 36th Sts.
Harlem: 112 West 125th Street
Bronx: 3rd Avenue and 149th Street
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton Street
All Stores Open Evenings

We Carry, too, the Famous Line of Rice & Hutchins Up-to-the Minute Shoes

Taylor Quality Equipment

Taylor Special Bedding Roll
$11.50
Waterproof Canvas Clothing Roll
$7.50
Kapok Sleeping Bags
$10.50
Folding Canvas Buckets and Basins
85c each
Army Blankets
$8.50 up



Army & Aviation Insignias
Send for Military Catalog.

ALEX TAYLOR & CO. Inc.
Athletic—Military Supplies.
26 E. 42d STREET NEW YORK
During Epidemic:—Open 10 A. M. Close 6:15 P. M.

EXTRA QUALITY
DUNLAP & Co
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
CELEBRATED HATS
Distinctive in Style and Quality
180 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
22 S. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO
Accredited Agencies in all the Principal Cities

PREVENT THAT COLD
IT MAY DEVELOP SERIOUSLY
TAKE LABLE'S CAMPHOR PILLS
TAKE ONE AT ONCE
If you sneeze, sniffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times.
Price 25 cents.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.
5-7 E. 59th St. E. P. O'REILLY.
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

'BE CALM, CAMILLA,' WITH LOLA FISHER

A Typical Clare Kummer Comedy, with a Blend of Romantic Pathos.

GOSSAMER WIT AND CHARM

Scenes by Robert Edmond Jones and a Perfect Cast by Arthur Hopkins.

BE CALM, CAMILLA, a comedy in two acts and four scenes, by Clare Kummer. At the Booth.

Junius Patterson	Walter Hampden
Hoxter Pell	Rex McDougall
Gus Beals	Arthur Shaw
McNeil Brownlow, "Mac"	William Sampson
Jo Gibbons	Harold Salter
Bill Slattery	John J. Harris
Celia Brooke	Carlotta Monterey
Alma Robbins	Hedda Hopper
Camilla Hathaway	Lola Fisher

Nothing was ever quite as tenuous as the new Clare Kummer comedy appears to be while it is in progress. Its wit is so subtle and lambent that it does not seem to be wit at all—until you find yourself laughting, and with you the whole audience. It has the charm of gossamer, or of a woodland spider web, which is quite invisible until it shines forth in the morning sunbeam studded with diamonds. There are absolutely no "situations" and "climaxes," and even the character of the heroine does not seem convincing—not until it is all over and you think back on it, as you assuredly will.

It is about a little blonde girl of 17, who comes to New York from Wisconsin, with no more voice than Lola Fisher has, to make her living as a singer. She is shown in her room in a cheap hotel, hungry and beset by demands for the rent of her piano. Really, she has no luck at all. Though everybody pities her, even the burly piano movers, and most people just naturally love her, nothing seems to help—nothing until a man who is as romantically rich as Walter Hampden looks, runs over her in his automobile.

There is a scene in a hospital, in which Camilla meets the god out of the car—meets him to love him with a wide-eyed, childlike abandon. Then there are two scenes in his camp in the woods, in which she loves him more and more—and more and more despairs of his ever caring for her. For it transpires that he somehow has a wife; and a society tabby, who happens along, sees how matters stand and plays with Camilla's mouselike affections.

Finally, it appears that in despair Camilla has thrown herself into the pond. She is certainly brought in quite wet. But just before the final curtain she appears again, explaining that it was only a tumble. But the incident is quite sufficient to bring the man, who is as romantically rich as Walter Hampden looks up to the point of realizing that he both can and will marry her.

Not infrequently the play appears to be quite as slender as this summary sounds. And more than once the little heroine's conduct seems so forward and bold, especially in so seemingly shy a little mouse, that one is tempted to cry out, "Good Gracious, Camilla!" But on second thoughts—or all along, perhaps, to those who are quick to see things character and story have the deep, true ring. For Camilla is very young and very, very forlorn—and she had a mother who was French. She is, in fact, a true Clare Kummer woman, brimming with impulses which seem startling and preposterous, but which are in reality quite natural and instinctive in the wilding feminine heart. She is extraordinary only in expressing what she puts in such quaint and whimsically amusing phrases.

One more Lola Fisher's manner is childlike and bland, and also hedonically heathen, perhaps—though here her resemblance to Bret Harte's Oriental ceases. Perhaps the reason one failed at first to grasp Camilla's absolute childlikeness was that it looked so very like the half-ironic subtlety of Good Gracious Annabelle. Be that as it may, the performance, like the part, was a thing of exquisite freshness and subtlety of humor.

And once more Mr. Hampden was the appropriately contrasted male. William Sampson gave a quite delicious portrait of an old and faithful butler; Rex McDougal, as a gentleman idler, showed a right manly sense and humor; Arthur Shaw was vividly commonplace as a Broadway writer of songs, and Hedda Hopper lent a vigorous and sympathetic touch to Camilla's trained nurse. The cast was, in fact, all that one has come to expect from Arthur Hopkins. The three scenes, by Robert Edmond Jones, were beautifully and atmospheric in the extreme.

Miss Fisher sang a new song by the author, and two more were played in the entra actes. The entire occasion, in fact, beneath the surface of wit and sophistication, had much the quality of a popular melody of unusual freshness.

"GOOD LUCK, SAM," COMING.

Musical Revue, with Camp Merritt Cast, at Lexington Nov. 25.

Another soldier show will be seen here late this month, when several hundred men from Camp Merritt will appear at the Lexington Theatre in "Good Luck, Sam," a musical revue written entirely by men in the srvice. It is being directed by George M. Cohan.

The piece will open at the Lexington on Nov. 25, and will continue for two weeks. The profits will be devoted to the construction at Camp Merritt of a building where the friends and relatives of the men in training can be taken care of. The book and music of "Good Luck, Sam," have been written by Sergeants Edward Anthony and Louis Merrial, respectively. Assistant directors are Frank Leo Short, Michael Ring, and Private William H. Smith, who produced "Yip, Yip, Yaphank."

CHANGE SILVER DECREE.

Requirement of Reimportation of Gold to Mexico Abolished.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 31.—The decree relative to exportation of silver requiring the reimportation of 25 per cent. of gold coin has been abolished. Government mines may export silver without restrictions.

Luis Cabrera has been appointed by President Carranza head of a commission to discuss oil with the American Oil Commission, Messrs. Rhoades and Garfield. It is understood that data on the oil situation were gathered by Cabrera when in the United States. The Government officials say that the oil question will be satisfactorily settled within the next few weeks.

FINNS PLAN TO BUILD FORTS

Also a Navy, All at a Cost of 90,000,000 Rubles.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—A special dispatch to the Berlinske Tidende from Helsingfors says that the Finnish Government proposes to spend about 90,000,000 rubles for the sea defense of Finland by building fortresses at Bjoerke, Styrsund, Hogland, Porkala, and Hangoe, 18 submarines, 24 torpedo boats, 5 destroyers, several other ships, and a new shipyard.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OPENS ITS SEASON

Walter Damrosch's Band Plays with Increased Fire and Finesse —Ornstein Excels as Pianist.

By JAMES GIBBONS HUNEKER.

Fresh from the firing line in France, Walter Damrosch conducted the first concert of the Symphony Society at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. And the event may truthfully be said to have inaugurated the musical season. Symphony, not song or piano recitals, spells art at its loftiest. There were new men in the orchestra, and their work was felt throughout the performance. No superlative technical heights were stormed during the afternoon, but there were more fire and finesse in the performance of the band than of yore; perhaps a "first appearance" atmosphere may have accounted for this, yet there is no denying the superior quality of the music-making. The various choirs, string, wood, and brass, if not precisely fused in a homogeneous whole, were euphonious, and Mr. Damrosch was in his most admirable form. The audience, too, responded to the moods of the three composers on the program, Beethoven, Debussy, MacDowell; the A major symphony of the master symphonist, two excerpts from the Frenchman's string quartet, and the D minor piano concerto of the American composer. At first blush this combination does not seem a happy one, but on trial it proved logical as well as entertaining.

Between the deep sea of conservatism and the devil of individual interpretation the conductor of Beethoven is often teased into a "standardization" reading. He fears the stagnant academic fen, and with the modern search for agogic accentuation, inner voices that Beethoven never dreamed of, and other new-fangled devices, the puzzled conductor sometimes falls back on the so-called "objective" interpretation. That way monotony lies. The seventh symphony may be the most "romantic" of the nine; it may be, as Wagner wrote, the apotheosis of the dance, and it is a hundred other things; nevertheless, it demands the paws of the lion as well as the "pates de velours." Neither were in Mr. Damrosch's reading, which was rather rigid, though clear, but not imagination stirring. The allegretto was the smoothest played, the presto had speed and precision, but lacked color. Nor was the Dionysian spirit present in the finale; but, then, if Bacchus dared to peep from behind the bars of this swirling rout he would be promptly imprisoned by the prohibitionists and other puritan police. Intoxicating music is dangerous nowadays. Possibly Mr. Damrosch knew this; hence the orderly orgy that emerged from his conception of the last movement taken at a too rapid tempo for its burly humor.

However, there is much to be said for the architectural planning and transparency, if lightness of touch was missed. As a whole, it was a massive general effect, not delicacy in detail, that informed the reading; in a word, "standardization," not an impression. Vision was seldom present. The orchestra has not begun to develop its dynamic range. Later in the season we may expect splendid results.

The string quartet in the undulating Debussy music was delightful; tender as well as transparent. The scherzo had the elfish, joyous lilt inherent in its vagrant measures. The melodic line was never lost in the harmonic labyrinth. Here the strings were sensuous and here muted their magic of the andantino was felt by a sensitive auditory.

Leo Ornstein, who replaced Ossip Gabrilowitsch at brief notice, was not unduly nervous, as well he might have been. He played the MacDowell all concerto with dramatic effect. His work is a congeries of moods and pictures. It is primarily written for the pianoforte. The boyish-looking pianist, with the fleet fingers and wrists of steel, did not miss a point. The presto he played like a house on fire. His style was robust and he did not fail to register the poetic episodes. He made an unqualified success, and his listeners told him so in no uncertain manner. It was gratifying to note that Leo Ornstein of the "Wild Men's Dance" was at this concert Ornstein the musical. Ornstein the young virtuoso with a most brilliant future. He has enough temperament to burn up the world—like the Ram Dass of Thomas Carlyle. It is a pity that he does not repeat his performance of yesterday afternoon at next Sunday afternoon's Symphony Society concert in Aeolian Hall, the program for which will be the same as yesterday's, with a Berlioz overture thrown in instead of the MacDowell concerto.

POLE NOT COLDEST SPOT.

Stefansson Says Other Northern Places Are More Inaccessible.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, delivered his first public lecture last night at Carnegie Hall on "My Five Years in the Arctic," under the joint auspices of the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History.

"Many persons have asked me," he said, "how near I got to the north pole. This question implies the erroneous conception that people have of the north. The north pole is by no means the most inaccessible point in the north, neither is it the coldest. At the pole it is about sixty degrees below zero and in many parts of Alaska it is ten degrees colder than that. In northern Siberia, in the Winter, it is below ninety degrees."

He described the life of the Eskimos, the civilized and the uncivilized. He said that the tribe of Mackenzie Eskimos, which had enjoyed the blessings of civilization had dropped off from a population of more than 3,000 to fewer than 400.

Raymond Wilson, Pianist, Pleases.

Raymond Wilson, who came down from Syracuse University to reappear as pianist in Aeolian Hall yesterday, found a novelty or two in little pieces like Dohnanyi's "Intermezzo" and "Caprice" to vary the constant repetition of New York's many recitals. His opening selection, Beethoven's sonata op. 27, No. 1, had been played last Sunday in the same hall by Miss Novaes, just as two pianists the following day chose sonatas of MacDowell. In fact, such clashes are inevitable in a certain wartime limitation of the musical repertoire. Mr. Wilson is a player of genuine individuality, however, as shown last year, and he gave pleasure ysterday in his group of Chopin pieces, to which the house asked an encore, as it did again after the final numbers by Ravel, MacDowell, Palmgren, and Tschalkowsky-Pabst.

'THREE WISE FOOLS' AN APPEALING PLAY

Rejuvenation of Old Age with Contact with Youth Shown by Austin Strong.

STRONG IN ITS SENTIMENT

Melodramatic Complications Give Suspense to Comedy in Which Winchell Smith's Pen Figures.

THREE WISE FOOLS, a comedy in three acts, by Austin Strong. At the Criterion.

Theodore Findley	Claude Gillingwater
Dr. Richard Gaunt	Harry Davenport
Hon. James Trumbull	William Ingersoll
Miss Fairchild	Helen Menken
Mrs. Saunders	Phyllis Rankin
Gordon Schuyler	Charles Laite
Benjamin Surat	Stephen Colby
John Crawshay	Charles H. Wells
Poole	Hayward Ginn
Gray	Harry H. Forsman
Clancy	Levitt James
Douglas	J. Moy Bennett
Policeman	George Spelvin

It is a shrewd blend of the elements which make for popularity which Austin Strong has effected in "Three Wise Fools," played for the first time at the Criterion Theatre last night. Winchell Smith, who has already contributed "Lightnin'" to the season, is one of the entrepeneurs in the case of "Three Wise Fools," and it is detracting no whit from the credit which is Mr. Strong's to intimate that the experienced Smithsonian hand is visible now and again in the new play. Indeed Mr. Strong, in a curtain speech, made acknowledgment of the assistance which had come to him from this quarter.

In "Three Wise Fools" Mr. Strong has combined a pair of themes of proven appeal in the theatre, and has done so skillfully and for the most part temperately. The rejuvenation of old or middle age by contact with youth is the first of these, and is the burden of the first act and the opening passages of the second. Then, wisely subordinating this theme as the interest in it begins to flag, Mr. Strong enlists the sympathies anew by causing his heroine to be persecuted and misunderstood, with all but her lover aligned against her. The combination, of course, is theatrically irresistible. "Three Wise Fools" cannot fail to be popular.

The triumvirate of the title comprise a financier, a physician, and a Judge, living a life of narrow lives together and sharing among them the memory of an unhappy love affair. At the death of the loved one they inherit her grown daughter, and her entrance into the household works the changes which the appearance of a boundless stage juvenile never fails to bring about—on the stage. The first act, which records these happenings, is by far the least interesting of the play, and the beginning of the second finds the sentiment laid on thickly, and all hands feeling for the play. It is here that Mr. Strong, by bringing in a little well-timed melodrama, turns his play squarely about and makes a success of it.

The melodramatic complications have to do with a pair of escaped convicts, and although they are never really very complicating—and doubtless not intended to be—they are theatrically effective and impart real suspense to the proceedings. Not even the least sophisticated playgoer is likely to be deceived by them, and the end of the play is at all times obvious. But they go to make Mr. Strong's story one of genuine appeal, and, in combination with the sentiment, to insure its success.

The piece has the advantage of an excellent performance, particularly on the part of its leading players. Claude Gillingwater makes the financier a real character creation, perfectly sustained and admirably worked out in detail. The physician and the Judge are played by Harry Davenport and William Ingersoll, respectively, both of whom make their characters real. Helen Menken, barring a tendency to overplay at times, was all that an oppressed heroine should be, and Charles Laite was an upstanding juvenile. Hayward Ginn, in the role of a detective, also scored.

ELSHUCO TRIO APPEARS.

First Public Performance in Aeolian Hall Is Refreshingly Artistic.

The Elshuco Trio, which is not Spanish despite the Iberian ring of its name, made its initial bow at Aeolian Hall last night. The new organization is composed of Samuel Gardner, violin; Willem Willeke, violoncello—he is the first 'cellist of the Symphony Society—and Richard Epstein, pianist. All these three are artists; nevertheless the smoothness and balance of their ensemble playing at a first public performance was more than surprising; it was refreshingly artistic. A half dozen seasons will not give them more polish, repose, or a more closely knitted spirit. The program was tempting: Brahms Trio in C minor, Ravel Trio in A minor, and that good old standby, Schubert's B flat Trio. We feared that Fesca's Trio in E minor, or the Volkmann Trio might be offered; new chamber-music clubs usually placate their patrons with far-fetched music. How serious are the aims of the Elshucos may be noted in their choice of Brahms, a sound and seasoned composition which sounds more mellow with the passing of the years. There are enough musical ideas in the first movement to furnish forth a dozen symphonies written by Young Germany.

The trio by Maurice Ravel is full of good things, though the matter is sometimes more convincing than the manner. Original if eccentric, the transitions abrupt to the burlesque point, yet there is strong meat for stomachs starved on the diaphonous dict of Debussy; especially in the first movement, with its persistent doubling of the theme upon itself and its unearthly coloring. Rhythmic verve, diabolic harmonic progressions, and a tricksy, perverse spirit distinguish the pantoum, which is really a scherzo with a trio; but formal design plays no part in the oddly named movement. The only pantoums we know are the poems, an exotic form once in vogue with Austin Dobson, Robert Bridges, T. Marzials, and Richard le Gallienne. Young France, in the seventies, was much given to this poetic conceit which hails from the South. The Passecuille has a liturgic tone. It set one thinking of both "Schmu Ysrael" and "Rol Nidre." Ravel's race was fermenting when he composed this deeply felt—and beautifully played—episode. But the finale was a basket of prickly pears, your ears throbbed after its buffooneries and crackling pizzicati. The Elshuco Trio became a veteran organization over night.

FOUNDED 1856

A MARKED shortage of everything that heretofore formed the component parts of clothes exacts a heavy toll from us as producers, and from you, our customers, as consumers. Yet we find our Fall and Winter showing, due to anticipated provision, up to our usual standard.
Our prices therefore are not abnormal—they still remain an inducement for wise investment.

Army officers' uniforms ready for service and to measure.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

FORMER SUPPORTER CHIDES ROOSEVELT

Colonel Horrified, as Usual, Says Colby, Urging Support of the President in Bay State.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 31.—In a speech here tonight Bainbridge Colby, member of the United States Shipping Board and erstwhile Progressive, paid tribute to the world leadership of Woodrow Wilson and asked:

"Shall we sustain a President whom all the world honors or shall we dishonor ourselves by permitting his unique power to serve the present and the future to be sacrificed to the insensate malice of political foes? In words of simple dignity and candor, the President has stated the peril and appealed to his loyal countrymen for support. Will you ask him to discharge the immeasurable responsibilities of his office, in these times so vibrant with danger and difficulty, with only such aid as he can derive from a Congress opposed to him politically, plotting his political overthrow, jealous of his success and rejoicing in his discomfiture."

"In time of war we must speak in unison, just as our armies strike in unison. The wholesome fear which President Wilson has implanted in the enemy should not be tempered by any exhibition of domestic disunion.

"And yet the cry goes up that the President has done a wrong thing; that, while unity of the home front is desirable, he shouldn't say anything about it; that he has committed some impropriety in appealing, as is his agreeable custom, directly to the people, whom he loves and serves. Mr. Roosevelt is shocked, and horrified, and Senator Lodge, his faithful disciple, is horrified and shocked, too.

"But this is not very important, my friends. Colonel Roosevelt makes a business of being horrfied and shocked. It is his vocation. He does nothing else. He is under contract with Penrose and Will Hays, the manipulators of Republican opinion, to be horrified and shocked at a minute's notice and on every subject. Very often he gets too horrified and shocked, as, for instance, when his predictions of failure are falsified by such disconcerting realities as our victories of arms, of transport, of war organization. The plaudits of the world drown his cries, and he has to fall back on his nimble footwork. At this he is pretty good.

"He can expresse himself with equal violence on every side of every question. The Republican Governor of New York, whom he is today supporting for reelection, was denounced by him a little while ago as insincere and unworthy of trust by all good citizens. It was only the other day that the Republican Party, whose right is now proclaimed by Roosevelt to substitute its organized hatreds for the unselfish unity which the President seeks, was abused by the Colonel with an extravagance and vulgarity I will not recall at this time, when countless Republicans are manifesting the finest patriotism on the battlefield and in the councils of the nation.

"When Roosevelt therefore denounces the President's appeal to the people as something without precedent, I at once conclude that there must be abundant precedent for the President's course, and probably in Roosevelt's own record, such is the gyroscopic inconsistency of the Great Denouncer. I find I am not wrong."

MME. BRESHKOVSKAYA EXECUTED BY REDS

"Little Grandmother of Russian Revolution" Said to Have Been Shot for Opposing Them.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—According to a Petrograd telegram, Mme. Breshkovskaya, "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," was shot on Oct. 27 on the charge of opposing the Bolshevist régime.

Mme. Breshkovskaya was freed from her Siberian prison by the great revolution of March, 1917. She had spent forty-four of her seventy-three years as a political prisoner. Many times she had escaped, many times been released. The most marvellous adventures were attributed to her. These, added to the pile of evidence fabricated by the Czar's political police and which periodically sent her back to exile, made her almost a legend in revolutionary circles.

When set free at Irkutsk in the last week in March, 1917, and she started on her way westward, her journey was like a triumphal progress from city to city. She reached Petrograd on April 12 and was welcomed by an enormous, enthusiastic crowd which packed the streets in the vicinity of the station.

After her first words of thanks that the people had freed themselves from Czardom, she added one of appeal and another of warning: that Russia would continue faithful to the great nations who were her allies and continue the war of freedom, and that Russia must not abuse the gift of democracy which had been restored by fate.

As the voice and actions of the Provisional Government grew faint and weak before the rising power of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, in interviews and letters she insistently repeated her appeal and her warning, until with the coup d'état of the Bolsheviki, just a year ago, her friends hid her away, fearing for her safety.

Catherine Breshkovskaya was the daughter of a noble who held hundreds of serfs. Her girlhood was spent in luxury. At the age of 18 she left her home and began to speak and write against the iniquities of Czardom. She was first sent into exile, in 1874, to a Siberian hamlet north of the arctic circle. She remained there sixteen years. During one of her free periods, that of 1905, she came to this country and collected more than $10,000 for the Russian revolution. In the following year she was again a prisoner, this time in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Then she was sentenced, without formal charges, to perpetual exile, from which the revolution freed her eleven years later.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lee Baker will succeed Robert Edeson in "The Riddle: Woman" at the Harris Theatre next Monday night. Mr. Edeson will be seen in "The Long Dash."

The postponed premiere of "The Comforts of Ignorance," at the Bramhall, will take place on Wednesday night of next week.

West Point Night will be celebrated at the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight, when 300 members of the graduating class will attend the performance of "The Girl Behind the Gun."

The new version of "The Melting of Molly" will have its first performance in Trenton tomorrow afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

EVERYTHING AT THE Hippodrome
"'Everything' is Bright and Merry at the Hip."—*Herald*
Mat. Today 2:10 $1 BEST SEATS (Except Boxes) TONIGHT AT 8.
HIPPODROME Next Sun. Night CARUSO SEATS NOW CLAUDIA MUZIO 1000 U. S. Sailors FOR THE NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY.
PARK Theatre, Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evgs. 8:15 and Matinee Sat. 2:15. Society of American Singers. OPERA COMIQUE. TONIGHT & Sat. Night MIKADO Saturday Mat. Last Time of MME. BUTTERFLY Maggie Teyte; Orville Harrold, Morton Adkins NEXT MONDAY...PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
MANHATTAN Opera House, Beg. NOV. 4. DAVID WARFIELD In "THE AUCTIONEER." Seats Now.
French Theatre, du Vieux Colombier 66 W. 55th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. All This Week BLANCHETTE By Brieux Seats 50c to $2. Sat. Night Popular Prices.
DANCING CARNIVAL ST. NICHOLAS RINK. 66th St., Near B'way. 2 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT.
COLUMBIA B'way at 47th | Twice Daily | Popular Prices $2.15 & $1.00 | BILLY WATSON & The Beef Trust.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT. NOTE DIFFERENT OPENING TIME OF EACH THEATRE TO AVOID TRAFFIC CONGESTION.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY and 50th St. Evgs. at 8:15. LAST 2 WEEKS—MAT. TOMORROW AT 2. MOST GIGANTIC SHOW IN NEW YORK PASSING SHOW OF 1918 150 PEOPLE | 30 SCENES | 500 COSTUMES Matinee Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5. Sunday Night Concert BIG BILL OF ALL-STARS.
CENTRAL Thea., B'way & 47th. Bryant 17. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Wed. ALICE BRADY Returned to the Spoken Stage in FOREVER AFTER Sun. Night Concert | WILLIAM ROCK and FRANCES WHITE | & Big Bill
MARCIA Van DRESSER TRIUMPHS as FREEDOM
"Superb."—Sarah Bernhardt. "Majestic."—Eve. Sun. "Gorgeous."—Eve. Telegram. "Impressive."—Herald. "Imposing."—Times. "Dominant Star of Evening."—Post.
Century Thea., 62d nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed., 2:15.
ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30. CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE. BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last 3 Times Last Mat. Tom'w, 2:30. Mr. and Mrs. SIDNEY DREW IN KEEP HER SMILING
Beginning MON., NOV. 4, at 8:15 Sharp. Seats Now. New Lee & J. J. Shubert Musical Play LITTLE SIMPLICITY Book by Rida Johnson Young Music by Augustus Barratt Carolyn Thomson
Carl Gantvoort | Victory | Marjorie Gateson Stewart Baird | Chorus | Cameron Sisters Matinees Election Day, Wed. & Sat.
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers, The UNKNOWN PURPLE With RICHARD BENNETT.
CASINO BROADWAY & 39TH STREET. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 30TH WEEK IN NEW YORK. AL JOLSON And Incomparable Company of 150 in SINBAD
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 9:00. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Wed. 2:30 JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents "COMPLETE SUCCESS"—World. H. B. Warner in Sleeping Partners | with Irene Bordoni
COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Thurs. JOHN D. WILLIAMS Presents Oscar Wilde's Greatest Comedy AN IDEAL HUSBAND Norman Trevor—Cyril Harcourt Beatrice Beckley
Shubert-Riviera B'way & 97th. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Tomorrow at 2:15. WILLIAM ROCK AND FRANCES WHITE. Highest Price Orch. Seat Evs. $1.00. Next Week, "PARLOR, BEDROOM & BATH"

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. Patrons requested to be in their seats at advertised time of curtain's rise.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Election Day & Wed., 2:15. THE KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS. GIRL BEHIND THE GUN
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE OPEN ALL YEAR. PHONE BRYANT 240.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed., 2:30. CYRIL MAUDE in C. Haddon Chambers' Comedy Masterpiece THE SAVING GRACE
CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY. 3 WISE FOOLS
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed., 2:15. The Rainbow Division of Musical Comedies GLORIANNA with ELEANOR PAINTER "THE BEST DANCING SHOW ON THE BOARDS."—Eve. World
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, W. 43d St. East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs., 2:30. HENRY MILLER RUTH CHATTERTON in a comedy by "PERKINS" Douglas Murray
LYCEUM West 45 St. NEXT MON. NIGHT SEATS NOW DADDIES Direct from The Belasco EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
VANDERBILT West 48th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. Mr. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in "THE MATINEE HERO."
GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15 M. Bryant 392. Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. The Saucy Star and Gayest Musical Play MITZI in "HEAD OVER HEELS" "Mitzi is unlike anybody else."—American.
LIGHTNIN' GAIETY, Evs. 8:45. Mats. Sat., Tues., Wed.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Sat., Tues., Wed. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written 3 FACES EAST Hundreds Turned Away At Every Performance.
GREENWICH 7th Av. & 4th St. Evs. 8:30 Village Theatre Mts. Tom'w & Thurs., 2:30 MR. & MRS. COBURN in THE BETTER 'OLE
CORT THEATRE, W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed., 2:15. John Cort's Musical Comedy Triumph FIDDLERS THREE
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20. 3 TIMES MORE AT THIS THEATRE | MOVES NEXT WEEK TO LYCEUM THEATRE DADDIES
GLOBE—First Night MON., 4 Election Nov. Eve. FIRST MAT. TUES. (Election Day) JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN SAM HARDY and DOYLE & DIXON In the New Musical Comedy, "THE CANARY" —SEATS NOW ON SALE—
STANDARD Daily Mat. 25-50c. Evs. 25c to $1. B'way & 90th St. D. W. GRIFFITH'S HEARTS OF THE WORLD Next Mon. Polly with a Past, with Ina Claire

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Mat. Daily, 25c-$1. LILLIAN RUSSELL Mlle. Nitta-Jo Harry Watson & Co. Charles Grapewin others and FRISCO.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE Broadway and 96 St. TRIXIE FRIGANZA BESSIE CLAYTON & CANSINOS (2d Week) Chas. Chaplin Picture 'Shoulder Arms,' 6ths.
OPERA TICKETS Subscriptions Bought, Sold & Exchanged. Season or Alternate Performances. JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE. 1368 B'WAY & 38th St. Phone GREELEY 4189.
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way Every Eve. at 8:15. Kinkaid Kilties, Harry Mason & Co., Creamer, Barton & Sparling, 6 Other Big Acts. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. Arthur Hopkins will present Clare Kummer's New Comedy Be Calm Camilla
PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Wed. A ROMANTIC COMEDY PETER'S MOTHER
48TH ST. Thea., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Thurs. The Big Chance with MARY NASH
HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues & Wed., 2:30. LOUIS MANN & SAM BERNARD IN FRIENDLY ENEMIES
HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed., 2:20. BERTHA KALICH in "THE RIDDLE WOMAN"
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed., 2:30. UNDER ORDERS
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed., 2:30. Marjorie Rambeau in "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM"
BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day, Tours. NORA BAYES In a New Musical Play | LADIES FIRST
SHUBERT Thea., 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. SOME TIME with ED. WYNN MERRY MUSICAL ROMANCE.
JOHN BARRYMORE in TOLSTOI'S "REDEMPTION"
PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bry. 40. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 9:00. Refreshingly new: it Sparkles. TEA FOR 3 Mat. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. Choice seats for every performance at the Box Office. Buy in advance.
LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evs. at 9. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed., 2:30. WM. COLLIER in "NOTHING BUT LIES."
SELWYN WEST 42d ST. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Sat. & Wed., 2:20 | JANE COWL in "Information Please." EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed., 2:30. A STITCH IN TIME A Happy Play —with— IRENE FENWICK
39TH ST. Thea., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Last 3 Times. Mat. Tom'w 2:30. NOT WITH MY MONEY with LOWELL SHERMAN
FIRST TIME NEXT TUESDAY OPENING WITH A MATINEE THE LONG DASH A Drama of Today by Robert Mears McKay and Victor Mapes.
Robert Edson | Henry E. Dixey Violet Kemble Cooper | Millicent Evans
44TH ST. THEATRE. MONDAY, Nov. 4 Beginning ROBERT B. MANTELL —in— RICHELIEU Seats Now. Mats., Election Day, Wed., Sat.
Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1 "Parlor, Bedroom & Bath" Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. with Florence Moore Next Week, Charlotte Walker in "Nancy Lee."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES. Patrons requested to be in their seats at advertised time of curtain's rise.
Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3. ALLEE BARBE SONG RECITAL. (Mason & Hamlin Piano)
CARNEGIE HALL, TOMORW AFT., 2:30 SONG RECITAL—MABEL GARRISON KURT SCHINDLER at the Piano. Tickets 25c to $2.00. On Sale at Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 4, at 3. JACQUES THIBAUD 50c to $1.50 —VIOLINIST— Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeol

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franch, Secretary.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1918.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1000.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,595 Broadway
Brooklyn.....401 Fulton Street
Staten Island....83 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....250 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....89 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....15 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
CHICAGO.....1302-1304 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....403 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
PARIS....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District (50 mile radius). Three Cents within 200 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

	One Year.	Six Months.	One Month.
By Mail, Postpaid.			
DAILY & SUNDAY....One week, 35c.	$11.00	$6.00	$1.00
DAILY only.....One week, 30c.	9.00	4.50	.85
SUNDAY only.....	3.00	1.75	.30
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55
FOREIGN RATES.			
DAILY & SUNDAY...	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only.....	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only.....	9.75	5.12	.86

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX—Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8. Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

JUDGE HUGHES'S REPORT.

It was to be expected that CHARLES E. HUGHES, the President's investigator of aircraft production for the army and navy, would hew to the line if he found anything wrong, and that he would fearlessly report his findings. Mr. WILSON knew that, and credit must be given him for making the admirable selection of Judge HUGHES.

The report now given out discloses conditions of hurried and faulty organization, executive misdirection and confusion, woeful inefficiency, unconscionable delay in executing plans, lamentable waste of money, and practices of agents in the employ of the Government that, in the opinion of Judge HUGHES, make necessary a criminal prosecution of three army officers and the court-martial of another army officer, whose conduct cannot be reached by Section 41 of the Criminal Code.

Probably there has never been a more searching and thorough investigation under the direction of the Government. Twenty-two weeks were spent in taking evidence, 250 witnesses were examined, and the result was 17,000 pages of testimony. The searchlight was turned upon every recess of the aircraft production maze, and it was the determination of the expert investigator to let no guilty man escape.

In the report of Judge HUGHES, Major Gen. GEORGE O. SQUIER, Chief of the Signal Corps, is exonerated. The worst ever charged against that officer by those who were dissatisfied with aircraft production delays was lack of business ability. Mr. HOWARD COFFIN of the Aircraft Board and the naval officers associated with him were also found to be above reproach, and right here it should be said that, as regards delay in planning and production, they were victims of embarrassing orders and instructions. The language of the enabling act of Congress was broad enough, but the board's powers were limited by the Government. It was even denied the right to hold "direct communication with manufacturing plants." All programs had to be made up by the board "from information which shall be furnished," to quote an order, "by "the proper military and naval "branches on the one hand and the "Equipment and Production Divisions "of the Army and Navy on the "other." It was intended that full control should be exercised by the military and naval authorities.

Three army officers are declared to have had dealings, while serving the Government, with concerns in which they were interested in a financial sense. They are Lieut. Col. JESSE G. VINCENT, Lieut. Col. GEORGE W. MIXTER, and Lieutenant S. B. VROOMAN, Jr. It is recommended that Colonel EDWARD A. DEEDS be brought before a court-martial for "highly improper conduct" in holding communications "with his former business associates "in a transaction pending between "the Dayton Wright Company and "the Government departments in "Colonel DEEDS's charge." To one of his business associates Colonel DEEDS wrote as follows of a visit General SQUIER was to make at Detroit on department business:

> He will be interested in the Dayton Wright factory and laboratory, the Orville Wright laboratory, and especially in the views of Mr. KETTERING [another business associate] on scientific subjects. In general he [General SQUIER] is highly technical.

That is a sidelight on Colonel DEEDS. He also communicated Government rulings privately to his old business associates. In regard to the acquisition by the Government of land in the Miami Conservancy District for the Wilbur Wright Field, Colonel DEEDS in a letter to one EZRA M. KUHNS wrote: "There is no doubt in my "mind but what we will be successful. Avoidance of publicity very "essential." DEEDS was an officer of infinite activity, many interests, and a talent for mystery. He is condemned in Judge HUGHES's report for giving misleading statements to the press, for deceiving Secretary BAKER, whose reliance upon him seems to have been implicit, and for acting as confidential adviser to former business associates, conveying to them information that he had acquired as head of a division of the Signal Corps.

It is a relief to turn from the case of Colonel DEEDS to what has at last been accomplished in the way of aircraft production with the major part of the vast sums of money appropriated by Congress. The totals reported are: Four thousand, five hundred and seventy-two training planes, 1,046 "advanced" training planes, and 553 combat and bombing planes. At the same time it is stated that "we have "not as yet [Oct. 25] sent from this "country to the battlefront a single "pursuit or combat plane, as distinguished from the heavy observation "or bombing planes, and, after giving due weight to all explanations, "the fact remains that such pursuit "planes could have been produced in "large quantities many months ago "had there been prompt decision and "consistent purpose." The Liberty motor is declared to be "a great success for observation and bombing "planes," but "it is too heavy for the lighter pursuit planes." The Bristol fighter proved to be a failure, the Spads were abandoned, and, says the report, "nothing is left of last Fall's "program for service planes save the "De Haviland 4s." A considerable number of these are being completed, under the direction of JOHN D. RYAN, head of the present Bureau of Aircraft Production, who has proved to be the organizing genius so long needed.

STOP THE MURDER OF RUSSIANS!

The opening of the Dardanelles to their ships of war presents the opportunity and brings into view the duty of the Allies to put a stop to the bloody massacres planned and perpetrated by the Bolsheviki in Russia. They have proclaimed a St. Bartholomew for the night of Nov. 10, when it is their purpose to surpass all their previous exploits in murder. They have decreed for that night the assassination of all Russians of the middle class, all the intellectuals who can be reached by their bands of murderers.

Mr. HAROLD WILLIAMS, in London, sounds a warning that should be heeded. He says there are the gravest reasons for fearing a reign of terror and of bloodshed that will destroy what is left of the classes who alone keep alive the hope that Russia may be saved and reconstituted. The Bolsheviki are ravening beasts of prey, a large part of them actual criminals, all of them mad with the raging passions of the class struggle, preached into their dull minds by LENINE, TROTZKY, and their kind. There will be bloody work in Petrograd and Moscow if it is not stopped.

It can be stopped. The Dardanelles opens the way. Allenby, released from his task of destroying Turkish armies, can supply the troops, with perhaps some increment of force from Greece and the old Macedonian front. There are allied warships in the Mediterranean. It is a work of mercy, of the saving of countless lives of men and women exposed to the fury of the wild beasts. It appeals powerfully to every instinct of humanity, to all friends of the true Russian people.

The time is short.

GERMANY STANDS ALONE.

Turkey follows Bulgaria in the path of full surrender. An armistice was arranged yesterday, at noon she ceased to be a belligerent. She is out of the war. As was to be expected from the known character of the Ottoman Empire, as well as from its military situation, Turkey accepts the terms which her own interests and her own necessities demand, regardless of the effect her action might have upon Germany, with whom she was allied in the war. Her troops in Mesopotamia have surrendered, the terms of the armistice include free passage through the Dardanelles for the Allies. This latter provision may have been adopted as a measure of protection for her against German ships in the Black Sea. It is evident that Turkey's action has been hastened, her hand forced, by the events of the last two weeks. In her note of Oct. 14 she asked President WILSON to request the Powers with which Turkey was at war to send plenipotentiaries to a peace conference, she having accepted Mr. WILSON'S principles and conditions as a basis of negotiation, and to take steps for concluding an immediate general armistice. Since that date she has had the best of reasons for reaching the conclusion that her request would not be favorably received. Now she takes the only other course open to her and surrenders.

Austria is not far behind Turkey. The War Office at Vienna, calling attention to its "often expressed resolve "to bring about conclusion of an "armistice and peace," announced yesterday that Austrian troops will evacuate the territory they occupy in Italy; that she has withdrawn her troops from Serbia to the northern bank of the Danube, that she is retiring to the Save and the Drina. She has notified Warsaw that her forces will be withdrawn from Poland at once and that military and civil authority will be transferred to the Polish Government.

The request of the Austrian commander in chief to General DIAZ for an armistice, according to report, was referred to the Interallied Council at Versailles. Such a reference was necessary, for conditions other than those of a military nature must attach to any armistice granted to Austria. An important group of political questions is to be decided in that quarter of the field of war, not only the return of Italy's lost provinces but the territorial rearrangements demanded by justice, and the granting of independence to the South Slavs and the Czechoslovaks. All these questions must be considered as of primary importance in laying down the terms of Austria's surrender. While Austria is not yet altogether out of the war—in the final announcement of the Vienna War Office yesterday it was stated that Austrian rear-guards in Albania "repulsed isolated attacks"—her request for an armistice and her announced purpose to withdraw from Italy signify that her capitulation cannot be long delayed.

Germany now stands alone. Abandoned one after another by all her accomplices in the crime of 1914, she confronts the wrath of the civilized world infinitely the greatest malefactor of all, the instigator of the war in which her allies only did her bidding. There is no trace of heroism in the attitude she assumes in the hour of defeat. The magnanimity so often manifested toward a conquered foe is denied to her because she is unworthy of it. Pity for her distress, which is beyond the power of calm endurance, is withheld for a like reason. She has shown no pity herself, she deserves none. She is a criminal nation whose offenses transcend all human experience, and the only concern the world feels as to the degree of her punishment is that it shall completely and forever put it out of her power to bring about another embroilment of the nations.

GOVERNOR WHITMAN'S MISTAKE.

No friend of ALFRED E. SMITH can be sorry, however disgusted and indignant he may be, at the extraordinary tone of Governor WHITMAN'S speeches. Governor WHITMAN'S friends must regret his continual exhibitions of himself in the Thersites vein. Something is due to the decencies of life, something to the dignity of the State of New York and its Governor. Think of WILLIAM H. SEWARD or CHARLES E. HUGHES, for example, and compare their standards with those of Mr. WHITMAN.

Politically, the result of all this reckless explosion of personal abuse must be to injure the exploder. Mr. WHITMAN seems to imagine that he is still District Attorney. He trains against Mr. SMITH those batteries of urbane speech which he used to fire off against the "gunmen." He has gravely mistaken his position. He is not a prosecuting attorney. He is a defendant. The incompetence and the extravagance of his administrations he is unable successfully to defend or to palliate. Indeed, his knowledge of the business of the State, to which he is supposed to attend, seems of the slightest. His interests and his ambitions are not at Albany. Doubtless it is irritating to him to have in Mr. SMITH an opponent whose knowledge of State affairs is as remarkable as Governor WHITMAN'S ignorance of them. Afraid to touch on the real issues of the campaign or impotent to justify his official performance or lack of performance, he takes the easy but dangerous course of "hurling charges" at Mr. SMITH. He tries to stir up his cold and listless audiences by fiery disparagements, by violent language, but there is no real heat in Mr. WHITMAN. It is but a painted fire that he can kindle.

It is regrettable that Mr. WHITMAN should feel himself compelled to emit such torrents of termagant speech; but all this simulated wrath and all these bitter words are a confession. He has to attack unfairly because he cannot defend himself.

THE END OF A GERMAN DREAM.

The Kaiser's first visit to Constantinople was in October, 1898. It was in the first week of November that this industrious actor, after appearing on Mount Zion as the protector of German Catholicism in the East and holding forth edifyingly from the altar-stairs of a Protestant church as the protector of German Protestantism, uttered his illustrious sentiment:

> Let his Majesty the Sultan, as well as the three hundred millions of Mohammedans who venerate him as their Caliph, be assured that the German Emperor will always remain their friend.

The message was reverently recorded by TEWFIK Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Germany, sent, prepaid, to the Sultan, printed in letters of gold in Turkish and Arabic, and scattered among the unmoved inhabitants of Damascus. There were not three hundred million Mohammedans in the world then; and there are some fewer now; but in those days, and for long afterward, the Kaiser was exuberant. Where is that German Fatherland, "as extraordinary as the universal Roman Empire," that he saw in 1900? Where is that long-dreamed-of German expansion in Asia, that paramountcy in the Levant, that protectorate of the Mediterranean coasts, that Bagdad railroad, that Hamburg-to-the-Persian-Gulf Empire, that Suzerainty of Egypt, that advance to India, and all the rest of the megalomaniac scheme upon which the brood of Pan-German professors was issuing new pamphlets only a month or two ago? Is the Kaiser familiar with "Hans Breitmann's Barty"?

Mesopotamia, whose possibilities von MOLTKE saw when he was a subaltern, has been blotted from the Pan-German map. Syria is gone, Armenia is gone. Anatolia is to be the last hospital of the Sick Man, of Europe no longer. Turkey is out. The Constantinople Express, of which the good Berliners were so proud for a few months, could not go so far as Nish some time ago. Yesterday the Czechoslovaks actually had the impudence to cut off railroad communication from Berlin to Vienna, at Bodenbach on the Elbe. Before long the ambitious Hamburg merchants who used to yearn for the Persian Gulf may have to confine their excursions to the local trams, if there is anybod, to run them.

Three years ago Dr. SCHOTT, Director of the Hamburg Naval Observatory, was holding forth to the Austrian Geographical Society on the geographical importance of the Dardanelles to Germany. Those straits were not only "a fortified highway, "but a joint bridgehead in the great "transcontinental world-traffic route "of the future, Berlin-Vienna-Constantinople-Bagdad-Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean, a route independent of "Great Britain and controlled by the "Central Powers. Here is our future." As HEINE said of ALFRED DE MUSSET, the Central Powers have a brilliant future behind them.

THE LABOR CHAOS.

The most casual reader of the newspapers must be impressed by the proofs of the advertising columns that multitudes of jobs are manless and that many men are jobless. Employers look everywhere for men, and men look everywhere for employers, with waste on both sides of what they both need—a central point where both may meet on even terms and each learn of the other's needs and offers. Even at this late day the labor market remains in the situation which was remedied for the material market long ago. While our allies were bidding against each other for supplies they spoiled their markets and caused the rise in prices, which in turn caused the high cost of living. Prices are high enough now for everything, and labor can have no cause for complaint if it is shown where it can find the best work and wages on offer without shopping around, wasting its own time and putting wage payers to the trouble and cost of "hiring and firing" while war work waits.

The Federal War Industries Board has taken this matter in hand for either war or peace. On a long look ahead it sees that there is danger lest the transformation of war industries back to peace production shall reproduce the waste and confusion of the transformation of peace production to the necessities of war, and it is desirous to profit in the future by the experience of the past on this point. Nearer at hand, but equally adapted to finishing the work of winning the war or to controlling the re-employment of the millions overseas, is the reorganization of the United States Employment Service in this State under HENRY BRUERE, the Federal Director. He announced yesterday his appointments for the purpose of recruiting and mobilizing war workers from those now engaged in nonessential employments, including the substitution of women for men in suitable cases. It will be their special effort to bring order out of the labor chaos, in which task they need the co-operation of both workers and employers. The employers are not antagonistic so far as known, but they are scattered, and need to be aroused to the advantages proposed for them. By advertising their needs through a focal point they will enable job seekers to know where they can find all the jobs in one place. Thus both can supply their needs better than now.

The unions have been brought to see their advantage and have reconsidered their early opposition to the Federal Director. The Presidents of the State Federation of Labor and the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York enabled him to secure the reconsideration of the resignations of the Advisory Board which followed Mr. BRUERE'S appointment before his plans were known, and there is now a clearer outlook than heretofore. It is time that shopping for jobs by workers, and the overbidding for labor by employers, should be brought under control in the interests of both. This is a war of machinery, and it is being fought by workers as well as by soldiers. There is need of discipline in the factories as much as in the trenches, in the interest as much of the privates as of the officers in the industrial army.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Their Scruples Are Not Unreasonable.

There is certain to be not a little dissatisfaction with the decision by the Executive Committee in charge of the United War Work Campaign that it cannot accept money raised by means of boxing matches held all over the country. On the face of it this looks like, and is, a carrying of the "tainted money" idea further than is justified by common sense. For there is nothing necessarily obnoxious, immoral, brutal, or otherwise reprehensible about a boxing match, and an undiscriminating condemnation of all of them is open to the same sound objection that lies against a like condemnation of war. Citizens in every way deserving to be called "good" can and do take part in boxing themselves, and many more citizens deserving of the same characterization take an entirely innocent pleasure in watching the activities of boxers.

That, however, is only one side of the story. On the other is the unquestionable fact that boxing is a near neighbor of prize fighting, that its exploitation as a means of money-making tends to fall into unscrupulous hands, that the professional boxers, as a class, are not deserving of the admiration of respectable folk, and that the conditions and environments which they create are not such as make for light and leading. It is no wonder, therefore, that the responsible men at the head of the coming "drive" are reluctant to give, or even to seem to give, their indorsement for a great number of boxing matches scattered through many cities and over which they would have practically no control.

They are reasonably reluctant to have these matches advertised as held under their auspices, and, on longer consideration, the people now disposed to criticise them for their refusal to take money, much of which would be as honest as any other money, will come to the conclusion that their decision was at least justifiable and probably wise. Incidentally, the refusal is not quite final or absolute. It is hinted that if the money comes "indirectly" it will be taken. That means, presumably, nothing more than that the members of the committee do not care to be put in the position of backers of an enterprise in the course of which serious abuses may arise and one that many regard as objectionable.

These Rules Worth Perpetuating.

Commissioner COPELAND, more hopeful than some other people, announces that, so far as the influenza epidemic is concerned, it will not be necessary, much longer, to continue the present regulations by which, through the assignment to different large industries of different hours for beginning and ending the day's work, the morning and evening traffic on our transportation lines has been divided and the crowding materially lessened.

Whether he is right or not about that, there is wisdom in his suggestion that the good results which have followed the adoption of this simple and inexpensive device are well worth preserving for all time—in times that are normal as well as those that are abnormal. He advises, in other words, that the regulations be continued after the epidemic is over.

Why not? The rules do, indeed, infringe a little on that liberty we all like so much of carrying on the ordinary affairs of life according to individual custom and habit, and with as little as possible of official regulation. That is a commendable feeling, of course, but such liberty, in civilized communities, is and must be subjected to many limitations, and reasonable people submit to them willingly when their purpose and effect obviously are to promote the general welfare and convenience.

The so-called "emergency hours" do that, without the infliction of any serious hardship—of any hardship at all, for that matter—on anybody, and while the need for them was greater in the period of a contagious epidemic than it had been at other times, that is no argument for depriving ourselves of advantages which will still be appreciable after the epidemic is over. A plan that prevents or diminishes traffic congestion has continuous merit, and to abandon it merely because the situation that brought about its adoption was ended would be as injudicious as it would be to cease "daylight saving" in Summer after peace comes, merely because we didn't have the sense to begin it until after the war began.

He Chose Words in Haste.

In justification or explanation of his refusal to comply with the draft law even to the extent of submitting to physical examination by the military authorities, Professor ROBERT N. BALDWIN, the pacifist martyr, said that he did not believe in "the use of physical force as a method of achieving any end, no matter how good."

It would be unfair, probably, to assume that any man not obviously insane entertained that belief in the literal and strict sense of the words used by Professor BALDWIN. If he did, he would be deprived, among other precious privileges, of that of raising to his lips a glass of what the Prohibitionists are fond of calling "pure, sparkling water," however burning might be his innocent thirst. Physical force must be used, as even every pacifist knows, for the achieving of about all the ends there are.

In his less excited moments the professor would admit all that. It is only what he thinks the abuse of physical force that he really objects, and in that principle, so stated, everybody would agree. The disagreement is on what is abusive use. He insists that war, for any end, is that. Or so he says, anyhow. Probably he doesn't quite mean that, either. One must hope so, for his own sake, and perhaps, while serving his term in prison, he will reach a new and better conclusion.

THE MEASURING CUP.

This morning I was washing dishes.
I washed my white enameled measuring-cup—
My little clean and dainty measuring-cup,
That I have kept for special things
Like fine white flour and sugar—
And turned it upside down upon the drainboard.
And there, upon the bottom, in a circle, was this:
"Made in Germany."

But I did not see the letters.
I saw mutilated children, outraged women, murdered old men,
And I kept on seeing them!
I said to myself, "It is only a measuring-cup,
And it was bought years before the war began."
And I set it bottom side down and tried to forget about it.
But I couldn't. I kept on seeing those same things.
So I took the cup out and smashed it with a hammer,
And threw it away.
And then I felt cleaner!

For the hell's broth she has brewed in this war,
Germany made her a special measuring-cup—
Made it according to standards that everybody else has long ago rejected,
And filled it to the brim and heaped it up and ran it over
With crimes and horrors and indecencies,
And forced that hell's broth down the throats of helpless people.
Now we're going to take that same measuring-cup
And show it to the German people and to all the world,
And let them see how carefully it was made and how big it is,
And how unmistakably it bears the shameful stamp,
"Made in Germany."
And we're going to fill it to the brim,
And heap it up and run it over
With reparation and restoration,
And the German people shall drink it, the last drop of it,
If it takes a hundred years.

And then we're going to take that German-made cup out
And smash it and throw it away.
Then the world will be a cleaner place to live in.
And, please God, nobody shall ever make such a measuring-cup again!

A. M. W.

UNITY IN 1898 AND 1918.

The Kaiser Watching Our Election Then as Now.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Tumulty, the President's secretary, in reply to the men who criticised the President for his appeal to the people to give him a Democratic Congress until peace should be concluded between the Allies and the Central Powers, showed very definitely that President McKinley had made a similar appeal for a Republican Congress while the peace conference between Spain and the United States was in progress. The motive behind the appeal of both Presidents was the same, to wit, that the enemy might not, by apparent discord here, be misled into prolonging the discussion of the final settlement. The differences in the circumstances of the two appeals are differences in the manner of their making, and in the magnitude of the issues at stake, and the respective progress of their settlements, with all the preponderance in favor of President Wilson. Mr. Wilson through the press issued his appeal to the people. Mr. McKinley reiterated his in a series of speeches on a tour of the country.

That was in October of 1898. During that month Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the Rough Rider candidate for Governor of New York, was making several speeches a day, and he uniformly included in each of them an appeal for the election of Republican Congressmen and a Republican United States Senator, in order that President McKinley might have support.

The war with Spain was not a world in conflagration. It was fought with sixteen thousand soldiers ferried to Cuba over a water already freed of the enemy's vessels, and not with two million men convoyed across three thousand miles of ocean beset by submarines. The future political position of the world was not trembling in the balance held above that peace table in Paris. And yet enough was at stake then to justify the President in asking a support equal to that which Mr. Wilson asks now.

Those appeals and that apprehension of a delayed peace adjustment were not regarded as sophisticated, insincere and partisan, nor accusative of the suspected loyalty of the other party. Dr. Albert Shaw, a gentleman trained in impartiality, conducting with eminent fairness The Review of Reviews magazine, wrote in his November issue, published immediately before the election of Nov. 8, 1898:

> Congress, in unanimously supporting the President at the outbreak of the war, expressed the overwhelming views of the people of the entire country. The elections of this month ought to show all the world that the American people are not fickle-minded and that they are still supporting the administration. The dilatory tactics of the Spaniards in the peace conference at Paris and in the evacuation conference at Havana are to be viewed with a good deal of seriousness. It might prove very unfortunate if at this critical juncture the elections should seem to turn against the President and his policy. "Algerism" as a public issue is not understood in foreign parts, and if "Algerism" should defeat the Republican party this fall the result would be interpreted abroad as a condemnation of the war and its larger results. This would make the final settlement with Spain considerably more difficult, for it would encourage the Spanish diplomats to protract the negotiations still more tediously, while seeking in every direction to draw other European countries into the controversy.

And when the election was over his comment upon the response to President McKinley and upon the effect of that answer was partly in this paragraph, which makes very significant reading in this present juncture:

> It was evident that the Spanish peace commissioners were awaiting delay at Paris by instructions from Madrid. There was an ill-founded impression in Europe that the nature of the demands made by the American peace commissioners might be considerably modified in case of a Democratic victory on Nov. 8. The first reports, indeed, of the American elections as disseminated in Europe were to the effect that the voters had condemned the administration and were averse to the plan of having anything to do with the Philippines. Arrangements were made to have the German emperor visit Spain on his way home from Palestine. For one reason or another his sensational Oriental visit was shortened somewhat, and it seemed to be definitely arranged that he was to accept the Spanish invitation and go to Madrid. Just what changed his plans at the last will perhaps not be made public in our time. It is likely enough, however, that Hon. Andrew D. White, our Ambassador at Berlin, could throw some light on the matter if he were at liberty to do so.

The implication seems to be that Ambassador White told the Kaiser that our November elections indicated unity of purpose.

The Kaiser, having again returned from Palestine, may again be waiting our November verdict.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

New York, Oct. 31, 1918.

GERARD PRAISES WILSON.

Former Ambassador Says Diplomacy Backed Up Our Battles.

Former Ambassador James W. Gerard made public yesterday a statement in which he urged support for President Wilson in his demand for a Democratic Congress. He declares his knowledge of German psychology led him to believe that the election of a Republican Congress would be interpreted in Germany as a defeat and repudiation of the President and his leadership.

Mr. Gerad in his statement said:

> "Woodrow Wilson needs no defense from me. He is a master psychologist. He understands human nature and human aspirations. He understands the German nature and German psychology. None can deny that his ability to interpret the ideals of men has given him the pre-eminent place in world leadership.
>
> "His diplomacy, no less than the strength of allied arms, has broken the stranglehold of Germany's influence over her allies. Bulgaria's American diplomatic representative is authority that Wilson diplomacy prompted the surrender of his country. Wilson diplomacy has brought Turkey a suppliant to his feet, begging mercy. Wilson diplomacy is disintegrating Austria-Hungary.
>
> "Wilson diplomacy will bring unconditional surrender from Germany. It will dissipate the Germanic dream of rebarbarizing the world and it will annihilate the power and influence of all those who sought to make such dreams realities.
>
> "Wilson diplomacy has heartened and strengthened that element in Germany which the allied press and public have looked forward to as one of the strong means of bringing about Germany's military defeat, the moral regeneration and political democratization of that country.
>
> "The people in all the world's democracies approve the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, indorse his war record, and concur in his policies. The American people have now only one way of insuring an unhampered continuation of his world leadership—to comply with his earnestly and sincerely made request to elect a Congress upon which he knows and every one else knows he may rely, and from which he knows and you know he will receive unobstructed support for his and your war and peace aims.
>
> "An election of a Democratic Congress to support and stand by him is your only means of showing to him and to the world that you stand by your President. He deserves this wholehearted indorsement. Europe knows it. You know it. Germany knows it—but her rulers pray to their German Gott to move you to repudiate him.
>
> "I know that the German press would herald the defeat of a Democratic Congress as a defeat and direct repudiation of the President and his leadership. I know that the German public cannot and does not understand our political system. I know that their reaction would be to believe their unscrupulous leaders and censored press when they were told that you had repudiated and disowned your President, and their instant and honestly-believed conclusion would be that you did it because he made war on them and because you did not believe in unconditional surrender.
>
> "Encouraging this belief, the military party in Germany would regain the ascendency and the German people would be galvanized into fighting resistance.
>
> "There is no long way around. The short way is the American way. The President's leadership must not be discredited in the eyes of our Allies or our enemies.
>
> "Party or no party, there is but one course for Americans to pursue in this supreme hour of test and crisis. Support the President! Indorse him, support him, sustain him by electing a Democratic Congress that will stand behind him until America's superlative and historic task is finished."

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT IN APPEAL TO VOTERS

Urge "All Americans Who Are Americans First to Vote for Republican Congress."

ASSAIL ONE-MAN POWER

And Say New Senate Must Approve Terms of Peace—Call Wilson's Fourteen Points Vague.

In a joint appeal bearing their signatures and made public yesterday by the Republican National Committee, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft urged "all Americans who are Americans first" to vote for a Republican Congress.

The appeal is made on the ground that a Republican Congress is needed as a check upon one-man power in the making of peace treaties and in the work of reconstruction that must follow the war, as well as on the ground that there should be some body vested with constitutional powers and not under the domination of President Wilson to demand an accounting from the present Administration in Washington of its war stewardship, which has involved the expenditures of many billions.

The full text of the joint appeal follows:

"We approach this subject as Americans, and only as Americans. When this war broke out we would have welcomed action by the President which would have eliminated all questions of party politics. It would have enabled us all to stand behind him to the end without regard to anything except national considerations.

"Instead of this, partisan lines have been strictly drawn from the first, and now the President announces that only Democrats can be intrusted with future power, and only those Democrats who do his will. Because of this reflection on other patriotic Americans we appeal for fair play.

"The next Congress will serve from March 4, 1918, to March 4, 1921.

"In that period, first, the war must be fought to unconditional surrender, unless this is achieved before.

"Second, the terms of world peace must be settled.

Must Give Accounting.

"Third, the Democratic Administration, after expending billions of treasure and exercising more absolute power than any Administration in our history, must give an account of its stewardship.

"Fourth, the change from war conditions to peace must be brought about with the least disturbances, and the work of reconstruction must be broadly begun.

"A Republican Congress will be much better qualified than one controlled by Democrats to aid the country in adopting measures needed for these four great tasks.

"First, even as a minority party, the Republicans made the winning of the war possible by passing the original Draft bill. Without this we could not have trained and landed the 2,000,000 of men now in France. As a minority party the Republicans have forced upon a reluctant President and Secretary of War, after an injurious delay of four months, the amended Draft act, without which we could not put two more millions at the front next July. The Speaker, the leader, and the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Democratic House opposed the original draft with all the vigor possible. It was saved, and so our country's cause was saved by the Republican minority.

"Second, the new Senate must approve, by a two-thirds vote, the terms of peace. These terms must be settled not by one man only. It is one man control we are fighting in this war to suppress. If the peace treaty is to be useful in the future it must be approved by the great body of the American people. The President has indicated a willingness to make a peace by negotiation.

"He has not demanded, as he might have done in three lines, that which the American people demand, an unconditional surrender. His exchange of notes with Germany has caused a deep concern among our people lest he may by his parleying with her concede her a peace around a council table, instead of a sentence from a court. The fourteen points which the President and Germany assume that they have already agreed upon are so general and vague that such a peace would be no treaty at all, but only a protocol to an interminable discussion.

Importance of Independent Senate.

"The President is without final power to bind the United States to those fourteen points, although his language does not suggest it. Still less has he power to bind our noble allies. We do not know that these points include all that our allies may justly demand, or do not concede something which they may justly withhold. For what they have done for us we owe our allies the highest good faith. It is of capital importance, therefore, that we should now elect a Senate which shall be independent enough to interpret and enforce the will of the American people in the matter of this world peace, and not merely submit to the uncontrolled will of Mr. Wilson.

"Nor can the attitude of the House of Representatives be ignored in this peace. Every affirmative obligation binding the United States in that treaty must be performed by the House as part of the Congress.

"The present Democratic majority in the House has been subservient to the will of the President in every respect except when critical issues in the conduct of the war have been involved. The President has not hesitated publicly to discipline those of his party who have disagreed with him, and the lesson has had its effect.

"A new Democratic Congress with its old leaders thus chastened will offer no opposition to his will. They will not be consulted in the future more than in the past. In a Democratic Congress the American people will not have the service of an independent, courageous, co-ordinate branch of the Government to moderate his uncontrolled will. It is not safe to intrust to one man such unlimited power. It is not in accord with the traditions of the Republic.

"Third, the Republicans voted without objection billions to be expended by this Administration. Six hundred and forty millions for aviation were given to the Executive to build airplanes without a single limitation as to the manner or method of its expenditure. A Senate committee has deplored the waste and failure in the use of that money. The debts which have been created by this war the people will be paying to the third and fourth generation. They have a right to know how these enormous sums have been expended. Only a Republican Congress will have the courage to exact a detailed and accurate story of that stewardship.

Deprecate One-Man Leadership.

"Fourth, the work of reconstruction must not be done by one man or finally formulated according to his academic theories and ideals. The President was not elected when such issues were before the people. His mandate of power was not given in the light of the momentous questions which will soon force themselves for solution. He was elected as a peace President because he had kept us out of the war. The American people should, therefore, place in the branch of the Government charged constitutionally with adopting policies of reconstruction a Congress which will not register the will of one man, but, fresh from the people, will enact the will of the people.

"We earnestly deprecate extending the unified uncontrolled leadership of a Commander-in-Chief to the making of a permanent treaty of peace or to the framing of those measures of reconstruction which must seriously affect the happiness and prosperity of the American people for a century. We urge all Americans who are Americans first to vote for a Republican Congress.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
"WM. H. TAFT."

In a statement the Republican National Committee said of the meeting of the two ex-Presidents:

"Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft met in the Union League library by appointment. Sitting at the same table they quickly composed the joint statement as it is issued. While they were writing Mr. Taft said: 'This seems like old times, doesn't it, Theodore?' Colonel Roosevelt chuckled and replied: 'Indeed it does, Will.'

"While waiting for a typewritten copy Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were joined by Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Taft and the Colonel unwrapped a number of anecdotes.

"That the only two living ex-Presidents of this republic should join in composing and issuing a signed appeal to the American people urging them to take a stand at the ballot box for the preservation of popular government in America and their right to choose their own representatives in Congress without Executive interference or dictation is an epochal event, not only in the history of this nation, but in the history of the world," said Chairman Hays of the Republican National Committee.

ATTACKS THE 14 POINTS.

And, Says Taft, Republicans Should Superintend Reconstruction.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—Speaking in the Queen Theatre tonight, William H. Taft made a plea that a Republican Congress be elected at this time in order that reconstruction may be in safe hands and so that the war may be brought to a successful conclusion and no risk run of Germany being able at any time in the near future to renew the struggle.

A great portion of the speech was taken up in a discussion of the fourteen points made to Germany by President Wilson as a basis for peace. He declared that the points were indefinite and furnished nothing except a basis for discussion about a peace table, with Germany as one of the participants. The trade clause, he declared, meant that the United States could not make a reciprocity treaty with Canada without getting the consent of the other countries of the world. The point in reference to colonies, he declared, might be made to apply to Ireland or some of the colonies of France or England, as well as to Germany, when only Germany was probably meant. What this country wants, he said, is not a basis for discussion about a peace table, but an unconditional surrender.

In reference to disarmament the former President declared that this country should not reduce its army until it knew the army of Germany was reduced. He added that the peace terms were now where they ought to be, in the hands of Foch and the council of the Allies.

PARTY FORECASTS CONFLICT

Republicans Say Late Events Are Favorable to Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Republican leaders here argued today that developments in the war, including the withdrawal of Turkey and the evacuation of Italy by Austrian troops, presented a situation which in effect removed the arguments advanced by President Wilson for the election of a Democratic Congress. The opinion was expressed that peace terms would be completely settled by the time the present Congress expired by limitation on March 4 next, and, therefore, the President would not be confronted by divided counsels while negotiating the peace terms.

In the Republican camp the prediction was made that these moves forecasting an early peace and the growing demand of business men for an early readjustment of economic conditions after the war were working to the advantage of Republican candidates for Congress. On the other hand, the Democratic managers of the Congressional campaign said that the appeal of the President had been most effective and that fathers and mothers of soldiers were expressing such confidence in the President's ability to settle the war satisfactorily and quickly as to break down political lines in favor of the Democratic candidates for Congress.

Homer S. Cummings, acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, said that reports from pivotal States indicated that the Democratic strength was about the same as two years ago, and that several Republican districts in Republican strongholds canvassed showed that conditions were favorable to the Democratic candidates. Organized labor, it is believed, is the influence which is working to the advantage of the Democratic Party in many districts in which labor predominates and where the political complexion formerly was Republican.

"The insensate and violent assaults now being made by the leaders of the Republican organization upon President Wilson," Mr. Cummings

BOHEMIA ACCLAIMS CZECH REPUBLIC

Delirious Crowds in Prague Trample on the Hapsburg Double-Headed Eagle.

ARMY JOINS THE REJOICING

Soldiers Tear Austrian Emblems from Uniforms, Cheering Entente and America.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—From the ruins of Austria-Hungary the Czechoslovak Republic is the first of the new States to rise. As from Tuesday, Bohemia appears on the map again as an independent country— a country of about 12,000,000 inhabitants and with an area, roughly, five times that of Belgium.

The republic of the Czechoslovaks was solemnly proclaimed, according to messages from the Bohemian capital. The Austrian Governor had fled to Vienna, and the military authorities handed over their functions to the National Council. The army is no longer a force to be used at the bidding of Austria-Hungary, but has become a sort of gendarmerie. A large number of officials took the oath of office before the Council.

Prague was beflagged for the occasion, and her enthusiasm was boundless. Great demonstrations expressed the joy of the people, who acclaimed the Entente and America. In other parts of the country the same high enthusiasm was shown. Everywhere there were monster meetings and patriotic speeches proclaiming the linking up of the new State with the cause championed by the Entente and America.

The news of Austria's peace offer came, indeed, as a sign that the last moments of Austrian supremacy in Bohemia had been reached. When Prague heard the news, the people assembled in great throngs in the streets, embraced one another in their joy, and sang the Czech national songs. The soldiers tore the Austrian cockades from their caps and threw them away. In some cases the officers had to be forced to do so, but the vast majority of them shared the joy of the soldiers and the people and decked their swords with ribbons of the Czechoslovak colors.

A tremendous crowd gathered around the Huss monument, and Premier Lammasch's name was loudly acclaimed. From there the crowd surged onward to the General Post Office, where a young man, amid tremendous cheering, climbed up to where the Austrian eagle was fixed and threw it down. The crowd quickly trampled it to pieces.

An Independent Jugoslavia.

As this message is being dispatched it is probable that another Slav State has come into existence—Jugoslavia. The Frankfurter Zeitung reported that at a sitting fixed for Wednesday of the Croatian Landtag at Agram, the union between Hungary and Croatia, which has lasted for ten centuries, would be declared null and void, and the union of independent Croatia with the rest of Jugoslavia would be proclaimed. Thousands of Hungarians are leaving Croatia.

In Hungary, too, things are progressing with the utmost speed. Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian Independence Party, appears to have greatly increased his hold on the people. On his return from Vienna on Sunday great crowds awaited him and gave him a tremendous reception. It is expected that he will form a Government and proclaim Hungary's complete independence of Germany.

Austria is in a difficult position. Her separate peace offer made by Count Andrassy has been very badly received by the people in Austria. A prominent German-Austrian tells the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt that the aim of those for whom he speaks is the closest relations with democratic Germany. The German Austrians in Austria cannot support separate action against that of a democratized Germany. The best plan, he says, would be to proclaim an Austrian republic, so as to show that the Austrians have nothing to do with the peace offer made by the dynasty. Then the German Austrians could work in close relation with Germany in order to bring about peace.

With these events the ramshackle empire is ceasing to exist. Kaiser Karl is back in Vienna, and there it can only be still more clearly impressed on his mind that he is a monarch recognized by no part of the wide territories he once called his dominions. It is generally believed that he sees that there is only one course for him, and that is to abdicate.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST SWANSON, 54 years old, a merchant tailor in Brooklyn, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at his home, 135 Kingston Avenue.

Mrs. JULIE ROGERS HICKEY, wife of Captain Morgan J. Hickey of Company M, 324th Infantry, now in France, and a daughter of Joshua H. Rogers, a coal merchant, died on Wednesday at her home, 434 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, of pneumonia.

JOHN H. JACKSON, a deacon of Plymouth Church, of which he had been a member for more than twenty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 505 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Jackson was Secretary of the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth Church for twenty years.

AUGUSTIN DALY WILKS, formerly an actor, and son of Edward Wilks, who was a member of Augustin Daly's stock company, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Tuesday of pneumonia. His home was at 585 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MANVILLE PECK-HAM HICKS, wife of Norman P. Hicks, Treasurer of R. C. Rathbone & Sons, died of apoplexy on Wednesday at her home, 773 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. She was 68 years old.

WILLIAM H. BELL, 36 years old, an insurance broker in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 614 East 15th Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. KATHERINE MARIE HENRY, widow of Charles J. Henry, a former Commissioner of Charities of the old City of Brooklyn, died at her home, 837 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 40 years.

Mrs. LORINDA VELSOR KIERSTAD, widow of Charles D. Kierstad, a marine engineer, died in her eighty-seventh year on Wednesday at her home, 630 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. BRADY, 52 years old, in the iron business, died of pneumonia on Monday at his home, 1,568 East Ninth Street, Flatbush.

WILLIAM MORTIMER COMSTOCK, a civil engineer and Inspector for the Brooklyn Edison Company, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 308A Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. SARAH WILLETS SHEPHERD, widow of Caleb W. Shepherd, a produce commission broker, died on Wednesday at her home, 47 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, the New England Society and the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century.

DR. JOHN P. HEYEN, health officer of Northport, L. I., died Wednesday. He was 60 years old. Dr. Heyen was born in Brooklyn.

DANIEL EDWARD WATERS of Paterson, N. J., 78 years old, for fifty years with the Cooke Locomotive Works, died Tuesday.

ALBERT CHESTER CONRAD, 34 years old, died on Monday of pneumonia. He had been employed in the Brooklyn office of the New York Telephone Company.

Mrs. EFFIE FRANCES WHITE NEWELL, wife of Lieutenant B. S. Newell of Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff, died at her mother's home in Troy. The marriage of Lieutenant Newell and Mrs. Newell took place last December at Spartansburg, S. C.

JOHN PENDLETON McKENNA, 60 years old, on the New York police force for twenty-five years, died Wednesday at his home in Flushing.

Mrs. MARGARET SACHS, one of the oldest residents of Little Neck, L. I., died there Wednesday, in her eighty-first year.

Mrs. MYRTLE SHEPARD SCOTT, 42 years old, owner of estates on the shore front at Great Neck, L. I., died there Wednesday.

CHARLES HILLIKER, a business man of Greenwich, Conn., died yesterday in Port Chester, N. Y. He was 77 years old.

Major FREDERICK O. WAAGE of Red Hill, Penn., who was connected with the base hospital medical staff at Fort Bliss, Texas, dropped dead there last night while on duty. He had been constantly on duty during the influenza epidemic.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON JONES, son of the late Oliver Livingston Jones, died Wednesday at his home at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., of pneumonia. Mr. Jones was a brother of "General" Rosalie Jones, whose father left their mother an estate valued at $8,000,000. Mr. Jones will be buried at Cold Springs Harbor.

JOHN PARKINSON, retired banker, died yesterday at his Summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. He was senior member of a Boston banking house before his retirement in 1914, and he had served as a member of the Governing Board of the Boston Stock Exchange.

RICHARD G. HOLDEN, for many years an engineer in the Department of Water Supplies, is dead at his home in Jamaica, L. I.

R. J. PEACOCK, 35 years old, of the insurance firm of W. K. Peacock & Son, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home, 665 West 116th Street.

Mrs. MARY TAMMANY, 63 years old, an actress, died yesterday at the West Side Hospital. She lived at 313 West Fifty-sixth Street.

GERMANS MALTREAT AMERICAN MARINES

Escaped Aviators Assert Captured Men Are Roughly Handled in the Prison Camps.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 31.—The two Second Lieutenants of the Aviation Section of the United States Marine Corps who landed on Sunday in Dutch Flanders are J. Frederick Gibbs of New York and Frank Nelms, Jr., of Philadelphia. Both studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. They went to Key West, and then to Miami, where they were transferred to the Marine Corps. They landed in France together about four months ago. They were first attached to a British squadron to gain experience, and lately returned to the American squadron.

Gibbs, who really is a pilot, came as an observer, as Nelms's observer was killed a few day before. Speaking to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, Nelms said:

"We were flying at a low altitude owing to clouds. We passed Bruges, and were quite a way inside the lines when we dropped bombs on our objective. We then signaled to our leader that we had motor trouble and would be obliged to descend. Our leader, perceiving our trouble, stayed close by to protect us from four Hun machines which had been following us for some time. We saw we were unable to make our lines, so we headed north and the rest of the formation left us.

"The Dutch fired at us at the frontier before we landed at Mostburg. On the Ghent Canal there are 'Archies' on boats, and they probably are the same as were used at Zeebrugge. The Ghent Canal will be the next line of defense on this section of the front when the Germans evacuate their present lines, which is expected soon.

"It was the first time I ever had a forced landing or that my engine went dead. I have often laughed at the other fellows when their engine failed."

Gibbs said he recently saw a brand-new machine which the Germans left behind at the Bruges aerodrome, but which was mined. All the dugouts are mined, some of them timed to explode three weeks later.

Both officers spoke of the brutal way the Germans treated the American marines when captured. They are very displeased at being interned in Holland.

NOTED SURGEONS TO GATHER HERE

Leaders in War Work Oversea Guests of Profession in Closing Tour.

HELD BACK BY INFLUENZA

Clinical Congress Delegates Have Visited West—Will Address Meetings Here.

It was announced yesterday by Dr. J. Bentley Squier of 49 East Forty-ninth Street that the distinguished group of surgeons who came here from Europe as the official representatives of their Governments for the Clinical Congress for Surgeons will be entertained by the profession here upon their return from a visit to other cities of the country. The Clinical Congress was to have been held in New York Oct. 21-25, but was abandoned because of the prevalence of influenza.

Dr. Squier was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Congress. It is now expected that the party will arrive in New York from Philadelphia on Wednesday. The visitors include Col. Sir Thomas Myles, former President of the College of Surgeons of Ireland; Col. George E. Gask, D. S. O., of London, Consulting Surgeon of the Fourth British Army; Maj. George Gray Turner, surgeon to the British army in Mesopotamia; Lieut. Col. Raffaele Bastianelli, Professor of Surgery, Royal University of Rome; Maj. Pierre Duval of the faculty of the University of Paris; Maj. Adrien Piollet of Ambre, France, and Dr. Henry Beclere of Paris.

Although the Congress is not to be held, the visitors already have taken the opportunity to carry their message to surgeons who would have come to New York to have heard them. The party is ending a trip to cities of the East and Middle West. They visited the Mayo Clinic, at Rochester, Minn., and the great Government hospital and medical schools at Camp Greenleaf, Chattanooga, Tenn. They will remain two days in New York prior to their departure.

They will be entertained by the surgeons of this city on Wednesday at a luncheon given by the Department of Surgery of Columbia University. Here they will be welcomed by President Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean Samuel W. Lambert, Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, Director of Surgery, and by the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at 437 West Fifty-ninth Street, where the luncheon will be held.

After the luncheon, the program has been arranged to include speeches by Colonel Gask, on "Treatment of Gun Shot Wounds," Major Duval on "General Principles of the Surgical Treatment of Wounds," Major Piollet on "Secondary Sutures of the Wounds of War," and further discussion by Colonel Sir Thomas Myles, Lieutenant Colonel Bastianelli, Major Turner, Colonel George E. Brewer, U. S. A., and Dr. Beclere.

Members of the medical profession at large will meet the visitors at a dinner at Delmonico's on Wednesday night. There will be at least 200 present, it is expected, and on that occasion they will be made Honorary Fellows of the American College of Surgeons. This honor will be conferred by Dr. William J. Mayo of Rochester, Minn. Dr. Squier will preside, and Dr. George David Stewart will introduce the guests.

Among more than twenty-five at the chief guest table will be Surgeon General Merritt W. Ireland of the army, Surgeon General William C. Braisted of the navy, Dr. Franklin Martin, member of the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, and other prominent physicians. The distinguished visitors will speak, as will also Col. George E. Brewer, who recently returned from France, where he was in charge of the Presbyterian Base Hospital. An interesting feature at the dinner will be a talk by Major George Gray Turner, who will relate his experiences in the campaign in Mesopotamia.

On Thursday the visitors will be the guests of Dr. C. A. Elsberg at luncheon at the Plaza Hotel, and will visit the Rockefeller Institute, as well as the United States General Hospital, known as the Columbia War Hospital, on Cornhill Road, the Bronx, and other military hospitals around New York. Thursday night they will attend a private dinner given by Dr. Walter B. James, and will address a regular meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine.

At this meeting Colonel Myles will read a paper on "Organization of Command Depots and Curative Work Shops," Dr. Bastianelli on "Artificial Pneumothorax in Treatment of Chest Wounds," and Dr. Brewer, who was Professor of Surgery at Columbia, will have the first opportunity to speak to his New York friends.

The idea of having the visiting surgeons go to other cities and so deliver to the profession here the message they would have given at the Clinical Congress, was largely due to the foresight of Dr. Franklin Martin. "Because the Congress was called off," he said, "it was no reason that these distinguished foreign surgeons should go back home without the medical profession here being richer for their experiences and their attainments."

Heir Apparent of Khedive Dies.

BARCELONA, Oct. 31.—Announcement is made here that Ezra bin Abbas, heir apparent of Ahmed Fuad Pasha, Khedive of Egypt, died of influenza on Monday.

Reading Delayed to See House.

PARIS, Oct. 31. — Lord Reading's postponement of his return to Washington was due to his knowledge that Colonel House was coming to Paris and his desire to see him before going back. Lord Reading conferred with Colonel House today.

SEE BIG PROBLEM IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Europe's Needs Many, but She Can Send No Goods to Us Soon, Says Vanderlip.

FOR SECURITIES FLOTATION

United States Must Be a Lenient Creditor, Says Secretary Redfield at Export Dinner.

Speaking last night at the ninth annual dinner of the American Manufacturers' Export Association in the Waldorf-Astoria, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, sounded a warning against the danger of political controversy at this time and urged that all the allies stand together in commercial after-the-war work as they had stood in the conduct of the war.

Pleas for commercial co-operation also were made by Sir Henry Babington Smith, Acting British High Commissioner, and by Edouard de Eilly, representing French High Commissioner Tardieu. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Company, presided.

Mr. Vanderlip discussed the wide sweeping financial changes that the war had made in this country with respect to international trade and reviewed the statements made recently about the necessity of extending foreign trade, but pointed out that such extension would be impossible until the means of payment had been established. He said:

"We must make great shipments of foodstuffs, of raw materials, and in a less measure of manufactured products immediately after the war. And they cannot be paid for by equal shipments of goods to this country; they cannot be paid for by the further exportation of gold to this country. They must be paid for, it seems to me, by the flotation here first, probably, of Government securities and then of corporation and other foreign obligations.

Need Raw Materials First.

He reviewed the great amounts of foreign securities, especially of German issue, which the war had revealed as held in this country, and continued:

"It will be seen by these figures that it is possible to place here a huge amount of foreign securities and in that operation on sound basis for a very huge amount of foreign trade. And it is the only way that it can be done that I can see. These devastated countries cannot put their industrial organizations into shape to manufacture any great amount of goods for us in the first year or two at least.

"Whatever other difficulties they may experience, they are first without raw materials. They must have that before the wheels of industry can be started at all. And so the banks and such organizations as distribute securities have a rôle of the greatest importance to play —first in selecting wisely these foreign securities and then popularizing them in this market and inducing the people to make the investment, which will be the foundation for the trade and will be the saving thing for Europe, both belligerent and neutral countries—for both will have the most insistent need to purchase things here."

Near the close of his talk Mr. Vanderlip said:

"I want to voice a solemn warning against the danger in this time of crisis of political controversy. I believe the voice of the people should be heard in these days, when the questions are of such vast concern. I believe, too, that public servants who have done great tasks well should be trusted. A great task has been well done. Two million men are in France and have turned the tide of battle. Some mistakes may have been made, but so far as they were honest they can be forgiven.

"But the problems of peace are in their way going to be as great as have been the problems of war. We shall need the wisdom of the whole people to solve them. It is no time for heated partisanship. We should have the deepest consideration and the calmest judgment applied to these problems. On that wisdom and on that judgment will depend the welfare of countless millions both inside and outside of this country."

Common Action Essential.

Sir Henry Babington Smith, in speaking of the post-war period of transition, said:

"Those engaged in commerce, whether in Europe or in America, will desire the controlling hand of the Government to be withdrawn as soon as possible, but I doubt if that result can be attained as speedily as they wish. In this matter the various countries are so closely linked together that common action is essential."

He urged that joint action, as in the League of Nations suggested by the President, would be necessary in handling trade problems and that all the nations should join to see to it that the devastated countries did not suffer commercially because of their industrial handicap.

A demand that Germany be made to pay for the loot and pillage she has wrought—"the crime of a nation," was made by Mr. de Billey. He suggested the establishment of a restoration fund for the destroyed industrial plants of Belgium and Serbia and declared that in addition to the belligerents, the neutral countries also should be made to contribute before admission into the League of Nations.

Secretary of Commerce Redfield, the last speaker, drove home the point that the war was not yet over, and that there was danger of slackening up war production. He warned his auditors against this danger, and declared that the war must still be fought as intensely as ever.

Taking up the great need that will exist all over the world for food and goods which will, in the main, have to be supplied from America, the Secretary pointed out that this country, as a creditor nation after the war, should not press its debtors too hard, and in this respect he urged that idealism and delicacy prevail, lest the Stars and Stripes be thought of as the flag of a hard creditor.

A telegram from Bernard B. Baruch of the War Industries Board to the association was read. In it he said:

"American business has proven itself worthy of the American spirit. It has asked for the chance of service and ignored the question of profit. It has played the game and I am proud that the War Industries Board should be the clearing house and central point of so fine, so effective and so willing a force in the nation's life."

At the afternoon session of the association a resolution asking that the emergency fleet be made the nucleus of an American merchant marine was introduced by E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric Company. The resolution was adopted unanimously. A resolution urging that Congress grant an appropriation to the Department of Commerce in order to extend its foreign trade facilities also was adopted.

KEITH LEFT THEATRES TO HIS ASSOCIATES

Will Leaves Residue of His Vast Estate to Cardinal O'Connell and Harvard University.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Theatres at Lewiston and Bangor, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B., controlled by A. Paul Keith, are bequeathed to Edward F. Albee of New York in Mr. Keith's will, filed for probate here today. Mr. Keith died in New York yesterday, and his funeral will be held here Saturday morning.

Mr. Keith's holdings in the B. F. Keith Theatres Company, a Connecticut corporation, are to be distributed among Mr. Albee, Walter P. Cooke of Buffalo, Maurice Goodman of New York, E. M. Robinson of New York, Robert G. Larsen of Boston, and John J. Murdock of New York, while all rights in the Bijou Theatre in Philadelphia are left to the same persons.

The will contains bequests to other persons amounting to more than $260,000 and a gift of $25,000 to the fund of the class of 1901 of Harvard, to be paid on the twenty-fifth anniversary. The residue of the estate is left to Cardinal O'Connell of the Roman Catholic Church to be used for charitable purposes and to Harvard College, in equal shares.

ROLAND GARROS KILLED.

Famous French Aviator, Reported Wounded, Died Oct. 5.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 31.—The American Red Cross announces that Roland Garros, the famous French aviator, and one of the pioneers in flying in a heavier-than-air machine, was killed Oct. 5, and buried at Vouziers.

Previously it had been reported that Garros was wounded.

Charles R. Hanscom, Shipbuilder.

Charles Ridgely Hanscom, who built the ocean-going steamers Minnesota and Dakota at Groton in 1913 and 1914, died yesterday at his home in New London, Conn., in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Hanscom was born in Portsmouth, N. H. He was a draftsman and naval expert of the United States Navy Department at Washington from 1880 to 1890. For the next six years he was General Superintendent of the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., engaged in building Government and merchant vessels.

Patronesses for Navy Relief Benefit.

Among the many patronesses for the annual Navy Relief Society benefit in the Hippodrome on Sunday evening are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont, Jr., Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Elbert Gary, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, and Mrs. John Wanamaker.

Engaged to Lieut. Wm. C. Collyer.

The engagement of Miss Miriam Alvord Bryan, daughter of Mrs. Adda L. Bryan of Napa, Cal., to Lieutenant William Curtis Collyer, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Collyer of Maplewood, N. J., has been announced. Lieutenant Collyer is now in France.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times, may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SCUDAMORE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Scudamore, Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 29, a son.

Married.

McCARTHY—GRAY.—Saturday, Oct. 26, 1918, at St. Gregory's Church, Brooklyn, Harry A. McCarthy of Brooklyn and Cora Jean Gray of Jersey City, N. J.

Died.

BADE.—John D., age 36, beloved husband of Leonora (nee Klocke) and fond father of John B. Remains at rest in E. C. Waldeck's, 330 West 22d St., until time of service at German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., Sunday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

BELL.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918, William H. Bell, beloved husband of Adelaide B. Bell, (nee Rasch,) and father of Edward L., William H., Jr., and Gordon B., in his 37th year. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 614 East 15th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

BLAINE.—Oct. 30, James F. Blaine, age 38 years. Funeral services at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Friday, 2 o'clock.

BROWNE.—Suddenly, on Oct. 30, William Sommerville Browne. Funeral services from his late residence, 58 West 96th St., on Saturday afternoon, 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Oct. 29, George, beloved husband of Sadie Timms Chamberlain, in his 40th year. Services at Lucklings, Bender & Schutte Chapel, 801 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—Anna de la Montanye, wife of William Chambers, on Oct. 31, at Kingston, N. Y., in her 64th year.

COLLITON.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, 1918, at Pelham Bay Naval Camp, Michael A. Colliton, son of Michael Colliton and the late Catherine Clancy. Funeral from the home of his uncle, Ambrose Clancy, 117 Washington Av., Laurel Hill, L. I., at 9 A. M. Saturday, Nov. 2; thence to St. Raphael's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COTTER.—Oct. 30, 1918, Gertrude Ernhout Cotter, youngest daughter of Anna Ernhout Cotter and the late Frank Cotter. Funeral services at her late residence, 601 West 110th St., Friday, 8:30 P. M.

CRAWLEY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Catherine D. Crawley, wife of Peter Crawley and mother of Mary Amelia, J. J., F. M., and P. S. Crawley. Funeral from her late residence, 33 Harrison Av., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass at Church of the Immaculate Conception, 10:30 o'clock. Automobiles will meet train arriving at Montclair, Lackawanna Station, 10:10 A. M.

DANTEL.—On Oct. 30, Elsie Caroline, of Blauvelt, N. Y., beloved daughter of John G. and the late Bertha Dantel. Services at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry H. Jetter, 306 East 163d St., New York City, on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

DAVIS.—Isadore, age 47 years, beloved husband of Bella, father of Melville, brother of Herman, Benny, and Harry. Funeral from Meyers's undertaking parlor, 228 Lenox Av., Friday, Nov. 1, at 9:30 A. M.

DE GRUCHY.—Eva, (nee Mahler,) age 27, Oct. 30. Funeral from late residence, 75 Vanaist Av., Hunters Point, L. I. C. Solemn requiem mass Saturday, Nov. 2, 9:30 A. M., St. James's Church, L. I. C. Toronto papers please copy.

DELAGE.—On Oct. 31, 1918, in his 57th year, Charles E., beloved husband of Marie A., at his residence, 62 West 47th St. Services at Walter H. Williams's funeral parlors, 331 West 121st St., Saturday, 2 P. M.

DE RHAM.—In France, Oct. 9, from wounds received in battle, Charles de Rham, Jr., First Lieutenant, 305th Infantry, beloved husband of Jeanne King de Rham and beloved son of Charles and Emily H. de Rham, in the 31st year of his age.

DEUTSCHBERGER.—Leah, on Oct. 31, 1918. Funeral service Friday, Nov. 1, at 10:30 A. M., 208 Lenox Av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46 St. Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. ALL SAINTS' DAY, Fri., Nov 1: Low Masses 7, 8, 9:30; Solemn Mass and Sermon (Rector), 10:45; Evensong, 5; Vespers of the Dead, 8. ALL SOULS' DAY, Sat., Nov. 2d; Low Masses of Requiem, 7, 8, 9:30; Solemn Requiem Mass and Sermon (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.), 10:45.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH
PARK AVE. AND 51ST ST.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector
ALL SAINTS' DAY
Holy Communion with Memory of the Dead at 10:30 A. M.

Died.

DEVERE.—Bessie, services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 3:30 P. M.

DILLINGHAM—At Great Barrington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1918, Charles T. Dillingham, New York City, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral at convenience of family. Interment at Hudson, New York.

DOUGLASS.—In France, Sept. 29, from wounds received in battle, Jesse Eddy Douglass, in his 27th year, Private, K Co., 107th U. S. Infantry, beloved son of Ida M. and William A. Douglass. Memorial service Sunday, Nov. 3, 3:30 P. M., at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood, N. J.

DRABBLE.—On Oct. 10, 1918, of wounds received in battle somewhere in France, William W. Drabble, Sergeant, Company E, 107th U. S. Infantry, (7th New York,) aged 23 years, dearly beloved son of William A. and Mary C. Drabble of Summit, N. J., and only brother of Philip M. Drabble, Corporal, Company B, 105th M. G. Battalion, American Expeditionary Forces.

DUFFY.—On Oct. 29, 1918, Beatrice Duffy, at her sister's residence, 106 West 83d St. Funeral services Saturday morning, 9:30, Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DUCKER.—Rachel, (nee Federgreen,) beloved wife of Solomon Ducker and mother of Ralph, Rosella, Dorothy, Ansel and Sylvia, Oct. 30. Funeral services at her late residence, 401 West End Av., Friday morning, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Neboh, Cypress Hills. Please omit flowers.

ECKHOFF.—On Oct. 29, 1918, at his residence, 308 West 114th St., in the 56th year of his age, George H., son of the late George and Doris Eckhoff and husband of Louisa Eckhoff; a member of the New York City police, Thirty-third Precinct. Services Friday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

ELSON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1918, Ernest B. Elson, beloved husband of Margaret Nash Elson, in his 36th year. Funeral private.

FEITEL.—Emil J., of pneumonia, on Oct. 30, in his 46th year, beloved husband of Helen (nee Sommenthel,) and dear father of Adele. Funeral from Myers Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., on Friday, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

FEITEL.—Adelphi Lodge, F. and A. M.: Brethren are summoned to attend the Masonic services of our deceased brother Emil Feitel, at Myers's Funeral Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., on Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock. By order of WILLIAM HAUSER, Master.
HARRY J. SONDHEIM, Secretary.

FEWSMITH.—At her home, 47 Central Av., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 31, Jean Allan Hendry, wife of Joseph Fewsmith, M. D. Funeral service and interment private.

FROTHINGHAM.—Hugh Galt. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 9:30 A. M.

GEISMAN.—Bessie, beloved wife of Michael, mother of Joseph, daughter of Jennie and Ike Leopold, sister of Harriet, in her 31st year, at her residence, 6,308 21st Av., Mapleton Park, Brooklyn. Funeral Friday, 2 P. M. Burial Mount Hope Cemetery.

GIEBEL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, Katherine, beloved wife of Leo Giebel, and mother of Frank, Leo, and Henry. Funeral from her late residence, 560 2d Av., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Carmelite Church, East 28th St., where a requiem mass will be sung.

GREGORY.—Isabel, (nee Kiernan,) wife of James Gregory, Oct. 30, 1918, of pneumonia. Funeral service at her late residence, 211 South 9th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Friday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GROSS.—On Thursday, Oct. 31, in his 70th year, Frank, beloved husband of Susan, (nee Barrother,) father of Florence, Mrs. Fry and Lillian Wertheim. Funeral private. Hot Springs (Ark.) papers please copy.

GROTHEER.—Suddenly, at his residence, 1,836 Herschell St., on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1918, John D. Grotheer, beloved husband of Mamie Grotheer, (nee Dodt,) in his 46th year. Relatives and friends and the Order of Elks, of which the deceased was a member are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Elks' Home, Grand Concourse and Burnside Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Automobile cortege.

GRUBE.—Eulalie Gordon, daughter of the late Frederick W. and Ellen Gordon Grube, at her residence, Gothic Cottage, East Meadow, Hempstead, L. I. Funeral private.

GUNSTON.—Oct. 30, Bertha L. Gunston. Services Stephen Merritt Harlem Chapel, 304 West 126th St., Friday, 2:30 P. M.

HAAS.—Passed into eternal rest on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1918, Regina, widow of Leopold Haas, in her 74th year, from her late residence, 548 West 164th St., at 10 A. M. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

HALLETT.—On Oct. 5, 1918, in France, Stanley Hallett, husband of Ethel Adelaide Hodgetts and son of Adelaide Sadtler and the late Frederick T. Hallett, in his 29th year. Notice of services later.

HALSTEAD.—At Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1918, William H., beloved husband of Patience H. Halstead and father of Charles A. and George W. Halstead and Mrs. Walter E. Osborne, in his 84th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1918, at 2:30 P. M.

HANNIG.—Entered into rest Oct. 31, 1918, Bertha C. Hannig, (nee Merkle,) dearly beloved wife of William A. Hannig and mother of Bertha Hannig, in her 39th year. Services at her late residence, 2,641 5th Av., corner 126th St., Sunday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HARIS.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Oct. 30, Christina Butler, wife of the late Rev. William Harris, Princeton, N. J., in the 82d year of her age. Funeral Princeton, Saturday afternoon.

HARVEY.—On Oct. 27, Elvira S. Harvey, daughter of Mr. Elbert A. and Mrs. Lucile Stimson Harvey, 22 Vernon St., Brookline, Mass., aged 3 years.

HAYDEN.—On Monday, Oct. 30, 1918, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Staten Island, William Farson, beloved husband of Caroline Hayden, (nee Schultz,) and son of the late William H. and Katherine Hayden. Funeral from his late residence, 3,737 Amboy Road, Great Kills, S. I., Saturday at 10 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Church, Richmond, where a mass of requiem will be said.

HENDERSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 31, 1918, Elizabeth Chetwood Ogden, widow of the Rev. John Martin Henderson, in her 84th year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 11 A. M.

HILL.—Killed in service in France, Aug. 29, Lieutenant Maurice McKnight Hill, U. S. Air Service, son of G. Everett and Martha Barrett Hill.

HOLDEN.—At his home, 125 Bandman Av., Jamaica, N. Y., on Oct. 30, aged 53 years, Richard G. Funeral service at Everett's Chapel, Washington St., Nov. 2, 2 P. M.

HOLSAPPLE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1918, at her residence, Hudson, N. Y., Louisa Livingston, wife of Frank B. Holsapple and daughter of the late Henry Walter and Caroline R. Livingston. Funeral private Friday, Nov. 1, 1918.

HORNE.—Oct. 31, Bessie Estelle McNair, beloved wife of Louther S. Horne, Jr., aged 25 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,772 Sedgwick Av., Bronx, Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

JACKSON.—John Henry, on Oct. 30, after lingering illness, in his 58th year. Services at his late residence, 503 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Nov. 1, at 8 P. M. Interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

JANKELSON.—On Oct. 24, Benjamin Jankelson, beloved brother of Leopold, Samuel, Barney, Harry, Sarah, Lillie, Mrs. Mary Bernstein. Funeral services Friday, Nov. 1, 11 A. M., at Montefiore Cemetery, Springfield, L. I.

JEFFE.—Of wounds received in action on Sept. 29, Eddy Douglass Jeffe, in his 27th year, member of Company K, 107th U. S. Infantry. Memorial service at Emanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 3, at 3:30 P. M.

JONES.—On Oct. 30, 1918, at Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., of pneumonia, Philip Livingston, son of the late Mary Elizabeth and Oliver Livingston Jones. Funeral private. Interment at Cold Springs Harbor.

KAISER.—Thursday, Oct. 29, Caroline P., (nee Winterbauer,) wife of John B. Kaiser. Funeral from late residence, 1,892 Morris Av., on Saturday, 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

KARSTENSEN.—Oct. 30, Beatrice M. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Saturday, 8 P. M.

KEITH.—Suddenly, in New York City, on Oct. 30, A. Paul Keith, son of the late B. F. Keith. Requiem high mass will be said for the repose of his soul at St. Cecelia's Church, Boston, Mass., Saturday morning, Nov. 2, 1918, at 11 o'clock. Interment Holy Rood Cemetery, Boston.

KEITH.—The Broadway Association announces with deep regret the death of A. Paul Keith, a member of the association.
JEFFERSON DE MONT THOMPSON, President;
E. W. ESTES, Executive Secretary.

KELLER.—Oct. 31, Annabelle B., beloved wife of Abe Keller, mother of Meyer, Mrs. B. D. Meyer, Mrs. E. B. Dawson, Mrs. H. S. Mendel. Funeral services at 11 A. M., Sunday, Nov. 3, at residence, 1,125 East 12th St., Flatbush. St. Louis (Mo.) and C

U. S. Government Bonds
Treasury Certificates
Foreign Gov't Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility Bonds
Railroad Bonds
Short Time Notes

General Circular 102 upon request

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

EXEMPT FROM ALL FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

JOLIET, ILL., 5's.
Due September 1, 1919-'25
Prices to yield 4.60%

CLEVELAND, O., 5s
Due June 1, 1924-'67
Prices to yield 4.60%

LYNDHURST, N. J., 5s
Due July 1, 1919-'57
Prices to yield 4.80%

PORTSMOUTH, VA., 6s
Due July 1, 1928
Price to yield 5%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

Statistical authorities agree that unless there should be entirely unlooked for developments in the war situation, the present bond market affords investors the opportunity of a generation, and that whether peace comes within the next few weeks or months, the trend of prices should be upward.

Write for List No. 1218
"Short-Term Notes and Long-Term Bonds."

Spencer Trask & Co.
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

Permanent Monthly Income of $25
may be had for
about $3,850
Invested in 50 shares of
CITIES SERVICE PREFERRED STOCK

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Oil and Public Utility Organizations in America. Its securities afford a maximum of stability.

Monthly Dividends
Monthly Earnings
Statements

Write for Circular T-90

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

TAX EXEMPT IN NEW YORK STATE
MANHATTAN R'WAY Second 4s
to yield 5½%

Kambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1888
43 Exchange Place, New York.

Sound Investment Securities
Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York.

MERRILL, LYNCH & CO.
7 Wall St.
Cities Service Debentures 7s, 1966
New York Ship-building 5s, 1946
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s, 1925
Ford Motor of Canada

Kean, Taylor & Co.
Investment Securities
New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Expands and Prics Rise on Turkish and Austrian News—Credit Conservation.

What happened on the Stock Exchange yesterday was clearly traceable to the news from the battle fronts. The announcement that Turkey had surrendered unconditionally and reports that the Austrian commander in Italy, whose forces had been driven back violently by the great Italian offensive, had asked for an armistice created an atmosphere, at least for the time being, which outweighed all other considerations and which prompted extensive buying. The great market question having to do with the ultimate effect upon prices of peace, when at last peace comes, cannot be regarded as being decided by the offhand impressions created by such news as came to hand yesterday; but the disposition was to buy stocks first and consider the situation afterwards.

The large increase in activity and the large advances recorded in many parts of the list showed, incidentally, how difficult it is to control speculative operations. Despite the rumors that the Money Committee might modify its position in respect to the restriction of loans on Stock Exchange collateral, no substantial reason was supplied yesterday for any change in the position which the Money Committee has taken, and the renewed activity and strength of stocks can hardly be attributed to a mere prediction that the committee might adopt a less stringent program in respect to credit conservation. For, however the news of yesterday may be supplemented by the news of the days or weeks to come, the need of preventing any undue diversion of credit into speculative channels will remain. Large tasks still lie ahead which will call for the use of money in far different ways than in the building up of speculative accounts.

More or less chagrin is felt in Wall Street that it should have been found necessary to restrict market credit facilities at a time when evidently it was the disposition of traders to expand operations on the Stock Exchange, but this feeling is not likely to last once full consideration is given to the paramount importance of letting no unessential use of credit stand in the way of providing freely and as often as need be for the national needs.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 6½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 75 centimes. The Bourse will be closed tomorrow and Saturday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6 High	6½
Low	6 Low	6½
Renewals	6 Renewals	6½
Last	6 Last	6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days	6
Four months	6 Four months	6
Five months	6 Five months	6
Six months	6 Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5½@6

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7545	$4.7545	$4.7545	—.0065
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	—.006875
Francs—				
Demand	5.46	5.47⅝	5.47⅜	—.013
Cables	5.45	5.46⅜	5.46⅜	—.015

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8865 London	$4.7545	$4.7565
5.1826 Paris	5.47⅛	5.46⅜
China—		
Hongkong	81.50	81.75
Foochow	134.00	134.25
Shanghai	127.00	127.25
19.50 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	42.00	42.3225
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.48	*35.73
Calcutta	35.48	*35.73
5.1826 Italy	6.86	6.35
Japan—		
Kobe	54.50	54.75
Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30 Spain	20.40	20.50
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.30 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	28.50	28.85
Copenhagen	26.90	27.20
Christiania	27.35	27.65
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	45.25	45.375
24.42 Rio	24.65	24.80
5.1826 Switzerland	4.99½	4.97⅝
51.36 Russia (currency)—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	18.40	18.55
500 rubles	18.30	18.45

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.71⅝	$4.72⅜	$4.70⅝

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $647,134,532; balances, $75,218,311; United States Treasury debit balance, $2,622,459; Federal Reserve credit balance, $60,819,707.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London 49½d, official; In New York, $1.01⅛, official; Mexican, dollars, 77½@80½c.

CRUCIBLE EARNINGS GROW.

Steel Company Reports a Rise in Gross of $3,777,989 Over Last Year.

The Crucible Steel Company in its report for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 shows gross earnings of $19,939,225, an increase over the previous year of $3,777,989. The net profits were $13,812,127 compared with $12,282,357 in 1917 or an increase of $1,529,770. An appropriation of $5,759,000 was made for depreciation and renewals as against $3,375,000 for the preceding year. The company has set aside $3,580,549 for additional property. There were 3,858 holders of the preferred stock of the company on Aug. 31 and 1,363 holders of the junior issue.

"Under war time conditions," the report says, "the cost of living to a corporation has increased very much more rapidly than it has to the individual. The earnings of the company have been quite satisfactory but owing to the financial requirements to meet heavy costs of new construction, together with increased inventory outlays and heavy tax demands to be made upon us, the management has concluded that as far as possible what remains o. the company's income should at this time be conservatively treated as a protection against the uncertainties of the early future."

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, increased	1,427,000
Silver in hand, increased	299,000
Notes in circulation, increased	60,992,000
Treasury deposits, increased	140,696,000
General deposits, decreased	52,988,000
Bills discounted, increased	52,746,000
Advances, increased	6,487,000

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£267,000
Circulation, increased	807,000
Bullion, increased	539,370
Other securities, decreased	25,000
Public deposits, decreased	2,410,000
Other deposits, increased	13,847,000
Notes, reserve, decreased	324,000
Government securities, increased	11,761,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 17.23 per cent.; last week it was 18.70 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales		1,394,099	1,655,214
Year to date	116,679,691	158,117,622	171,505,893

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge
50	50½	800	Advance Rumely pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
63½	63½	200	Ajax Rubber	62	62	62	62	—1⅛
3⅞	4	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	
2⅛	2¼	400	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	26⅞	28	26⅝	28	+1½
79¾	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
99	100	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	100	100	100	100	
65	66	900	Am. Beet Sugar	64½	65½	64½	65	
43½	44	4,900	Am. Can	42⅞	43⅝	42	43⅝	+1⅞
94	95	200	Am. Can pf	94½	94⅞	94	94	— ½
85¼	85⅞	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	83½	85¼	83½	85¼	+2¼
41	42	800	Am. Cotton Oil	41⅛	41¼	41	41¼	
82½	84⅞	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	83	83	83	83	
90	90½	189	Am. Express	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
16	16½	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	14⅞	16	14⅞	16	+1
80	80⅝	1,000	Am. H. & L. pf	78½	80⅞	78½	80⅞	+1⅞
46⅞	47	1,900	Am. Ice	45½	47	45½	47	+ ⅝
56	57	200	Am. Ice pf	55¾	56	55¾	56	+1
56⅜	57	2,000	Am. International	55¼	56⅝	55⅛	56⅜	+1½
40	40¼	1,800	Am. Linseed	39⅜	40¼	39	40¼	
64¼	64½	1,500	Am. Locomotive	63⅞	64½	63⅞	64¼	— ⅛
87⅛	87½	31,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86	87½	86	87½	+1¼
107½	108	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
88¼	90	2,800	Am. Steel Fdries	87	88½	85	88¼	+1¼
110	111½	300	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅝	— ⅝
107½	108	4,400	Am. Sumatra Tob	103½	107½	103½	107⅜	+2¾
105	105⅞	1,400	Am. Tel. & Tel	103⅞	105⅞	103⅞	105⅞	+ ⅝
51	51½	900	Am. Woolen	48⅝	51½	48⅝	51½	+2¾
31¼	32	300	Am. Writing P. pf	31	31	30½	31	
14	15	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14½	14⅞	14½	14⅞	— ⅛
69⅝	69½	10,000	Anaconda Copper	68¼	69½	68¼	69⅜	+1
92	92½	1,100	A., T.P. & S.F. x d	91½	92½	91	92½	+1¼
84	84½	200	A. T. & S. F. pf	84	84½	84	84½	+⅝
108½	109	4,400	At., Gulf & West I	104½	108½	104½	108⅝	+4¼
63½	65	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	63⅜	64¾	63⅜	64⅜	—1¾
79½	80	25,900	Baldwin Loco	77⅛	80⅝	76⅝	79⅝	+2⅞
55¾	56⅜	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio	55	55½	54⅞	55¼	+ ⅜
60	61	100	Baltimore & O. pf	60	60	60	60	
1¼	1½	400	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
69½	69½	17,900	Beth. Steel, class B	67⅜	69½	67⅜	69½	+1
102½	102¾	200	Beth. Steel 8 p.c. pf	102	102⅜	102	102¾	+ ⅝
	223¼	100	Booth Fisheries	223½	223½	223½	223¼	—1
40½		600	Brklyn Rapid Tran	40⅛	40⅛	40	40⅛	
150	150⅝	1,800	Burns Brothers	150⅝	150⅝	150¼	150½	+ ⅝
9⅝	10	1,100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	
		400	Butte & Superior	24	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	— ⅛
15	15¾	100	Butterick Co	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
20¼	20½	1,100	California Petrol	20	20¼	19¾	20	
62	63¼	1,000	California Pet. pf	62	62	61½	62	
60¾	60¾	100	Calumet & Arizona	60	60	60	60	
165½	165⅝	3,200	Canadian Pacific	162½	165½	162½	165½	+1
64¼	64⅜	2,500	Central Leather Co	62⅞	64⅞	62⅝	64⅝	+ ⅞
105	110	100	Central Leather pf	106	106	106	106	—1
36	36⅛	500	Cerro de Pasco Cop	36	37	36	36¾	+ ⅝
93	94	300	Chandler Motor	93½	93½	92½	92½	—2
62	63¼	4,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝	57⅞	56⅝	57⅝	—1⅝
48½	49½	1,700	Chi., Mil. & S. P	48¾	49¾	48¼	49¼	+ ⅝
80½	81	2,400	Chi., M. & S. P. pf	80¾	81	80⅛	80¾	+1½
100½	102	100	Chi. & Northwest	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅝
125	140	100	Chi. & Northw. pf	129	129	129	129	— ½
27⅛	27⅝	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅝
80	80½	700	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	80	80	79½	80	+ ⅛
69	69¾	200	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	69	69	69	69	+1
21½	22⅜	3,600	Chile Copper	21½	22⅝	21⅜	22	+1
40¼	40⅝	2,100	Chino Copper	40¼	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
39	39½	500	Col. Fuel & Iron	39	39¼	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
43	48	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	44	44	44	44	—3
37½	38¼	1,000	Columbia Gas & El	38¼	38¼	37½	38½	+ ⅛
37	38	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	38	38	38	38	+1½
100½	101	700	Consolidated Gas	98⅛	101	98⅛	101	+2½
70½	72	200	Continental Can	69¼	70	69¼	70	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	20,000	Corn Products Ref	43⅞	45½	43½	45½	+2⅛
54½	54⅝	3,400	Crucible Steel	53	54⅞	53	54⅝	+1⅝
88	89	100	Crucible Steel pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
31	31¼	2,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	31⅛	30⅝	31	
80	80⅝	300	Cuba Cane S. pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅛	80½	— ⅛
9½	10	2,900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
47⅞	48	8,600	Distillers Secur	46½	48¼	46½	47⅝	+1¼
13½	14	2,400	Dome Mines	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	13½	+ ½
28¼	29	100	Elk Horn Coal	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅞	17	3,400	Erie	16½	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
31⅞	32	100	Erie 1st pf	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
41	42	200	Federal M. & S. pf	41⅜	43½	41⅜	41⅜	—3½
90	92	100	Fisher Body pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	
28½	29	2,600	Gaston, W. & W	27⅝	28⅝	28	28	+ ½
45	46	800	General Cigar	44⅝	45	44⅛	45	
154	156	500	General Electric	152½	154	152½	154	+1⅜
126	127⅞	4,900	General Motors	126	127⅞	125	126	+1
786	790	400	General Motors pf	786	790	786	790	+10
538⅝	541⅞	3,500	Goodrich Co.	538⅝	541⅞	538⅝	541⅞	+1¼
92⅝	93⅜	2,600	Great Northern pf	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜	+ ⅝
30⅝	31⅜		G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	30⅝	31⅜	30½	31½	+1
53⅝	54	600	Greene-Can. Cop	53⅝	54	53½	54	+1
65	67	70	Gulf States Steel	65	67	65	67	+4
8	8	400	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	8	8	8	8	
43¼	45	1,100	Haskell & Barker	43¼	45	43½	45	+1¾
100¼	102	200	Illinois Central	100¼	101⅜	100¼	101⅛	+1⅝
53¼	54⅜	3,500	Inspiration Copper	53¼	54⅜	53¼	54⅜	+ ⅞
8¼	8¾	300	Interboro Consol	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
14	14	100	Int. Agricultural	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
55¼	55¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	55¼	55¾	55¼	55¾	—1⅛
105	106⅝	100	Int. Harvester new	105	106⅝	105	106⅞	+ ⅝
100¼	100¾	100	Int. Harvester pf	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	29⅛	6,600	Int. Mer. Marine	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1
116⅜	119⅞	58,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	116⅜	119⅞	115½	118⅝	+3½
32¼	32½	1,700	Int. Nickel	32¼	32½	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
33½	34½	800	Int. Paper	32⅝	33¼	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅝
101½	102	100	Kansas City Southn	101½	102	101½	102	+ ⅛
38¼	39⅛	9,800	Kennecott Copper	38¼	39⅛	38¼	39⅛	+1¼
101	101	100	Kings Co. E.L. & P	101	101	101	101	+6½
102½	102½		Do. odd lot	102½	102½	102½	102½	
72	74½	1,600	Lackawanna Steel	72	74	72	74	+1
84	84	100	Laclede Gas	84	84	84	84	
22	22	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	22	22	22	22	—3
20	21	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	20	20	20	
60	60¼	300	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¼	60	60	
37⅝	37⅞	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37⅝	37⅞	37	37	
153½	153⅞	1,100	Lorillard (P.) Co	153½	153⅞	153½	153½	+ ½
64	64	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64	64	64	64	
143½	143½	300	Maxwell Motors	33½	34	33½	34	+1¼
63	63¼	4,200	Max. Motors 1st pf	63	63¼	62⅜	62⅜	—1
25⅜	26⅞	25	Max. Motors 2d pf	25⅜	26⅞	25	26⅞	+ ⅞
150	162¼	147	Mexican Petroleum	150	162¼	147	160	+14¼
101	101	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	101	101	101	101	
27⅞	28¼	4,900	Miami Copper	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
44¾	46	3,100	Midvale Steel	44¾	46	44¾	46	+1
25	25¼	2,800	Missouri Pacific	25	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ¼
57	58½	900	Missouri Pacific pf	57	57	56⅜	56⅜	+1⅛
104	104	100	Nat. Biscuit	104	104	104	104	—3½
16	16	100	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
44	44	300	Nat. Enam. & St	44	44	44	44	
91½	91⅝	1,100	Nat. En. & St. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	
59	59½	200	Nat. Lead	59	59½	59	59½	+ ½
20½	20⅝	1,300	Nevada Con. Copper	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
27	28	400	N. O., Tex. & Mex	27	28	27	28	
111½	113	1,600	N. Y. Air Brake	111½	113	109⅞	109⅞	—2½
77	78¼	7,900	N. Y. Central	77	78¼	77	78¼	+1⅛
20⅞	21	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	
20⅜	20⅝	200	N. Y. Dock	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38½	39	2,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	38½	39	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
21½	21¾	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	— ⅛
106¾	107¾	1,700	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107¾	106¾	107⅜	+ ⅝
91	92⅜	3,500	Northern Pacific	91	92⅜	90⅜	92⅜	+1⅝
42⅞	44¼	7,700	Ohio Cities Gas	42⅞	44⅜	42⅝	44⅜	+1⅝
6⅞	7	200	Ontario Mining	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
57	57	200	Owens Bottle Mach	57	57	57	57	—1
31⅛	31⅛	300	Pacific Mail	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
64½	66⅜	8,420	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	64½	66⅜	63⅜	66¼	+1¾
113½	115½	1,600	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	113½	115½	111½	115⅜	+3¼
47⅜	48	1,100	Penn. R. R	47⅜	48	47½	47⅝	
54⅜	56⅛	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	54⅜	56⅛	53	56½	+3½
14⅝	15¼	300	Pere Marquette	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33½	34	400	Philadelphia Co	33½	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
45¼	46	2,700	Pierce-Arrow	45¼	46	44½	46	+ ⅛
17½	17½	4,500	Pierce Oil	17½	17½	17	17	— ⅛
49	49	2,500	Pittsburgh Coal	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
82⅝	83	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	+ ⅛
34	34½	2,800	Pitts. & West Va	33⅜	34½	33⅜	34½	+ ⅛
66⅝	67	300	Pressed Steel Car	66½	66⅞	66½	66½	
66½	68	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	66	67	65⅜	67	+ ⅜
100⅜	102	100	Railway Steel S. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	—1⅝
24⅜	24½	500	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
88½	88⅝	13,200	Reading	87½	88⅞	87⅛	88⅝	+1⅛
36½	39	100	Reading 1st pf	37	37	37	37	
81½	82	4,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	80⅛	82	80	82	+1¾
99	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	99¾	+ ⅝
123	130	2,300	Royal Dutch r	115½	125	115	125	+10
19½	21½	100	St. Louis Southw	21½	21½	21½	21½	—2¼
61	63	200	Saxon Motors	62	62	61¼	61¼	—1
8⅝	8⅝	300	Seaboard Air Line	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
20¼	20¾	100	Seab. Air Line pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
156	158	200	Sears, R. & Co. x d	158	158	158	158	+2
15⅝	15¾	700	Shattuck-Arizona	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
34½	35	2,100	Sinclair Oil Refin	33⅝	35	33⅝	35	+1
51½	52	300	Sloss-S. Steel & I	51½	52	51½	52	
100½	102⅝	55,200	Southern Pacific	100½	102⅝	99½	102½	+1⅝
29¼	30	7,400	Southern Railway	29¼	30¼	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅝
69	69½	400	Southern Ry. pf	69	69½	68¾	69½	+1
64	66	14,300	Studebaker Co	64	66	63½	65⅝	+1⅞
42½	42¾	700	Stutz Motor	42½	43	42½	42¾	—1¼
37	39	200	Superior Steel	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	16	1,300	Tenn. C. & C	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
183½	187½	5,600	Texas Co	181	187	180	187	+6
18	18½	100	Texas & Pacific	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	10,400	Tobacco Products	73⅜	76⅜	73⅜	76⅜	+2⅞
94	95½	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
14	15	100	T.,St.L. & W.pf. tr	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
131	131½	11,700	Union Pacific	129¼	131⅜	129¼	131	+1
70½	70⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	70½	70⅜	70½	70⅜	+ ¼
37½	38¼	700	United Alloy Steel	37	38¼	36⅞	38¼	+1¼
100	100¼	1,700	United Cigar Stores	98¾	100¼	98⅞	100⅜	+1⅝
142	144	100	United Fruit	143½	143½	143½	143½	—1½
98	104⅝	100	United Ry. Invest	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
17⅛	18	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	—1¼
13½	14½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	14	14	14	
105¼	106	5,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	102⅝	106¼	102⅝	105¼	+2⅝
67⅛	67¾	2,200	U. S. Rubber	66⅝	67½	66	67½	+1
102	103	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
47¼	47¾	1,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	47¼	47¾	45⅞	47⅛	+1
102⅜	102⅞	232,100	U. S. Steel	101½	103⅜	100⅞	102⅝	+ ⅜
88½	88⅝	1,600	Utah Copper	87⅝	88⅝	86⅝	88¼	+1¼
55¼	56⅜	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	54½	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	400	Wabash	9¼	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
39	39¼	1,100	Wabash pf. A	38⅞	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
14	14¼	600	Western Maryland	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
89⅞	90	300	Western Union Tel	90⅞	90⅝	90	90	+ ⅛
42½	43⅜	3,300	Westingh. E. & M	43¼	43⅝	43	43⅞	+ ⅛
63	70	100	Westingh. 1st pf	63	63	63	63	—1
9	9⅜	800	Wheeling & L. E	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
45½	46	300	White Motors	46	46	46	46	
61½	62	1,900	Wilson & Co	59	61¾	59	61¾	+2½
23½	23½	7,800	Willys-Overland	22½	23½	22½	23½	+ ¾
83½	85	700	Willys-Overland pf	84½	85	83¾

Business

stays only where it is well treated. The Garfield National Bank invites accounts of business men and makes every effort to make the association pleasant.

Garfield National Bank

23rd Street where Fifth Avenue crosses Broadway

Opportunities in Long Term Bonds

We believe that this is the time to buy long term underlying bonds and that many short term securities could to advantage be exchanged for longer term issues.

We would be pleased to place in your hands a circular which is now in press, and gives specific suggestions.

LYMAN D. SMITH & CO

Members New York Stock Exchange
34 Pine Street, New York.
Telephone John 4100

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES — WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARLH. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phone 4850-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

We Can Use	We Offer for Sale
50 Beth. Steel 7s	50 Amer. Tob. 7s
10 Gillette S. R. 6s	50 Em'n-Br'g'ham Pf.
50 Hale & Kilburn	40 Mich. L. & C. Pfd.
5 P'less T. & M. 6s	10 Nor. States Pr. 7s
100 Seaboard S. & M.	75 Poole Engineering

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Land Title Building — Tel. Spruce 381
NEW YORK — Equitable Building — Tel. Rector 5354

Listed securities bought and sold for investment or conservative margin account.

B. H. & F. W. Pelzer
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Phone Broad 6037. 12 Broadway

Municipal Bonds
To Net 4½ to 6%
Circulars on request
Farson, Son & Co
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

SEABOARD STEEL & MANGANESE
Stock
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Current Market Review
Sent on Request
Toole, Henry & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. New York Cotton Exchange.
Equitable Bldg., New York.

Pac. Gas & El. Com. & Pd.
Dayton P. & Lt. Cm. & Pd.
Cent. Stat. El. 5% Notes
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Rector 5413.

WRIGHT-MARTIN PFD.
NEW AMSTERDAM GAS 5s 1948
THOMAS IRON CO. STOCK
TRENTON ST. RY. 4s 1941
MEXICAN EAGLE OIL
CHICAGO UTILITIES 5s "A"
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street, New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6

Write for
Straus Investors Magazine
Invaluable to Conservative Investors.
S. W. STRAUS & CO.
150 Broadway

LIBERTY BONDS
BOUGHT FOR CASH
All Issues and Denominations Bought at Stock Exchange Prices.
DIDRICHSEN & CO.,
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Mark A. Noble — Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Great American Insurance RIGHTS
Telephone 1111 Broad.

SUGGEST BANK DIRECTORS.

Association Presents List for Federal Reserve Nominations.

Frank E. Howe, Chairman of a special committee of the New York State Bankers' Association, in conference with representatives of the Connecticut and New Jersey banks, announced yesterday in a circular sent to members, that the committee had, in harmony with a resolution of the National Bank Section of the association, made recommendations to member banks of names of persons for directorships of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The recommendations are for the election of Class A and Class B Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank to succeed Directors whose terms expire Dec. 31, 1918. The Directors to be elected this year will be chosen by member banks of Group 3 as recently classified by the Federal Reserve Board, namely, those having a combined capital and surplus of less than $201,000.

"The committee," the circular says, "has given consideration to the geographical aspects of the Second Reserve District, and finds it desirable to present for nomination for the Class A Directorship three men who are officers of Group 3 banks located in the State of New York, and for nomination for the Class B Directorship two business men York, one of whom, Leslie R. Palmer, has rendered faithful service during his two terms as a Director, and one business man of the New Jersey Section, (which section has not yet been represented on the board of the Federal Reserve Bank by a Director elected by the member banks.) Franklin D. Locke, retiring Class A Director, had expressed his desire not to be renominated, previous to the legislation enacted this Fall, making a new classification, under which he is ineligible for election by Group 3 banks."

The three names recommended for Class A Director by the committee are William S. Gavitt, Lyons, N. Y.; Robert J. Cross, Dunkirk, N. Y., and Charles Smith, Onconta, N. Y. The recommendations for Class B Director include George Alfred Cluett, Troy, N. Y.; Manton B. Metcalf, Orange, N. J., and Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.

EXCHANGE SEATS RISE.

Two Transfers Recorded at $53,000, an Advance of $3,000.

An advance of $3,000 was recorded yesterday in the value of seats on the New York Stock Exchange, when two sales were announced at $53,000. Three weeks ago, when the last transfer was made, the purchase price was $50,000. Henry A. Schatzken and Harry D. Trubenblatt are the newly proposed members of the Exchange, the former buying the seat of J. Edward Thompson and the latter that of Paul G. McIntire.

Members elected yesterday were Charles E. Robertson, George T. Maxwell, and Thomas F. Scholl. The following substitutions were approved: James B. Taylor for John G. Bates of the firm of Taylor, Bates & Co.; Alfred E. Thurber for Herbert L. Mills of the firm of Rhodes & Co., and Arthur G. Somers for Walter L. Richter of Richter & Somers.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	9.20	....	9.20	
Antimony	11.50		12.62½	
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	*35.00		*35.00	
Iron No. 2X fdy.	34.05	....	34.05	

* Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	334	0	0	334	0	0
Tin, futures	334	0	0	334	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Eighteen new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $28,979,100, were chartered today. They are:

Seaboard Marine Corp., Manhattan, $500,000; P. Doring, H. M. Glennon, T. B. Bresnahan, 55 West 125th St.

Lamkay & Seamon, Manhattan, laces, embroideries, and dry goods, $5,000; L. W. Lamkay, I. Thal, H. L. Seamon, 601 West 175th St.

Schwartz & Jaffee, Manhattan, clothing, 5,000 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 15,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $2,195,000; L. J. and C. D. Jaffee, and Schwartz, 375 West End Av., Brooklyn.

Acro-Peds and Kumfort Devices, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, 500 shares preferred stock, $100 each; 1,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $55,000; M. MacPherson, H. A. Beatty, S. H. Howard, 65 Cedar St.

Cohen-Gelof, Manhattan, poultry, $10,000; L. Cohen, H. and R. Gelof, 53 East 97th St.

Tampico News Co., Manhattan, mail order business and department store, $20,000; J. E. Ruttner, R. W. Raphael, J. Leiman, 2 Rector St.

Franco-American Fine Art Reproduction Co., Manhattan, $25,000; A. E. and E. E. Blinz, R. St. Geraud, 25 West 42d St.

Atlantic Stevedoring Co., Manhattan, $50,000; A. G. Thaanum, R. Goldron, A. Soshay, 120 Broadway.

Steel and Iron Warehouse Co., Manhattan, brokers and commission merchants, $5,000; A. B. Curtiss, G. F. Willis, H. L. Moreau, 49 Broadway.

Richmond Costume Co., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; S. and I. Richmond, I. Simon, 1,780 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Estate of Samuel Caskel, Inc., Manhattan, $10,000; J. C. Jackson, H. Hemming, B. Newman, 416 West 118th St.

American Traction Ring Co., White Plains, traction and skidding devices, $10,000; W. G. Barrett, G. Hoyt, A. H. Atwood, White Plains.

R. and S. Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000; L. Schachter, J. Rubenstein, D. Agaram, 870 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

C. T. T. Co., Inc., Manhattan, make alkalies, chemicals and compounds, $25,000; S. J. Loeb, B. Goodman, I. Posner, 19 Cedar St.

Ellam Realty Corp., Bronx, $7,500; W. Schwartz, E. Stern, L. Wolff, 87 Nassau St.

International Grocery Stores, Manhattan, $25,000; N. R. Bates, J. R. Deregli, F. L. Delabarra, 582 Columbus Av.

The Fargo Realty Corp., Buffalo, $21,000; W. S. Walls, G. Palmer, A. G. Gibson, Buffalo.

The Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, formed by consolidation of Cliff Electrical Distributing Co., the Niagara Falls Power Co. and Hydraulic Power Co. of Niagara Falls, $26,000,000; E. Chormann, N. Biddle, E. D. Adams, 71 Broadway.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Donald Macmillan Oil Co., Inc., Yonkers, $100,000 to $250,000.

Scholl Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $400,000.

AUTHORIZATION.

American Lighterage and Transportation Co., New Jersey, $125,000; representative, C. E. White, 17 Battery Place.

REVOCATION AND WITHDRAWAL.

Atlantic Stevedoring Co., New Jersey.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Tenrah Realty Co., Manhattan.

The Sweetser & Bainbridge Metal Alloy Corp., Albany.

Missionary Exposition Co., Manhattan.

S. Liebmann's Sons' Brewing Co., Manhattan.

The North Side Produce Co., New Rochelle.

American Buckle Co., Buffalo.

NEW JERSEY CHARTERS.

TRENTON, Oct. 31.—Charters filed:

Reliable Electric Plating Co., West Orange, $50,000, Joseph Danbeck, Helen Danbeck and Adolph Danbeck, all of West Orange.

White Aerial Marine Locator, Jersey City, $5,000; George D. White, F. G. Seib and A. N. Seib, all of Jersey City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Oct. 31.—Charters filed:

Chapin Chemical Co., $750,000; Charles H. Jones, W. L. N. Lofland, Frank Jackson, of Wilmington.

Twintex Underwear Corp., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, of Wilmington.

Portuguese-American Line, Inc., to build and operate boats, etc, $100,000; Paul S. Smith, Clarence S. Rice, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

Morrison Mining Co.; R. B. Morrison, S. V. Reed, George J. Young, all of Grove City, Penn.

William Penn Service Co., real estate, $5,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, P. B. Drew, of Wilmington.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

Petroleum Corp. from $2,000,000 to $20,000,000.

YANKEES IN ALSACE.

American soldiers going forward into the firing line in Alsace make a stirring illustration in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

OCTOBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of October aggregated 20,285,334 shares, an increase of 12,271,991 shares, as compared with the previous month, and of 2,850,441 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were five million-share days, with the largest total 1,623967 shares on the 18th. The smallest full day's total was 427,250 shares on the 8th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was 867,980 shares on the 19th, and the minimum total, 205 shares on the 5th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for October and the ten months of this year as compared with the corresponding periods of each year back to 1880:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1918	20,285,334	116,679,691
1917	17,434,893	157,098,713
1916	27,980,554	168,656,171
1915	26,639,081	142,141,732
1914	Stock Exchange closed	
1913	7,410,686	72,869,881
1912	14,149,781	160,745,825
1911	11,052,834	102,546,305
1910	13,426,219	143,182,553
1909	21,708,379	178,197,036
1908	14,266,285	148,883,265
1907	17,310,181	173,211,532
1906	21,802,145	244,037,281
1905	17,743,334	204,747,926
1904	32,479,568	126,393,065
1903	12,671,053	134,827,409
1902	16,348,389	155,484,126
1901	14,023,147	230,544,552
1900	10,909,985	92,287,742
1899	10,787,660	144,149,100
1898	7,415,785	86,003,922
1897	8,995,144	65,010,206
1896	4,895,845	44,038,087
1895	6,387,326	55,540,809
1894	4,530,800	41,406,968
1893	6,061,195	68,588,802
1892	7,015,250	68,527,410
1891	6,577,563	55,824,823
1890	7,045,893	49,378,340
1889	7,562,555	55,112,822

Transactions in bonds for the month of October amounted to $233,984,500, the largest total in Stock Exchange history and comparing with a previous high record of $210,553,500 in November, 1904. Making up last month's total were dealings in corporation bonds amounting to $56,936,000, the largest total in that class of securities since January, 1917, in Liberty bonds amounting to $146,982,000, in foreign Governments to $29,408,500, in State securities to $119,000, and in New York City issues to $538,000. Last month's total was an increase of $54,288,000 as compared with the previous month and of $115,317,000 as compared with October last year. The largest total on any full day was $12,608,500 on the 18th and the smallest $7,040,000 on the 30th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $7,398,000 on the 19th and the minimum $4,166,000 on the 26th.

The dealings for October and the ten months of this year make the following showing, as compared with preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	October.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.
1918	$233,984,500	$1,450,407,000
1917	118,667,500	841,957,950
1916	144,875,500	935,336,000
1915	104,490,000	710,891,700
1914	Stock Exchange closed.	
1913	41,068,500	422,937,420
1912	46,324,800	591,754,300
1911	73,293,400	710,463,900
1910	98,802,500	859,681,500
1909	91,400,500	1,117,209,200
1908	90,746,500	782,258,820
1907	62,497,500	392,660,600
1906	56,900,900	540,151,700
1905	74,015,720	867,181,920
1904	149,973,500	701,804,060
1903	75,584,900	569,780,950
1902	88,653,000	776,157,850
1901	64,954,600	832,932,120
1900	42,297,600	394,776,460
1899	47,325,000	754,702,580
1898	70,747,980	658,176,220
1897	39,921,800	449,630,240
1896	28,701,200	305,965,200
1895	37,561,200	429,725,370
1894	35,962,000	295,326,970
1893	25,939,600	300,275,600
1892	28,582,550	426,524,460
1891	34,880,300	296,954,700
1890	27,891,000	283,939,960
1889	34,850,000	302,416,924

October, 1918.
40 BONDS.

Date.	Close.	Net Change.
Oct. 1	75.71	+ .01
Oct. 2	75.82	+ .11
Oct. 3	75.93	+ .11
Oct. 4	76.17	+ .24
Oct. 5	76.22	+ .05
Oct. 7	76.32	+ .10
Oct. 8	76.40	+ .08
Oct. 9	76.54	+ .14
Oct. 10	76.72	+ .18
Oct. 11	76.96	+ .24
Oct. 12	Holiday.	
Oct. 14	77.45	+ .49
Oct. 15	77.49	+ .04
Oct. 16	77.63	+ .14
Oct. 17	78.11	+ .48
Oct. 18	78.33	+ .22
Oct. 19	78.41	+ .08
Oct. 21	78.63	+ .22
Oct. 22	78.87	+ .24
Oct. 23	79.05	+ .18
Oct. 24	78.84	— .21
Oct. 25	78.79	— .05
Oct. 26	78.76	— .03
Oct. 28	78.71	— .05
Oct. 29	78.89	+ .18
Oct. 30	78.90	+ .01
Oct. 31	78.83	— .07

RANGE FOR OCTOBER.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	79.05	23	75.71	1	78.83
1917	80.42	1	78.77	31	78.77
1916	88.80	30	87.42	3	87.70
1915	85.25	30	82.96	5	85.25
1914	Exchange closed.				
1913	87.79	4	86.78	21	87.08

YEAR'S RANGE.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	79.05	Oct. 23	75.65	Sep. 27	78.83
1917	80.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.80
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.61
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 5	86.62
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date.

Money Committee Silent.

The calling of a special meeting of the Money Committee at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday caused a rumor in the Street to the effect that the committee was considering a modification of the ruling of a week ago in regard to the restriction of loans. The Street has been sensitive to rumors regarding the money situation since the more stringent ruling went into effect and in brokerage houses there was a disposition to expect relief as a result of the special meeting of the committee. The session of the committee lasted about an hour. At its close it was announced that the committee had nothing to make known regarding its deliberations.

Guaranty Trust Increases Wages.

To further offset the increasing cost of living, the Guaranty Trust Company has announced an upward revision in the schedule under which for a year the employes have been receiving extra compensation. The new schedule is for a six months' period beginning Nov. 1. It will apply to all salaries up to $2,500 and to those above that amount to the extent of $2,500 of the total. The percentages of increase run from 5 to 25 according to the period of service.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,304 packages. Another half-cent advance established on the useful grades of fresh creamery, but trade only moderate at the higher rates. Quite a good deal of butter is being taken out of the warehouses for shipment abroad, about 435,000 pounds being withdrawn Wednesday. Renovated, firm. Ladles and packing stock steady. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 59½@60c; extras, 92 score, 59c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 56½@58½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 53@56c; lower grades, 49@52c; unsalted, higher than extras, 60½@61c; extras, 59½@60c; firsts, 57½@59c; seconds, 54½@57c; State dairy tubs, finest, 58@58½c; good to prime, 54@57c; common to fair, 47@53c; renovated, extras, 51c; firsts, 48½@49c; lower grades, 43@48c; limitation creamery, firsts, 45@49c; ladles, current make, firsts, 41½@42c; seconds, 40c; lower grades, 38@39½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 40@40½c; No. 2, 39½c; lower grades, 37@39c.

EGGS.—7,309 packages. The scarcity of fresh-laid eggs continues acute and any lots that contain a fair to large proportion fit for the best class of trade are taken promptly, with prices for such in sellers' favor, the sales under a reasonable judgment of grade showing further advance for stock acceptable as high firsts or better. The more seriously mixed qualities and the offerings of held fresh, which constitute a large part of the stock on hand, are quiet and very irregular and generally unimproved value. Storage eggs continue in pretty good demand and firm, and the quoted sales are reported as fairly covered by unchanged quotations. There is a continued scarcity of new-laid nearby white eggs and any lots arriving are salable at prices practically at the discretion of holders. One car of California stock is in, but the sales are not yet reported. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 62@63c; extra firsts, 59@61c; firsts, 55@58c; seconds, 51@54c; dirties, No. 1, 44@45a; No. 2 and poorer, 40@43c; checks, good to choice, dry, 41@42c; under grades, 35@40c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 40½@41½c; firsts, charges paid, 44½@46½c; seconds, charges paid, 42½@44c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 92@96c; ordinary to prime, 75@90c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 72½@92c; pullet whites, 72@80c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 80@88c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 85@70c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 55@63c.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

October, 1918.
25 RAILROADS.

Date.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Oct. 1	63.15	62.40	62.47	— .07
Oct. 2	62.71	62.18	62.49	+ .02
Oct. 3	62.53	62.19	62.30	— .19
Oct. 4	62.32	62.04	62.09	— .21
Oct. 5	62.14	61.97	62.06	— .03
Oct. 7	62.62	62.29	62.44	+ .38
Oct. 8	62.40	62.19	62.22	— .22
Oct. 9	62.47	62.03	62.27	+ .05
Oct. 10	62.57	62.26	62.48	+ .21
Oct. 11	63.42	62.27	63.07	+ .59
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 14	64.63	63.20	64.20	+1.22
Oct. 15	63.98	63.70	63.90	— .39
Oct. 16	64.39	63.74	63.97	+ .07
Oct. 17	64.84	63.25	64.03	+ .06
Oct. 18	65.88	64.73	65.55	+ .92
Oct. 19	66.45	65.61	65.91	+ .36
Oct. 21	66.70	65.74	66.43	+ .52
Oct. 22	67.80	66.56	67.69	+1.26
Oct. 23	67.78	66.10	66.52	—1.17
Oct. 24	66.04	65.59	65.96	— .56
Oct. 25	65.64	65.14	65.29	— .67
Oct. 26	65.91	65.28	65.84	+ .55
Oct. 28	66.55	65.58	65.79	— .05
Oct. 29	65.83	65.33	65.47	— .32
Oct. 30	65.38	64.39	64.44	—1.03
Oct. 31	65.01	64.12	64.87	+ .43

25 INDUSTRIALS.

Oct. 1	84.47	82.82	83.08	— .87
Oct. 2	84.12	82.53	83.12	+ .04
Oct. 3	84.14	82.94	83.71	+ .59
Oct. 4	84.78	83.29	83.93	+ .22
Oct. 5	83.94	83.26	83.48	— .45
Oct. 7	83.94	82.59	82.70	— .78
Oct. 8	83.56	82.46	82.74	+ .04
Oct. 9	83.17	80.88	81.74	—1.00
Oct. 10	83.60	81.23	82.72	+ .98
Oct. 11	84.29	82.45	83.66	+ .94
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 14	85.86	83.67	85.33	+1.67
Oct. 15	86.58	84.48	85.59	+ .26
Oct. 16	87.23	85.28	86.12	+ .53
Oct. 17	88.44	85.96	87.48	+1.36
Oct. 18	90.26	86.87	89.14	+1.66
Oct. 19	91.55	88.48	89.42	+ .28
Oct. 21	90.74	88.35	88.82	— .60
Oct. 22	89.59	87.61	87.98	— .84
Oct. 23	88.79	86.23	87.25	— .73
Oct. 24	87.87	86.29	87.27	+ .02
Oct. 25	87.46	86.15	86.93	— .34
Oct. 26	88.67	87.24	88.34	+1.41
Oct. 28	89.28	87.58	88.24	— .10
Oct. 29	88.27	86.64	87.01	—1.23
Oct. 30	86.47	84.23	84.42	—2.59
Oct. 31	86.36	84.15	86.01	+1.59

Combined Average.
50 STOCKS.

Oct. 1	73.81	72.61	72.77	+ .47
Oct. 2	73.41	72.35	72.80	+ .03
Oct. 3	73.33	72.56	73.09	+ .29
Oct. 4	73.55	72.66	73.01	+ .01
Oct. 5	73.04	72.61	72.77	— .24
Oct. 7	73.28	72.29	72.57	— .20
Oct. 8	72.88	72.32	72.48	— .09
Oct. 9	72.82	71.45	72.00	— .48
Oct. 10	72.18	71.74	72.00	+ .00
Oct. 11	73.84	72.36	73.36	+ .76
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 14	75.24	73.48	74.81	+1.45
Oct. 15	75.28	74.09	74.74	— .07
Oct. 16	75.81	74.51	75.04	+ .30
Oct. 17	76.64	74.60	76.05	+1.01
Oct. 18	78.07	75.80	77.34	+1.29
Oct. 19	79.09	77.04	77.66	+ .32
Oct. 21	78.76	77.04	77.62	— .04
Oct. 22	78.74	77.08	77.83	+ .21
Oct. 23	78.28	76.21	76.88	— .95
Oct. 24	76.95	75.94	76.61	— .27
Oct. 25	77.53	75.94	76.11	— .50
Oct. 26	77.29	76.25	77.19	+1.08
Oct. 28	78.46	76.58	77.01	— .18
Oct. 29	77.05	75.98	76.24	— .77
Oct. 30	75.92	74.31	74.45	— 1.81
Oct. 31	76.08	74.12	75.44	+1.01

Range for October.
RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1918	67.80	22	61.07	5	64.87
1917	66.23	1	59.00	31	60.41
1916	84.82	27	81.33	9	84.17
1915	81.44	30	74.19	4	81.18
1914	Exchanged closed.				
1913	82.55	2	77.76	17	79.48
1912	97.28	4	92.88	30	93.75
1911	89.80	16	86.12	4	89.50

INDUSTRIALS.

1918	91.55	19	80.88	9	86.01
1917	82.97	1	71.02	31	72.15
1916	113.40	27	101.57	9	111.82
1915	109.97	22	91.38	6	104.67
1914	Exchanged closed				
1913	59.04	2	54.64	17	55.99
1912	74.24	4	70.07	29	72.50
1911	60.86	16	57.55	27	58.29

Combined Average.

1918	79.00	19	74.45	9	75.44
1917	74.90	1	65.46	31	66.28
1916	99.11	27	91.45	9	97.99
1915	94.13	22	82.93	6	92.92
1914	Exchange closed				
1913	70.79	2	66.20	17	67.75
1912	85.76	4	81.47	30	82.30
1911	75.33	16	72.01	4	73.89

Year's Range.
RAILROADS

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1918	67.89	Oct. 22	56.94	Jan. 15	64.07
1917	82.22	Jan. 2	62.06	Dec. 26	60.81
1916	85.70	Nov. 8	74.83	Apr. 22	80.57
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	66.13	Feb. 24	82.23
1914	89.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.42	Jan. 9	75.82	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 18	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1918	91.55	Oct. 16	71.31	Jan. 15	86.01
1917	99.74	Jan. 4	62.81	Dec. 20	71.95
1916	119.30	Nov. 20	86.60	July 14	95.88
1915	109.97	Oct. 23	54.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	94.15	Jan. 31	48.18	July 30	72.56
1913	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.00	Sep. 30	71.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	65.85

COMBINED.

*1918	79.00	Oct. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	75.44
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.17	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	65.00	June 10	68.00
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.74	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 24	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—			
Sept. gross	$1,771,039	$1,374,263	$396,776
Bal. aft. taxes	257,880	245,446	*7,566
Net op. income	227,229	313,537	*90,317
9 mos. gross	13,650,434	10,987,642	2,662,792
Bal. aft. taxes	873,843	2,030,553	*1,156,710
Net op. income	1,277,247	2,678,346	*1,401,099
CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY—			
Sept. gross	4,249,707	3,297,106	952,881
Bal. aft. taxes	1,086,992	827,336	259,656
Net op. income	1,029,357	814,151	206,908
9 mos. gross	33,091,107	27,774,081	5,317,826
Bal. aft. taxes	5,858,246	7,414,382	*1,556,139
Net op. income	5,688,144	7,453,050	*1,764,906
COLORADO SOUTHERN—			
Sept. gross	1,165,805	937,605	226,201
Bal. aft. taxes	285,376	277,521	7,755
Net op. income	273,672	238,915	16,757
9 mos. gross	9,151,465	7,955,161	1,196,304
Bal. aft. taxes	1,956,252	2,502,219	*345,967
Net op. income	2,518,251	1,907,886	*810,443
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO—			
Sept. gross	150,817	111,055	39,762
Bal. aft. taxes	20,256	39,528	*19,292
Net op. income	23,891	59,079	*35,188
9 mos. gross	1,464,053	1,005,939	458,114
Bal. aft. taxes	310,489	291,741	18,748
Net op. income	437,429	425,976	11,453
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Sept. gross	2,521,773	1,862,020	659,753
Bal. aft. taxes	380,885	519,876	*138,991
Net op. income	327,901	530,821	*203,820
9 mos. gross	18,959,541	15,891,191	3,068,350
Bal. aft. taxes	2,948,889	3,915,977	*967,088
Net op. income	2,650,998	3,632,289	*981,291

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Mark Manufacturing Company 6 per cent. notes are being offered by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, Kean, Taylor & Co., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., at 97½, and interest

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Coal Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Burns Bros. Ice 1st & 2nd Pfd.
100 Casein Co. of America
100 Continental Insurance
100 Famous-Players Lasky
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50 Great Amer. Ins. "Rights".
25 Guaranty Trust Stock
100 Jones Bros. Tea
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
100 Lehigh Valley Coal Sales
25 Lone Star Gas
25 National Fuel Gas
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 N. Y. Shipbuilding 5s
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Port Lobos Petroleum
25 Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.
10 Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
100 Ward Baking Com.
100 White Rock Water Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Acolian-Weber P. & P. Com.
200 Air Reduction
25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Amer. Cygnamid Com. & Pfd.
100 Counting-Tabulating-Recording
20 Del. Lack. & West. Coal
100 Famous-Players Lasky
50 Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
25 Great American Ins. Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
5 Interborough Rapid Transit
100 Holland Amer. Steamship
100 Jones Bros. Tea
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
100 Midland Securities
100 Mohawk Valley Co.
100 Nat. Licorice Com.
200 Penn. Coal & Coke
100 Port Lobos Petroleum
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
250 Richmond Lt. & R. R.
50 Royal Baking Powder Com.
50 Singer Manufacturing
15 Texas Pac. Coal & Oil
25 Wash. Steel & Ord. Com.
2 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr. &Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

A.B.Kirschbaum
Du Pont Powder
Herc ulesPowder
Atlas Powder

GOLD BROS.
Phone 8178 Broad — 44 Broad St., N.Y.

The recent strength and activity in the oil stocks seem to substantiate their position as peace issues.
The current issue of our *MARKET REVIEW NO. 323* treats the following issues at length:
Sinclair-Gulf | Cosden & Co.
Okla. Prod.& Ref. | Elk Basin
Midwest Refining | Sapulpa Ref.
Copies mailed on request.

M·S·WOLFE & CO
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

We have orders in:
Amer. Brake S. & F. Pfd. & Com.
Bucyrus Co. Pfd. & Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd. & Com.
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad Street — New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Columbia Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

WE WILL BUY
Peerless Truck & Motor 6s, 1925
WARE & LELAND
Members—N. Y. Stock Exchange, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade
Tel. Bowling Green 10090-9
61 Broadway, N. Y.

WE WILL BUY AT A PREMIUM
NOVEMBER COUPONS
City of Bordeaux
City of Marseilles
City of Lyons
GUTTAG BROS.
52 WALL ST. HANOVER 3131.

Cities Service Pfd
Edmunds & Jones
Holly Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Jones Bros. Tea
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil
Winchester Arms
WYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

MEXICAN PETROLEUM
Willys-Overland — Corn Products
Special Reports on Request
S. S. RUSKAY & CO.
Established 1877
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
20 Broad St., New York City
Tel. 2471-2-3-4 Rector

LIBERTY BONDS
Bought & Sold
At Prevailing market prices.
FRIEDMAN & CO.
67 Exchange Pl., N. Y. — Phone Rector 834
PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

Adams Express 4s, 1947
Kansas City Rys. 2nd 6s, 1944
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Rector 6340. 74 Broadway, New York
Private telephone to Boston.

COTTON CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

Shrinkage Since Monday Represents a Drop of $13.50 to $15 a Bale in Active Months.

Yesterday's cotton market coursed through the same channel of selling as has been in evidence since the first of the week. Sentiment still continues bearish, with international affairs and the money situation the underlying factors. Some indication of the extent of the liquidation of the last four days may be seen in the price range for the active months. From the high prices of Monday morning to the low of yesterday, reached about mid-day, the following maximum declines have occurred: In December 265 points, in January 300 points, in March 287 points, and in May 282 points. These declines are equivalent to a shrinkage in the value of cotton of approximately $13.50 to $15 per bale. The low prices of yesterday, reached during the afternoon, were due to general selling by Wall Street and Southern commission houses.

Liverpool cables reported futures closing barely steady, 50 to 55 points decline from Wednesday's final prices, with the price for spot off 31 points at 21.44c.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

COTTON.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Dec.	28.35	28.78	28.05	28.17@28.19	28.75
Jan.	27.73	28.13	27.30	27.43@27.47	28.19
Feb.	.....	.....	.....	27.22 bid	27.90
March	27.33	27.68	26.95	27.12@27.20	27.80
April	.....	.....	.....	26.97 bid	27.62
May	26.90	27.42	26.75	26.87@26.95	27.52
July	26.90	27.25	26.62	26.75@26.80	27.44
Aug.	.....	.....	.....	26.15 bid	26.80
Sept.	25.90	25.98	25.90	25.75 bid	26.00

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 30.20c for middling upland, 55-point decline; sales 7,500 bales.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30c; New Orleans, 30c; Savannah, 30c; Augusta, 28.12c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 29.50c; Little Rock, 29.50c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	30,604	23,650	26,469
Exports	.....	22,378	49,683
Exports, season	944,452	858,214	1,341,934
New York stocks	97,963	91,615	93,067
Port stocks	1,207,818	1,146,643	931,681
New York arrivals	10,592	295	.....

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton was quiet at 20.44d.; for middling 21.02d. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000. Imports, 2,000 bales all American. Futures opened steady, 14 to 25 points decline, and closed steady, 50 to 53 points decline: Nov., 20.96d.; Dec., 20.17d.; Jan., 13.22d.; Feb., 19.21d., and Mar., 18.66d. Manchester: Yarns dull and cloths flat.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, daily and Sunday, for six months ended Sept. 30, 1918, was 368,492.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	$1.20	$1.17½	$1.19	$1.20	..
November	1.19½	1.17	1.18½	1.17⅝	..
December	1.17⅞	1.14⅝	1.17	1.15⅞	1.17⅛

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	68½	67	68	67	..
November	68⅝	67¼	68½	67⅛	..
December	68¼	66½	68⅛	66⅝	68⅝

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 77½@78c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 77@77½c; No. 4 white, 76½c; ordinary clipped, 77@78c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	26.75	26.15	26.75	..	..
November	26.00	25.30	25.90	..	25.07
December	.....	.....	25.00	25.30	..
January	24.55	23.75	24.55	24.60	23.00
Ribs—					
November	21.65	21.30	21.60	21.80	..
January	21.92	21.42	21.90	21.90	22.80
Pork—					
November	35.00	34.30	34.30	35.30	..
January	39.50	38.72	39.50	38.25	42.67

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	8.65	8.65
December	8.80	8.80
January	8.95	8.95
May	9.10	9.10

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
November	1.63	1.61½	1.63
December	1.63½	1.62⅝	1.63½

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s registered	99¼	99⅝	3s, conversion, 1947	89	..
2s, coupon, 1930	99½	100	4s, registered, 1925	106	106⅝
2s, Panama, '38, reg	99	99½	4s, coupon, 1925	106	106⅝
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	99	99½	3s, Panama, '61, reg	88	92
3s, registered, 1946	89	..	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	92
3s, coupon, 1946	89	..	7s, Fed Land Bank, '38	104½	105

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Wed's day. Bid.
4⅛s July, 1967	100¼	100⅝	100	3⅛s Nov., 1955	80	..	79½
4⅛s June, 1965	100¼	100⅝	100	3⅛s Nov., 1954	81	82	80⅝
4⅛s Mar., 1963	100¾	100⅝	100	3⅛s May, 1954	81	82	80⅝
4⅛s Nov., 1957	100¼	100⅝	100	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4⅛s May, 1957	100¾	100⅝	100	4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.40	4.60
4⅛s Mar., 1960-30	94⅝	95	94	4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4⅛s Mar., 1964	94⅝	95	94½	4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.40	4.60
4⅛s Apr., 1966	94⅝	95	94½	4½s 1919-1923	4.60	4.40	4.60
4⅛s Mar., 1962	94⅝	95	94½	4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.40	4.60
4⅛s Nov., 1960	94⅝	95	94½	4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s May, 1959	90	91	89⅝	4½s 1930-1939	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s Nov., 1958	90	91	89⅝	4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s May, 1957	90	91	89½	4½s 1919-1921	4.70	4.50	4.70
4s Nov., 1956	89⅝	90½	89½	4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov., 1955	89⅝	90½	89⅝	4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s May, 1919	99¾	..	99¾	3s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½				

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were strong in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were about the highest for the session and represented substantial net gains throughout the list. News of Turkey's unconditional surrender made for an increased demand toward the close and stocks sold at the best prices of the day. Reports of better money conditions had a good effect.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
70 Am Beet	65½	65	65½	10 Nat Enamel	44	44	44
410 Am Can	43¾	42¾	43⅝	440 N Y Cent	78½	77	78¼
190 Am Car & F	84¾	84	84	340 NY, NH & H	39⅜	38¾	39
50 Am Lin Oil	40	39	40	40 North Pac	91⅜	90⅝	90⅝
40 Am Loco	64⅜	63¾	64⅛	350 Ohio Cities	43¾	43	43¾
1,500 Am Sm & R	87¾	86¾	87¼	250 Pierce-A	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
250 Am S Tob	107⅜	105¾	107⅜	10 Penn	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
930 Anacon Cop	69½	68½	69¼	680 Pierce Oil	17½	17⅛	17⅜
2,570 Bald Loco	80½	77¾	80	20 Pitts Coal	48	47⅞	47⅞
130 Balt & Ohio	55¼	54⅝	55¼	40 Pan Am Pet	66½	64¾	66¼
350 Beth Steel B	69½	68¼	69½	20 Ry Steel S	65⅝	65¾	65⅝
30 Cal Pet	20¾	19⅝	20¼	550 Reading	89	87¾	89
20 Cent Leath	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	140 Rep I & S	81⅞	80	81⅞
50 Ches & Ohio	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜	120 Sinclair Oil	34½	34	34½
150 C, M & St P	49	48¼	49	1,000 So Pacific	102½	99⅝	102⅜
30 C, R I & P	27¼	27	27	140 South Ry	30¼	29½	30⅛
70 Chile Cop	22	21¾	22	680 Studebaker	66¾	63⅞	66
900 Corn Prod	45⅝	44¾	45⅝	10 Texas Co	181½	181½	181½
130 Crucible S	54⅝	53	54⅜	280 Tob Prod	76⅝	74	76⅝
110 Cuba C Sug	31¼	30⅞	31¼	350 Union Pac	131⅜	129⅝	131⅝
40 Distill Sec	47¼	47¼	47¼	30 U C Stores	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
550 Erie	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	40 U S Ind Alc	104¾	103⅞	104¼
20 Erie 1st pf	32¾	32¾	32¾	180 U S Rubber	67½	67	67¼
20 Gt Nor Ore	30½	30½	30½	27,885 U S Steel	103⅜	101¼	103
100 Gas, W & W	27½	27⅜	27½	50 Utah Cop	87¾	87⅛	87¾
240 Insp Cop	53½	53½	53½	160 Va-Car Ch	55¾	54⅜	55¾
160 Int M M	29⅝	27⅞	29⅜	160 Westingh'se	43½	42¾	43½
3,080 Int M M pf	119⅜	117⅝	119¼	250 Willys-O	23½	22¾	23½
10 Int Nickel	32	32	32				
20 Int Paper	32¾	32¾	32¾	*UNITED STATES BONDS.			
160 Kenne Cop	38⅜	37⅝	38⅜	$1,350 Lib 3½s	101.30	101.24	101.30
90 Lack Steel	73	71⅞	73	1,200 1st 4s	98.80	98.74	98.80
10 Lehigh Val	60¼	60⅛	60¼	1,200 2d 4s	98.90	98.86	98.90
2,430 Met Pet	162	148½	160½	1,350 1st 4¼s	98.98	98.98	98.98
10 Miami Cop	28	28	28	3,600 2d 4¼s	99.02	98.96	99.02
10 Midvale S	45	45	45	3,200 3d 4¼s	97.64	97.58	97.62
420 Mo Pacific	25½	24¾	25½	*Prices include interest.			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500 †Aetna Expl	7¾	7	7½	300 N A P & P	3	2⅞	3
2,000 †Burns B Ice	52	48	52	1,630 †Rolls Equip	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
1,000 Chev Motor	147	140	140	500 †Smith M	⅞	⅞	⅞
510 †Colum Wool	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	400 †Steel Alloys	6½	6⅜	6½
1,200 Curtiss A v t	29	28	28	500 Sub B v t c	13¼	13	13
200 Emerson P	2¾	2¾	2¾	3,000 †Un Motors	33⅜	32⅞	32⅝
600 Hupp M Car	4	4	4	4,000 U S S Co	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
600 Key T & R	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	1,200 Wayne Coal	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
2,000 Marc of Am	4½	4	4⅜	4,000 †W-Mar Alr	5⅝	5½	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,000 †Anglo-Am O	16½	16¼	16½	85 †PrairieO&G	562	555	555
25 †Ind Pipe L	91	90	91	30 †South Penn	280	275	280
175 †North P L	108	107	107	115 †Std Oil NY	278	273	278
55 †Ohio Oil	319	315	319	10 †Vacuum Oil	370	370	370

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

700 †Barn't O&G	⅝	½	⅝	1,750 †Midw Ref	131	125	131
12,000 †Cosden	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	2,600 †N W Oil	50	48	50
1,200 Crown Oil	13	10½	11	5,000 Okla P & R	9½	9	9⅜
200 †Elk Basin	6¼	6¼	6¼	2,000 †Omar O&G	22	20	20
1,100 †Esmeralda	4	4	4	700 †RoyalDutch, new	78	74	78
1,500 †Federal Oil	2½	2	2				
2,700 †Glenrock	3½	3¾	3⅜	1,500 Sequoyah	⅞	½	⅞
1,100 †Houston Oil	77½	72	76	800 †SinclairGulf	21	20	21
200 †Imper Con	⅜	½	⅜	1,700 †Stanton Oil	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
300 †Int Petrol	14⅜	14¼	14¼	6,000 †Tex Co rts	15½	14½	15½
2,500 †Isl'd O & T	3⅝	3¼	3½	1,000 †Texana O&R	⅝	⅝	⅝
500 †Merritt Oil	21½	20⅜	21½	1,000 †UnitedWest Oil, new	¾	¾	¾
25,000 Met Petrol	1½	1⅜	1¼	200 †Victoria Oil, new stock	2½	2½	2½
2,500 ††Midw Oil	103	100	103				
500 ‡ Do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼				

MINING STOCKS.

4,170 †Alaska-Brit Col Metals	40	38	39	1,000 †Stewart	12	12	12
2,000 ††America	86	86	86	350 Tonopah Ext	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
400 Ariz Bing	5¼	5¼	5¼	1,000 †Troy-Ariz	10	10	10
1,500 ††Atlanta	3½	3½	3½	1,000 United East	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
1,500 ††Atlanta	3½	3½	3½	2,000 ††U S L & Z	7	6	7
1,000 †Big Ledge	⅞	¾	⅞	14,500 †WardM&M	38	34	38
5,000 †Box & Mon	45	44	45	980 †Wash G Q	79	78	79
7,600 ††Caledonia	46	42	44	700 †West End	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,000 †Cal & Jer	⅝	⅜	⅝	9,500 †West Utah Exta pros	18	17	18
500 Can Cop	2	2	2	2,700 †White Caps	12½	11½	12
4,100 †Candel Sil	45	44	45	BONDS.			
500 †Cer SM&M	1¼	1¼	1¼	50,000 ‡Am Tob 7s, 1919	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
1,200 Cons Ariz S	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	50,000 ‡Am Tob 7s, 1920	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
1,200 Cons Cop M	5¼	5¼	5⅜	30,000 ‡Am Tob 7s, 1921	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
2,500 Cresson Cl	5	4⅞	5	25,000 ‡Am Tob 7s, 1922	101¼	101	101¼
100 Denbigh M	⅝	⅝	⅝	100,000 ‡Am Tob 7s, 1923	101¼	101	101⅛
700 ‡Eur Crocs	1¾	1¾	1¾	5,000 Beth Stl 7s, 1923	100	99⅞	100
2,750 †Goldfield C	18	17	17	26,000 ‡Can Gvt 5s	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
500 ‡Hattie Gd M (a pros)	58	58	58	1,000 ‡Cudahy 7s, 1923, w i	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
450 Hecla Min	5½	5⅜	5½	5,000 ‡Gen El 6s, 2-yrs, '19	100	100	100
500 Jer Verde (a pros)	⅞	⅞	⅞	5,000 ‡Gen El 6s, notes, '20	100	100	100
1,500 †Lda Butler	49	48	49	20,000 ‡Russian Gvt 5½s	63	59	60
7,500 La Rose Con	⅝	⅝	⅝	10,000 ‡Russian Gvt 6½s	72½	69	72½
700 Magna Cop	34	32	34				
3,000 ††Mother Ld	39	38	39				
1,500 ††Nat Z & L	12	11	11				
1,500 ‡Onondaga	4¼	4¼	4¼				
500 ‡Ray Herc	4	3⅞	4				
1,500 †Roch Mines	33	32	33				
150 Seneca Cop	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜				
4,500 †Silv Canon	75	72	74				
400 †Silv Fissure	⅞	⅞	⅞				
1,500 Sil K of Ar	⅛	⅛	⅛				
500 Std Sil-Ld	⅝	⅝	⅝				

‡Unlisted †Sell cts per sh. ◊Odd lot. Note—Wednesday the low sale in Wright-Martin was 700 at 5½.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
Am-Brit Mfg	2	5	2	b
Do pf	25	30	25	30
Air Reduction	60	70	60	70
Am Drug Syn	10	15	10	15
F Blumenthal	90	95	90	95
Do pf	94	98	94	98
B-Am Tob reg	20	21	20	21
Do coupon	20	21	20	21
Carbon Steel	100	110	100	110
Car Lt & P	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
Char Iron	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Char Iron pf	57½	61½	57½	61½
Curtiss A pf	55	60	60	70
Freep't Tex	30	32	30	32
Gen. Asphalt	30	33	30	33
Gen. As. pf	55	65	55	65
Gillette S R	101	103	101	103
Hall Signal	3	4	3	4
Hall Signal pf	12	20	12	20
Havana Tob	⅜	1¼	⅜	1¼
Hav Tob pf	2¾	4	2¾	4
Hendee Mfg	4	22	14	22
Holly Sugar	40	..	40	..
Do pf	90	..	..	90
Int. Rubber	12½	13½	12½	13½
Keystone T & R pf	15	17	15	17
Lima Loco	38	41	38	41
L Val Coal	85	90	85	90
Lukens Steel	49	55	49	55
Manhat Tran	⅜	½	⅜	½
N Y Shipbldg	41	41½	41	41½
N Y Transp	14	17	14	17
Penn C & C	30	32	30	32
Penn Sea S	46	50	46	50
St L R M & P	39	44	39	44
Stand. Motors	8¾	9½	8¾	9½
St Joe L	14	15	14	15
Thiogen	92	98	92	98
U S L & H pf	2½	3	2½	3
U S Lt & H	1¾	1¼	1¼	1½
Wright-M pf	55	65	55	65
World Film	¾	⅝	¾	⅝

OIL STOCKS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
Allen Oil	⅝	½	⅝	½
Boston-Wyo	20	21	20	21
Cosden pf	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
Globe Oil	⅜	1	⅜	1
Okla Oil	1	1½	1	1½
Okla Oil pf	2	4	2	4
Okmul P & R	2	2¼	2	2¼
Penn Gasoline	⅜	½	⅜	½
Sapulpa	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
S W Oil	25	30	25	30
Texas Co w i	173	175	173	175
Wayl'd O & G	3¼	3¾	2⅞	3¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Am Tin & T	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Bradshaw Cop	½	⅝	½	⅝
Austin Amaz	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Booth	3	4	3	4
Cashboy	4	5	4	5
Cerro Gordo	½	1	½	1
Con Home	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Ccco Riv Min	1	2	1	2
Crystal Cop	½	⅝	½	⅝
Dundee-Ariz	⅞	1	⅞	1
El Salvador	¾	1⅛	¾	1⅛
Fortuna	35	40	35	40
Goldf Merger	1	2	1	2
Gibson Copper	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Great Bend	2	3	2	3
Hattie G M	40	58	40	58
Howe Sound	4	4¼	4	4¼
Jumbo Ext	9	9½	9	9½
Mason Valley	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
Kewanas	2	3	2	3
M&M Leas pf	1½	2	1½	2
New Cornelia	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Nipissing	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝
Ohio Cop	¾	1	¾	1
Nixon Nevada	35	37	35	37
Success Min	9	11	9	11
Tono Belmont	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
BONDS.				
Fed F L 5s	104¼	104½	104¼	104½

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
600 Cities Service	287	284	284	287
975 Cities Service pf	75¼	75¼	75	75½

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adiron Elec Power	10	12	Miss River Power	13	15
Adiron Elec Power pf	60	65	Miss River Power pf	40	45
Am Gas & Electric	96	100	Northern Ohio Electric	15	18
Am Gas & Electric pf	39½	42	Northern Ohio Elec pf	52	57
Am Light & Traction	223	226	North Ont Lt & Power	11	15
Am Light & Trac pf	94	96	North Ont Lt & P pf	52	56
Am Power & Light	47	..	Northern States Power	57	63
Am Power & Light pf	71	75	North States Power pf	85	88
Am Public Utilities	..	25	Northern Texas Elec	63	70
Am Public Utilities pf	38	41	Northern Tex Elec pf	70	75
Am W W & Electric	7½	8	Pacific Gas & Electric	38	39½
Am W W & E 1st pf	64	68	Pacific Gas & Elec pf	80	83
Am W W & E partic	14	16	Puget Sd Trac, Lt & P	11	13
Carolina Pow & Light	27	..	Puget Sd T, L & P pf	43½	47
Carolina Pow & Lt pf	87	92	Ry & Lt. Secur pf	80	85
Colorado Power	25	28	Republic Ry & Light	18	20
Colorado Power pf	91	96	Republic Ry & L pf	57	60
Columbus Electric pf	70	76	Standard Gas & Elec	8	11
Com Pow, Ry & Lt	25	27	Stand Gas & Elec pf	31	33
Com Pow, Ry & Lt pf	46	48	Southern Cal Edison	73	76
Conn Power pf	93	95	South Cal Edison pf	94	97
Consumers Power pf	80	85	Tampa Electric	99	104
Eastern Texas Electric	51	54	Tenn Ry, Lt & Power	3	4
Eastern Texas Elec pf	72	76	Tenn Ry, Lt & P pf	14	16
El Paso Electric	72	77	United Light & Rys	53½	57
Elec B & S pf	92	95	United Light & Rys pf	68	68
Empire Dist Elec pf	70	75	Wash I W L & P	81	84
Federal Light & Trac	8	11	Western Power	13	15
Federal Light & Tr pf	38	41	Western Power pf	59	63
Galveston Hous Elec	25	30	West. Church & Kerr	66	70
Galveston Hous Elec pf	60	65	West. Church & K pf	77	83
Gas & Elec Securities	200	250	Yadkin River Power	98	100
Gas & Elec Sec pf	80	85			

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96	98	Middle W U 6s' 25	85	90
Am W W & E col 5s	66	69	Miss River Pow 1st 5s	70	73
Appalachian Pow 5s	32	67	69	Miss V G & E 5s, '22	80	85
Cin Gas & El 5s, '56	90	93	Nor States Pow 6s, '26	89	91
Cities Service deb 7s	108	113	Nor States Pow 5s, '41	82	85½
Cities Fuel & P 7s, '19	97	99	Nor Tex Elec col 5s	70	83½
Col G & E deb 5s, '27	72	76	Omaha & C B 5s, 1928	77	83
Commonwealth Power (Neb) 1st 6s, 1944	..	97	100	Puget Sd T, L & P 7s	96	98
Conn Power 5s, 1963	84	89	Roanoke W W 5s, '19

ENDS GERMAN HOLD ON HAWAIIAN SUGAR

Allen Property Custodian Announces Reorganization of H. Hackfeld Co.

ISLAND CITIZENS CONTROL

600 Loyal Americans Among New Shareholders—Former Owners Aided Pacific Raiders.

In making public yesterday the details of his reorganization of the H. Hackfeld Company, sugar planters in Hawaii, A. Mitchell Palmer, Federal Alien Property Custodian, asserted that through the Americanization of this formerly German concern, the seizure of which he announced several months ago, "the control of Hawaii's most important industry has been restored to its people." Plantations controlled by the concern in 1917 produced 140,000 tons of cane sugar. It was asserted by Mr. Palmer that the company had been a centre of German propaganda in the Pacific.

The reorganization, regarded by the Alien Property Custodian as one of the most interesting he has attempted, was effected by organizing the American Factors, Ltd., and selling the entire business assets of the German Hackfeld Company to the American company, whose stockholders all are loyal citizens, most of them residents of the Hawaiian Islands. There are 600 persons among American residents in the island territory who own stock in the new company, now capitalized at $7,500,000, the appraised value of the old German concern.

The H. Hackfeld Company was capitalized at $4,000,000, with undivided reserves and profits amounting to $5,924,933. Its net earnings in 1917 were $1,661,624. Among the companies it controlled were the Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd.; Pioneer Mill Company, Ltd.; Lihue Plantation Company, Ltd.; Kakaha Sugar Company, Ltd.; Makee Sugar Company, Koloa Sugar Company, Grove Farm Plantation, Waimea Sugar Mill Company, Kipahulu Sugar Company, and Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company, Ltd.

The new American Factors, Ltd., has a capital of 50,000 shares, of a par value of $150 each. In comparison with the old capital stock of $4,000,000, this would make the new shares as of a value of about $187 each. However, as the stockholders of the H. Hackfeld Company are securing for themselves 7½ per cent. more than was stated by the company when under German management to be their true worth or value.

Shares in the American Factors, Ltd., were offered to the public, and no one individual was allowed to buy more than 500 shares. The subscribers received stock trust certificates, to be surrendered "on the expiration of three years after the date of the termination of the war between the United States and Germany." All of the shares of stock meanwhile will be transferred to seven trustees under trust agreement to continue during the war and this afterwar period.

The Trustees selected to manage the American Factors, Ltd., are George Sherman, R. A. Cooke, F. C. Atherton, C. R. Hemenway, Richard H. Trent, A. W. T. Bottomley, and C. T. Wilcox, all of Honolulu. The former H. Hackfeld Company was controlled by J. F. Hackfeld, a subject and resident of Germany, through J. F. Hackfeld, Ltd., which was organized by that owner for the purpose of naturalizing himself, as far as possible, without having to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. He built up a big business and was producing from 20 to 30 per cent. of the total volume of Hawaiian sugar at the entrance of America into the war.

Hackfeld was in Germany when Mr. Palmer seized the company through Walter D. Dengre, Chief of the Division of Insular Affairs of the Custodian's Department. George Rodiek, one of the former officers of the company, pleaded guilty in San Francisco to violating the neutrality laws of the United States through fitting out ships destined to help German raiders. The old company also was accused of having helped to coal German raiders which put into Pacific ports.

An effort was made to "Americanize" the company through the sale of its stock to Americans, but this deal was unsatisfactory to Mr. Palmer, and he proceeded the American purchasers to rescind the earlier transaction.

LOST $2,000 LOTS.

Tells Tax Lien Inquiry Client's Property Was Sold for $17.40.

Continuing its investigation yesterday into tax lien sales on Long Island, the Mayor's Committee on Taxation examined William Sweny, an attorney of 140 Nassau Street, who told how a client, Nellie Cranz, of 37 Park Avenue, Yonkers, lost three lots at Long Beach, Nassau County, which she had bought for $2,000, because she had neglected to pay taxes one year. The witness said he learned that the lots had been sold to Charles R. Willise for $17.40 and through Harry Gilbert, employe of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, which issued a policy on the property, were transferred to Mrs. Lydia Underhill.

Sweny said he was informed that Miss Underhill wanted $200 for the lots, but replied that the offer was inadequate and offered $100 on behalf of his client. Gilbert then wrote him, he said, to take the matter up with William T. McCoun, a lawyer of Oyster Bay. He said he could not get in touch with McCoun, but learned that the latter's sister, Harriet L. McCoun, had possession of the lots and wanted $500 for them.

William T. McCoun followed Sweny on the witness stand and denied all knowledge of the property in question. He said he did not know when or how his sister acquired it or how much she paid for it. Samuel S. Breslin, counsel to the committee, wanted to know if the witness would advise his sister to answer a subpoena and appear before the committee. He replied he might do so if the subpoena was properly issued. He told the lawyer that he thought the buying of tax liens was a legitimate business and that if his sister asked a million dollars for the lots she had a perfect right to do so. McCoun showed considerable asperity in his answers, and, replying to a question by Mr. Breslin as to what he thought the present transaction was for, said:

"I think your sole object in having me or my sister testify would be to get my sister to sell this property to a special party."

DUJAT GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

Queens County Clerk Must Also Face Charge of Perjury.

Alexander Dujat of Corona, County Clerk of Queens, was found guilty of bigamy in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Cropsey last evening. He was remanded for sentence until Friday, Nov. 8. His counsel said an appeal would be taken which would postpone execution of the sentence and prevent the removal of Dujat from office before the end of his term on Jan. 1.

Just as the jury left the court room Dujat was arraigned on a perjury indictment, which the Grand Jury had handed up on Monday. Dujat pleaded not guilty to the perjury charge and Justice Cropsey fixed bail at $2,500.

The alleged perjury was connected with his application for a license to wed Miss Edna Young, of Corona, in June, 1917, at which time he made an affidavit that he had never been married and that he had no wife living.

Dujat's conviction will not change the political situation in Queens. He was not a candidate at the primaries for member of the County Committee, of which he had been Chairman for six years, and his name was not considered for a renomination for his present office.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BEAVERS Wanted. — Sofurias Furmoss, Blumenthal's velour 032, reindeer, F. & H., Algeria 851 and reindeer; also navy tolcos 4718 and Andrews, Orchard 9245.

BEAVER PLUSH Wanted. Salts. I. Novick, 45 West 27th St.

BEAVER Wanted.—Blumenthal, Furmoss, and Suffurs. Stuyvesant 7270.

BLUMENTHAL Wanted.—3-inch strips, mole or brown shade. Farr. 2205.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Botany 315 or F. & H. brown; serges 11435; shade 5-2; velour, K 544 taupe; silvertones. Andrew reindeer. Gramercy 4356.

BROADCLOTH, Velours, Seal Plush Wanted. —Must be cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

CHIFFON VELVET Wanted.—Black, taupe, navy. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock order, newest ladies' and juniors' coats of a better kind. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

COATS and Suits Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples of Spring coats and suits. 39 West 21st, seventh floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

COATS Wanted.—High-grade, cheap prices; spot cash. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—Black 54-inch, first quality only. Chelsea 9039.

CRYSTAL CORD AND SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden & Leonard's only. Madison Sq. 5825.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on new Spring styles in taffetas, georgettes, crepe de chines, foulards and tricolettes. 54 West 25th, 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—All kinds of new Spring styles, placing orders. 40 East 30th, 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk and serge dresses; quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

DRESSES Wanted. — Looking at Spring styles; call any day. Room 301, 116 West 32d St.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists Wanted.—Better grade, cash. National, Franklin 4545.

DRESSES Wanted.—Serges, satins, taffetas, jobs; spot cash. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Job of fur collars. Fleisher Cloak & Suit, 20 West 33d.

FURMOSS Wanted.—Sidney Blumenthal's beaver. Chelsea 7233.

FURMOSS BEAVER Wanted. Blumenthal, Madison Square 5864.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Rodyeing work done in mill shape. Rhode Island Piece Works. Telephone 9192 Chelsea.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—Open for quantity Spring shades. Madison Square 8598.

POPLIN Wanted.—American light weight velours, 7301 serge. Spring shades, any quantity. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 1,261 Broadway.

POPLIN Wanted.—Susquehanna, all shades, any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

POPLIN Wanted.—4927 Brightwood, burgundy and taupe; pay cash. Call Gramercy 1297.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for Spring shades of poplin. Farr. 5065.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, high shades, for spot cash. Meadow & Lyons.

SERGES Wanted.—519 black and 54240 black and navy; state quantity, lowest cash price. John G. Vogler, 622 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

SERGE Wanted.—Will buy Whitman's 99 or similar, in grey. Audubon 5066.

SILKS Wanted.—Manufacturers, what have you in silks that you cannot use? Cash for large or small lots. Madison Square 376.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for discontinued lines of silk, any color. Spring 7654.

SILK MATERIALS Wanted.—To close out, low price, pansy, 145 West 30th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring suits, better grade. 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

THIBET Wanted.—Stoney & Starkey's black, Farragut 5678.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Can use a quantity of tricotines; for cash. J. Rabinowitz Apparel Co., 37 West 28th St.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All styles tricotines, navy and black only. Phone Madison Square 8850.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Lorraine and Garfield, will pay spot cash. Murray Hill 2071.

VELOURS Wanted.—Reindeer American 6360, 032, or Stevens's 4281, 6097. Orchard 5433.

VELOURS Wanted.—Brown, light weight, around $2.25. Farragut 3073.

VELOURS Wanted.—F. & H. or Stevens, all colors. Farragut 596.

WOOLENS Wanted.—We are in the market for woolen piece goods such as serges, poplins, velours, broadcloth, and other materials mainly for women's wear. Call with samples. Goodman, 209 5th Av., or call Gramercy 5450.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Hairline black and white and navy and white worsted pencil stripes. Madison Square 8480.

Contracts Wanted.

Contractor, 10 machines, wishes to connect with manufacturer of children's white dresses. Address Box 91, 278 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BAFFIN-HUDSON BEAVER, mole and kermi plush; short coats and coatees with muffs to match, that are made and look like real fur. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

BEAVER.—Short beaver coats, also stoles and muffs to match; beaver plush, mole, and kermi; lower prices, best value; immediate delivery. R. Simon & Co., 22-24 West 26th.

BLANKETS.—All wool, pieced, and 6/4, full army blankets, to close out. S. Lippe, 55 East 8th St., Stuyvesant 3333.

BOTANY.—2317, Pacific voile, V. W. Madison Square 4429.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, black, $2.85; pom pom 12075, plum, reindeer, taupe, $2.35; light-weight, all-wool velour, navy, brown, green, black, taupe, $2.60; Haywood & Baruch Wolf 28-30-inch oxfords, navy, 98c. Madison Square 2850.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliard 110, botany 315, radium, Parker Wilder H-500, Chassman & Weiss, 344 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, velours 5816, and yalama; good assortment of shades, very low prices. 8592 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, kerseys, velours and all kinds of serges. H. L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 854.

BROADCLOTHS, Oxfords, Velours, and velveteen, for sale; very reasonable. Chelsea 7834.

BROADCLOTH.—Julliard's 110, all colors, at lowest market price. Cumbro Woolen Mills, Farragut 8390.

BROADCLOTHS.—110 Juliards 15020, all shades, right prices. Chelsea 2906.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany velours, black, navy, pekin. Farragut 5759.

CHARMEUSE.—Crepe, meteor, high shades, plaids; close out. Lindau, 118 West 29th.

CHEVIOTS.—Navy, to close out at once very reasonable. K 2 Times.

CHIFFON VELVET.—Cheney's navy, brown, taupe; immediate delivery. Mad. Square 8359.

CHIFFON, Velvet, Velvet and Velveteen, closing out. Shapiro, Davis, 29 West 35th.

CLOTH.—Jersey cotton fleeced cloth, all colors for leggins, mittens, gloves, skirts; women's, children's wear; spot and future deliveries. Becker, Gramercy 1240, Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CLOTH.—Chase's Delphia cloth, 54-inch, all colors, real bargain; also Scotia's poplin, navy and black, with a full line of velours, broadcloth, and serges. Phone 8204-5 Madison Square.

COATEES AND STOLES.—Plushes, kerami, Behring seal, and all fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

COATINGS.—¾ McKinneys, H 3550, $1.35; 910, $1.20; 9130, $1.25; W98, $1.20. Spring 6421.

COATS.—High grade, for immediate delivery; Silvertip, Belvia Silvertone, velours, plie fabrics, &c; Spring line ready for jobbers. Mezeritzky & Shellman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—500 peerless silk dress coats on hand; good skin-trimmed bottom, collars, and cuffs. Ulln Bros., 34 East 12th St.

COATS.—Wonderful values, smart styles, broadcloth, velour, and silvertone, very cheap. I. Novick & Co., 45 W. 27th.

COATS.—Ladies' and juniors' coats to close out, very reasonable prices. W. M. Mfg. Co., 11 West 20th. Chelsea 9065.

COATS.—Closing out 500 at job prices; good assortment of styles, colors, and sizes. Ulius Bros., 37 West 32d.

COATS. Jobs to close out; if interested take advantage of this offer. Supreme Mfg. Co., 19 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out. F. Weinberg & Sons, 38 West 26th St.

COATS.—Plush, plush, will sacrifice, silvertones, velours; cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

COATS.—Sizes 6 to 17, $4.75 up. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Better grade, at closing prices. Cooper & Grapes, 302 5th Av.

COATS to close out cheap. Klar Bros., 36 West 29th St.

COATS.—Juniors, stouts; immediate delivery; jobs plushes. Schoen-Weissman, 43 W. 27th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, fur trimmed; big sacrifice. Feldman, 54 East 13th St.

COATS.—Jobs to close out. I. Zeilkow & Son, 19 West 24th.

COATS.—Closing out 700 snappy garments; big reductions. Emanuel, 48 West 37th.

COATS to sell out at a sacrifice. Horowitz, 54 West 22d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS and Suits to close out. Myer Cohen, 11 West 25th St.

COTTON PLUSHES, 50 and 54 inches; all shades and qualities for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5578.

CREPE DE CHINE.—3-thread, white and flesh, close out. Box L. C., 180 Times.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Holden Leonard's brown. Greeley 5611.

DRESSES.—Jobs; 3,000 serge, jersey, and silk, close out for a price. Gross & Lebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serges, velvet, jersey, satin; close out; sacrifice. H. Wohl, 12 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Serge, all sizes, showy styles, at low prices. Speigelman, 13 East 16th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs jersey, serge, satins, velveteens; sacrifice. Feller, 30 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—2,000 silk, serge and velveteen dresses to close out, at a price. Pan-American Waist & Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st St., N. Y. C.

DRESSES.—Big values, satins, serges, jerseys, $6.50 to $10.75, immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Loeb Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—High grade, to close out; tricolettes, Georgettes, jerseys, satins, and serges. American Costuming, 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Job velveteen, serge, satin, large quantity to close out at price. Nathan Nathanson, 148 West 23d St. Chelsea 1326.

DRESSES.—Twill back, Worrall dye, velveteen dresses, $11.75 net; immediate delivery. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and satin dresses of the better kind to close out. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors closing out velveteen, serge, and satin dresses. 9 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Tricolette jersey, serge, and velour dresses to close out. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge, satin and georgette; to close out at a sacrifice. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

DRESSES.—Silks, Serges, Velvets, Jerseys, Tricolettes. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th Street.

DRESSES.—Job of jersey, serge, and velveteen; latest models at sacrifice. 5th floor, 14 West 17th.

DRESSES.—Contractor close out job velours, serges, and tricolettes; call at our factory. Highgrade Dress, 122 West 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 wash dresses, to close out very cheap; also silks and serges. Samuel Meyers, 1,170 Broadway.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. Duvet de Laine, all colors. Call Madison Square 9235.

DUVET DE LAINES.—Navy, black, pekin, reindeer. Farr. 5759.

FLANNELS.—11 cases York A outing flannel, blankets, huck towels; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Room 306, 395 Broadway.

FLANNELS.—White and unbleached; suitable for interlining; reasonable price. Gramercy 1660.

FLANNEL.—Parker Wilder W 142; $1 below market. Madison Square 4847.

FLANNEL EIDERDOWN, printed, 36 inches. Chelsea 3650.

FUR COLLARS.—Large black oppossum collars, to close out at a price. Gramercy 5262.

FUR COLLARS.—Kit cooney, canvas seam binding and buttons. Stuyvesant 2447.

FURMOSS.—Blumenthal's beaver and mole, at cost. Call Madison Square 4761.

GEORGEENE.—White and flesh; good quality; very reasonable. Farragut 9061.

HOSIERY.—5,000 doz. 17-inch ladies' fibre hose, all colors; packages; immediate shipment. Spring 2029, Exporting Dept.

INTERLININGS.—Gray and white cotton flannel interlining. Greeley 3877.

JULLIARDS.—4061, 150 pieces, at $1.32½ net, 30 days. Madison Square 4429.

KHAKI.—18 and 20 oz. for quick delivery. Telephone Stuyvesant 4492.

KNITTED KHAKI CLOTH.—2,500 yds. of 14 oz. knitted khaki cloth, 44 inches wide, in short lengths, ranging from 1 yd. to 2½ yds. Address Box 23, Woonsocket, R. I.

O. D. WHIPCORD and gabardines to close out at once at a very reasonable price. G 331 Times.

OVERCOATINGS.—Serges, velours, khaki remnants, reduced. Alden Woolen, 160 Greene St.

PANAMAS.—54-inch, all wool in black, navy, brown, burgundy, tan, copen and gray. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

PERCALES.—3 cases Passaic, dark stripes; 17¼ cents net. Madison Square 7701.

PLUSHES.—Peerless and Egyptian, peerless, suits, 8-4 goods, Venetians, sateens, beavers. Greeley 1122.

POPLINS.—Panamas, velours, all-wool and cotton silk. Chassman & Weiss, 344 4th Av. Madison Square 4412.

POPLIN.—American Woolen Co., phone Farragut 3885.

REMNANTS.—Balbriggan Ecru remnants, 15 inch square; 3,000. Becker, Gramercy 1246, Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

REMNANTS.—Wool, jersey, velveteens, and serges, at a close out. Franco American Dress Co., 36 West 22d.

SATEENS.—Several cases navy and black sateens, reasonable. 1st floor, 29 West 21st St.

SATIN, black and navy, 40-inch, $1.55 net. Madison Square 5905.

SERGES.—Poplins and Gabardines, all shades, 57289, 7008, 1464, 09070, Whitman's 7, 99, 11433, 6099, 12075, 6129, 6250, 10455, 10767, Broadhead 540, 8000, 7850, American 30610, 09077, P. P. L., B. F. N. L., P. N. A., Monokeag 8158, C. F. S., 9204, Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SERGE.—5720, 81 90, 104, 8230, 1464, $2.30; 9066, $2.15; 07609, $1.90; 7542, $2.20; 11433, $2.30; 6099, 12075, $2.25; velours, $2.50; broadcloth, $2.80. Madison Square 9837.

SERGES, Velours, Poplins, Oxfords, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers, Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 292.

SERGES—Pacific VSL, MFL, WFX, WSC, CSG, PPL, BPNL, good assortment, right prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGES.—6099, 09070, 6030, 519, 1550-1 kersey; American heavyweight velours, quantity at a low price. Gramercy 1074.

SERGE.—Will sell reasonable 54289, 7129, 255, navy and black. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway. Phone River. 7884.

SERGES.—25 pieces, 11433, navy, $2.40 net cash; 50 pieces 7120, navy, $2.15 net cash. M. C., 255 Times Downtown.

SERGES.—9, 99, 11433, 519, 528, 7120, 6099. Chassman & Weiss, 344 4th Av. Madison Square 4413.

SERGES.—6120, 6122, 10 pieces; 3678, 7 pieces; 54289, 1 piece, $1.70 yard. Chelsea 6525.

SERGES.—10 pieces cotton warp serge, navy, 56-inch 1240 at 55c. Gramercy 5888.

SERGES.—Poplins, broadcloths, all makes, Dwyer & Woolen Co., 28 East 20th St.

SERGE.—American 0686, navy; right price. Farragut 532.

SERGES.—Navy gera 9056, American 0689 and 9070. Phone Alvin, Mad. Sq. 8102.

SILK STOCK MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in handling georgette and crepe de chine. Write M. B., 125 East 34th St.

SILVERTONE, Sacrifice; Copenhagen, Pekin, reindeer, brown, oxford, taupe, &c. Mad. Square 1520.

SKIRTINGS.—54-inch, all wool Broadhead stripes and plaids; also 58-inch cotton warp Broadhead stripes and plaids in big variety. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

SUITS, COATS.—Will sacrifice 300 fine suits, 350 fur-trimmed coats; making extensive alterations. Freedman Brothers Co., 1,533 Broadway.

SUITS, 100 high-grade silvertone velour, broadcloth, serges; mostly fur trimmed; close out. Etkin Bros., 106 W. 32d.

SUITS of the better grade, smartly trimmed, in all prevailing shades to close out. Gittelson & Stehlhauss, 19 West 34th.

SUITS.—Our suit stock is worth while seeing for fur-trimmed suits, $9.90 up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Spring jobber, $11.50; Fall suits, dresses, cheap. Excello, 142 West 24th.

SUITS.—Closing out velour, broadcloth, oxford. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

TAFFETA.—All shades, for immediate delivery. Madison Square 3314.

TOWELS.—Huck towels, quantity; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Room 306, 395 Broadway.

TWILL BACK VELVETEEN.—24-inch to close; about 600 yards; black, navy, green and brown. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

UNIFORMS.—For officers and Students Army Training Corps, in cotton, wool and serge; immediate delivery. U. S. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av.

VELOURS and Broadcloths.—11050, 13046, 032, 0360, 4281, F. & H., Botany's 315. Columbia, H 90, at lowest market price. Cumbro Woolen Mills, Farragut 5890.

VELOURS.—American, A. W. Co. 6360, 032, J. P. Stevens 4281, Buckley & Cohen 715, burgundy, taupe, plum, brown, green, black; prices reasonable; 60 days. Gramercy 1660.

VELOURS.—0360, 0359, 5069, 142-A, 4281; all colors, yalama 777, 798, oxfords; price reasonable. Greeley 6942.

VELOURS and kerseys—Stoney Starkey 2270, 805, Ottaquechee 110, Kelley 3000, 701, De Land 4900, others, cheap. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS.—F. & H. botany, yalama, Read's silvertones, all shades, reasonable price. Madison Square 8390.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight, Gera 50303 reindeer, taupe, burgundy, navy, brown and green. Chel. 7834.

VELOURS botany 5816, Yalama F. & H., very cheap. Schaffel, Madison Square 4620.

VELOURS.—Sexonin 954, American 13009, 644, below market price. Mad. Sq. 914.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

VELOUR.—Gera 10556 reindeer, taupe, plum, navy, brown and black. Chel. 2834.

VELOURS.—032, 0360, K 544, kerseys 15020, 12075 pom pom. Fgt. 2641.

VELVETEEN.—24-inch twill back, black and navy, $1.25; also 27-inch black. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

VELVETEEN. — 24-inch twillback, taupe, green, plum, brown. Burgundy, to close out. Telephone Madison Square 7743.

VELVETEENS, navy and black, 44-inch, twill back, $2.50 a yd. Mad. Sq. 6205.

VENETIANS.—32-inch black imported De Luxe, 200 pieces; very cheap for cash. Call Stuyvesant 723.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH, khaki, 16 to 22 ounce; 28 pieces, jobs; also about 3,000 yards, firsts; immediate delivery. Becker, Gramercy 1240; Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

WOOLENS.—To close out, remnants and ends of velours, overcoatings and checks. Demmerle & Co., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

WOOLENS.—Big stock, woolens, worsted cloakings, serges, all kinds for jobbers and manufacturers; must be sold. Gramercy 6647.

YARNS.—Woolen hand-knitting yarns, khakt 4-ply skeins; quantities for delivery in 10 to 15 days. Becker, Gramercy 1240, or Becker, Amsterdam, N. Y.

YALAMA cloth and F. & H. velours, 30 pieces, assorted shades, $2.95 net cash. Chelsea 2840.

YARNS.—Woolen hand knitting, khakt, grey, and natural; immediate delivery. Bond, 15 East 22d.

Contracts Offered.

Contractors on brassieres will furnish steady work, also machine if necessary; good proposition to right party. Box K 45 Times.

CUT, make and trim 800 dozen flannel shirts weekly. P 665 Times Harlem.

Allied Industries.

BANDS.—640 dozen white cut bands for soft band shirts. Telephone Spring 384.

NEEDLES for sale, all kinds, hand-sewing needles. Mills Sales Co., 60 Beaver.

Help Wanted.

SILK STOCK MAN.—Thoroughly experienced in handling georgette and crepe de chine. Write M. B., 125 East 34th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6 per cent. for the best names
Wednesday ..6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Limted in Use of Colors.

By a ruling of the War Industries Board, the number of colors to be used in cloth jewelry cases has been limited. Reports from manufacturers indicate that business is exceptionally good at the present time; in fact, some firms are not anxious to take any more orders on goods for near delivery.

***

Wire Frames in Demand.

Owing to the increased demand for silk and parchment shades, manufacturers of wire frames for lamp and candlestick shades are working on orders for this class of merchandise for the holiday trade. The shortage of materials and the influenza have caused considerable trouble of late, but at present the situation is becoming more settled.

***

Good Picture Frame Trade.

Conditions in the picture frame trade at the present time are very favorable, especially in the lines of gold military frames, which are selling very well in spite of the increased cost of material used in the manufacture. The shortage of labor has caused much trouble of late, which was due to the fact that many of the men have entered the service, while others have taken up war work.

***

Wrist Watches Still Sought.

There has been a decided increase in the demand for wrist watches of late, not only for the leather strap watch for military use, but for the bracket style both in gold and silver. Some of the manufacturers claim that they are kept more than busy trying to fill orders on all styles. Prices have advanced, but from all accounts this has not affected the sale to any extent.

***

Showing Old Leather Screens.

Reports received from manufacturers of leather screens for decorative purposes seem to be that there is no complaint as far as business is concerned. Considering that there has been an increase in the price of materials and labor, the advance in the prices of screens is very small. One of the manufacturers and importers in this line has received some very fine examples of leather screens all of which are over one hundred years old. They were imported from Europe, where they had been used in some of the very old homes.

***

Canteen Vanity Cases Active.

Far and away the most active item in the fancy leather goods filled at the moment is the filled canteen vanity case, on which large duplicate orders are being received. These cases, which in the better grades retail at from $5 to $15, are offered in several forms, including round, bucket shape and an effect on the order of a large field glass case. The last-named variety appears to be the most popular. They are made of patent and fancy cross-grain leathers, and are fitted with mirrors, powder puff boxes, lip stick containers and other odds and ends dear to the feminine heart.

***

High Shoe Sales Lead.

More than the usual proportion of men's high shoes is being sold by salesmen out with lines for the coming Spring, this being particularly the case where the higher-priced footwear is concerned. While this condition is said to be more or less general, it appears to be most marked in the South and Southwest, where buyers, having underestimated the changing demand, now find themselves carrying over a tidy quantity of oxfords from last season.

***

Propaganda Story a Myth.

"Rank nonsense" was how a leading exporter of cotton goods here yesterday characterized the story that many cancellations of orders for American fine-yarn cloths had been received from buyers in Brazil and the Argentine as a result of German commercial propaganda. The story is correct so far as the cancellations are concerned, but according to the exporter, they are due to the peace outlook and the prospect of lower prices to follow the ending of hostilities. "England, not Germany," he said, "is America's competitor for the fine cotton goods business of South America. Even if it were otherwise, how could Germany ship the quantities of goods mentioned when her own people are wearing paper clothes?"

***

Gray Goods Sales Lag.

Increased possibilities of an early peace growing out of Turkey's capitulation and the attitude of Austria, if anything, slowed business up still further in the local gray goods market yesterday. Buyers continued unwilling to trade into the new year at current prices, but, so far as could be learned, sellers were not yet ready to recede from their position in this respect. Further business was done on staple print-cloths for delivery during this month, including such constructions as 38½-inch 64-60s and 60-48s. Bag sheetings were also sold for nearby delivery, mostly by second hands. Some fine-yarn goods business was reported at current concessions from Government prices.

***

May Reduce Raw Silk Output.

Cables from Yokohama tell of firmness in the raw silk market there, with little business being done pending a meeting of the Japanese reelers with the object of deciding on how best to curtail production during the Winter months. The Canton market also is quiet and firm: The sixth crop is placed at 6,000 bales, which is barely half of last year's. Shanghai continues inactive. Trading at Milan is confined chiefly to buying for home consumption. In Lyons stocks are light and prices firm. The influenza and uncertainties regarding reduced production of manufactured silks are hampering sales here.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—H. Schwartzman, millinery, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. Co.; F. S. Deutsch, women's garments; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; S. Jubin, trimmings; 906 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Parisian; Miss C. Sigwald, hats; 353 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. B. Moulton, upholstery goods; 4th Av.

BOSTON—S. Voranberg & Co.; A. Goldberg, ready-to-wear; Van Cortlandt.

BOSTON—Superior Millinery Co.; P. M. Ginsburg, millinery; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; F. L. Mammoser, furs; 13 East 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Koler, notions; 1,107 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO—A. Anderson, furn. goods; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Hovland, Sardeson, McColm Co.; J. P. Hovland, cloakings; 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; A. Strauss, women's, misses' suits; 115 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss E. M. Valentine, stationery; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Knoll, Campen Co.; S. Knoll, dresses; Holland House.

CONNEAUT, Ohio — Mr. Galinsky, coats; Aberdeen.

DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss D. Douglas, waists, corsets; 200 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Dayton Clothing Mfg. Co.; J. E. Richards, waiter jackets; Algonquin.

DETROIT, Mich.—The J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss Skawhan, dresses; 225 5th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; Mrs. E. J. Hoffs, laces, embroideries; 200 5th Av.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Hubgell, Stack & Co.; W. Weatherford, gen. manse.; Imperial.

KANSAS CITY—Frankel, Frank & Co.; J. Lyons, hats; 579 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss K. F. Kreider, art goods; 404 4th Av., Breslin.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; H. A. Leonard, upholstery goods, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; F. P. Brown, representing; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA — Strawbridge & Clothier; Mr. Powers, linens; 230 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA — B. Axe & Co.; B. F. Hark, waists, dresses; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA — Blank Bros.; E. Blank, waists, dresses; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs coats; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart's; Miss Saffron, suits; J. A. Rubin, jobs suits; I. Blauner, jobs coats; 15 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—B. B. Kaufmann Co.; N. Kaufmann, dry goods; 10 Union Square.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhor, manse. manager; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. Marcus, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. M. H. Demond, coats, suits, dresses; 116 West 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A. Ginsberg, millinery; Broadway Central.

READING, Penn.—S. Goldsmith, notions, furn. goods; Endicott.

ST. LOUIS—Atlas Co.; Mr. Greenberg, middy suits; Room 712, 1,123 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—T. W. Garland; Miss B. Edgar, suits, costumes; McAlpin.

TOLEDO, O.—La Salle & Koch Co.; C. F. Green, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Topkis Bros Co.; L. Topkis, mfr. underwear; 348 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

ROBERT M. PETTIT, a salesman, of 203 West Eighty-first Street, formerly President of the Pettit Storage and Van Company of Pittsburgh, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $147,730 and assets of $10,000 in notes. Among the creditors are James A. Darsie, $41,603; Edward B. Conant of Montclair, $17,554; H. C. Meyer, $46,000; National Bank of America of Pittsburgh, $775; N. H. Halloway, $3,500, and Paul L. Bryant, $2,000. He was formerly manager of the Paul L. Bryant Company of New York.

APOLLO DRESS COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of dresses at 129 West Thirty-first Street, has made an assignment to Melville Boyd. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company by these creditors: Elizabeth Ginzburg, $64; Eva Lubetzky, $360, and Meyer Gordon, $460.

DEWEY ICE CREAM COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against Samuel and Sophia Saposnack, doing business as the Dewey Ice Cream Company at 307 Cherry Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

ACME BELT COMPANY.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Percival Wilds receiver for Irving K. Schwab, doing business as the Acme Belt Company at 118 Prince Street. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

AARON TARBER, of 842 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; furnished cottages; booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Beechwood
Summit, N. J.
Five minutes from depot. Easy commutation via D., L. & W. and Hudson Tubes. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn.
OPEN ALL YEAR.

THE MANHATTAN HOTEL
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Open for the season. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Situated, planned and managed to give comfort and health.
WALTER J. BUZBY

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
An ideal place to enjoy a long or short sojourn
Cap. 600. Special Diet Kitchen

The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST FIREPROOF HOTEL
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Autumn and Winter Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. Garage
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

ALAMAC HOTEL
FIREPROOF
OCEAN FRONT IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS
NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel House
Lakewood, N. J.
Favorably located for autumn and winter patronage, 60 miles from New York in the famous pine belt of New Jersey. Now open.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

STEAMBOATS.

Hudson Navigation Co.
New York—Albany—Troy
Daily from Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6 P. M. West 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Due Albany 6 o'clock following morning. Express freight to destination. Automobiles carried.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER $1.25

METROPOLITAN LINE TO BOSTON
Only Route Via Cape Cod Canal Always In Sight of Land
NO SUNDAY SAILINGS
STATE ROOMS, MEALS $4.00 including War Tax
THE BEST. Phone Barclay 5000
THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat, Direct $2.97
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS $1.10 TO $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Phone Spring 9491.

Fall River Line
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON
Staterooms—Restaurant—Music.
For information telephone Cort. 6000.

NEW LONDON (NORWICH LINE), Sts. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.

NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, KINGSTON. Franklin St., 4 P. M.; Saturday, Franklin St., 2:30 P. M.; W. 129th St., 3 P. M. Phone 4675 Franklin.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
TROY EVENING LINE Mon., Wed., Fri. To Troy Direct. 6 P. M. Pier 43, N. R., N. Y. Tel. Spring 1845

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
Around Manhattan Island
Lv. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373

STEAMSHIPS.

ROYAL MAILS
NEDERLAND AND ROTTERDAM LLOYD
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPLENDID STEAMERS—Sailings from San Francisco to Java via Honolulu, Nagasaki (Yokohama, Manila, Hongkong, optional). Apply H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Place, New York, J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., 601 Market St., San Francisco.

WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
DRAFTS & MONEY ORDERS
Britain—Ireland—Italy—Scandinavia
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

FRENCH LINE
Express Postal Service
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
FREQUENT DEPARTURES
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4900

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
Sailing Early in November.
Frank Tomlinson, Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway, Phone Franklin 4530.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts., 39 Broadway, Phone Whitehall 690.

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL LINE
(COMPANIA TRASATLANTICA)
FREQUENT SAILINGS, Direct to Vigo, Corunna, Gijon & Santander; Cadiz & Barcelona; Havana & Vera Cruz
L. LLANSO, Agt., Pier 8, E. R. Tel. Rector 210.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—John W. Sullivan, Complainant, against American Player Action Company, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of the Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated October 4th, 1918, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against American Player Action Company or its temporary receiver or any right and claim to receive any share upon the distribution of the assets of the company or the proceeds thereof, to present verified proof of same to the undersigned at the office of his solicitor, William H. Wurts, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1918.

Dated, New York City, October 17th, 1918.

MARTIN R. MUSSER,
As Temporary Receiver of American Player Action Company.

WILLIAM H. WURTS,
Solicitor for Temporary Receiver, No. 15 Broad Street, New York City.

CITY HEADS IN TILT AT FUND MEETING

Controller Resents Hulbert's Accusation That He Is Holding Up Harbor Project.

MATTER IS POSTPONED

Dock Commissioner to Confer with Federal Directors on Congestion Problem.

There was a heated controversy at the weekly meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday between Controller Craig and Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert over the proposed widening of Coney Island Creek, part of the plan for building a ship canal between Sheepshead and Gravesend Bays. Federal assistance enters into the plan, and in discussing this phase of it Commissioner Hulbert remarked: "We will never get what we are entitled to in this city from the Federal Government because the city never knows what it wants." The Dock Commissioner added that there would be no action if those who are "sitting here," and whose duty it was to act on matters pertaining to waterfront development, continue to "pass the buck."

This remark angered the Controller, who interrupted to say that he resented any charge that the Sinking Fund Commission was remiss in the matter referred to. Commissioner Hulbert waited until the Controller got through and resumed: "I say, if you are going to pass the buck up to the Secretary of War and the officials at Washington are going to pass it to a man in Cleveland, Ohio, who knows nothing about New York City, we will never get our improvements."

The project involves about $2,000,000, the Commissioner said, and he added that the Controller was holding it up. This Mr. Craig denied, and the matter was finally put over for two weeks. The commission waited an hour before opening business because of the absence of the Controller. When he did arrive he said that his tardiness was caused by insubordination in the Auditor's Department of the Board of Education.

"That's Cook's department. What the Board of Education ought to do is to fire some of the people who are defying them," commented Mayor Hylan.

In a statement on the pier situation given out later Commissioner Hulbert said that since he assumed office he had received applications from some thirty steamship companies either for piers or additional space. On Tuesday, he said, he was visited by representatives of more than twenty steamship companies, who wanted to learn what steps had been taken to carry out the Commissioner's plan of improvement. The steamship men agreed that since the war facilities had become insufficient and that something must be done or they would have to go to other ports.

"If the steamship companies had the proper facilities they could handle more cargo traffic than the railroads could deliver, which is in direct contradiction to the statement of the Federal Railroad Directors in diverting shipments to other ports," said Mr. Hulbert.

"I informed the gentlemen that I was prepared to go before the Sinking Fund Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the money necessary within twenty-four hours after receiving in writing a bona fide offer for the use of the contemplated piers provided they make the obligation of the city self-sustaining.

"I could then apply to have those bonds exempted from the debt limit of the city. I expect to meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with A. H. Smith, United States Regional Director, Eastern District, and Mr. Barham of the Allegheny District, and Mr. Walker, Federal Steamship Director here. He will take up the matter of pier congestion and the use of the Marginal Street or, 'the farm,' for storage purposes."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26278.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN G. STEIN, doing business as STEIN HAT CO., Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on November 14, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26296.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN PARISKA, Bankrupt.

John Pariska was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 7, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on November 14, 1918, at 11:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26279.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH MONACO, Bankrupt.

Joseph Monaco was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 14, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on November 14, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Bankruptcy—No. 25,873. Notice is given that ACME HAT CO., INC., bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26086. Notice is given that MAX COHEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25609. Notice is given that ISIDOR BERTHET and HUGO STIEGLITZ, individually and as copartners doing business under the name of BERTHET-STIEGLITZ, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Bankruptcy—No. 26187. Notice is given that ALEXANDER McCONNELL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26171.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK BELKIN and DAVID WILPAN, individually and as copartners, trading as BELKIN & WILPAN, Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt, on September 27, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on November 14, 1918, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26279.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH MONACO, Bankrupt.

Joseph Monaco was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on October 14, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, City of New York, on November 14, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Bankruptcy—No. 25,873. Notice is given that ACME HAT CO., INC., bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 26086. Notice is given that MAX COHEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25609. Notice is given that ISIDOR BERTHET and HUGO STIEGLITZ, individually and as copartners doing business under the name of BERTHET-STIEGLITZ, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK—Bankruptcy—No. 26187. Notice is given that ALEXANDER McCONNELL, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 2nd, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

The old wholesale dry goods district, which has experienced few changes of title for several months past, furnished an interesting transaction yesterday in the sale of 4 Leonard Street, an old five-story and basement loft building, which has been held by the Daly Estate since 1881.

The structure occupies a lot 25 by 100 located between West Broadway and Church Street and has an assessed valuation of $28,000. E. H. Ludlow & Co. negotiated the sale for the Columbia Trust Company as Administrator of the Emily Daly Estate, the buyer being an investor.

Harlem Dwelling Sale.

Harry Sugarman sold for the New York Title and Mortgage Company to James H. Crulkshank and Charles Wynne the four story private residence, 157 West 122d Street, on a plot 16.8 by 100.

Tenement Resold at a Profit.

The five story tenement at 118 Suffolk Street near Rivington Street, has been resold at a profit by Ella A. Eldridge to the Prostrada Realty Company. The seller purchased the property at auction on Oct. 1 at the stand of Arthur C. Sheridan.

The Bronx Market.

Schwab & Co. resold for Harry Cahn the four story apartment house No. 1,373 Washington Avenue, 27 by 136, to a client who gave in part payment a plot on Crotona Avenue, near 183d Street, 75 by 80.

An investing client of D. S. Gerstenfeld purchased from George N. Bruno & Co. 2,658 and 2,080 Lafontaine Avenue, two two-family houses on a plot 34 by 100.8.

The five story flat, 1,018 Washington Avenue, on a lot 25 by 160, has been purchased by William Peters & Co.

Brooklyn.

J. D. O'Connell, Jr., sold 210 Fenimore Street, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 90 by 85 for Helen Sieckpole. Also 34 Stratford Road, a two-family, three-story dwelling on a plot 32 by 100 for John R. Murchison; and 203 Lincoln Road, a two-story dwelling on a plot 20 by 100 to Mrs. J. Kelly.

Elisha T. Everett sold the two-story dwelling at 824 St. Johns Place, for Mrs. Emma F. Frank to an investor, also the six-family apartment house, 636 Sterling Place, for Miss Holmes of Los Angles, Cal., to Dr. Benjamin Ayres, for investment.

Mrs. S. Sporn purchased from J. Chaimowitz, 264 Court Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100, held at $28,000. In exchange the buyer gave a 112-acre farm at Jackson Corners, Tarrytown, N. Y., held at $10,000. The C. A. Polak Realty Company negotiated the transaction.

Two Sales at Larchmont.

Edward C. Griffin and P. H. Collins sold for the Sone Estate, Fleming Park Cottage, No. 3, in and about an acre of land situated on the water front of Larchmont Harbor to Saunders Norvell of New York City. The property was held at $60,000; also for Randolph Hurry of New York city his cottage and about three-quarters of an acre of land located on Monroe Avenue, overlooking Larchmont Yacht Club grounds to William Knabe of New York City. Property was held at $22,000.

Recent Buyers.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, are the buyers of the two five-story private dwellings, 43 and 45 West Seventy-first Street, sold recently by L. J. Phillips & Co.

The Midcity Realty Company, representing Mrs. Mary L. Barley is the buyer of 400 Broadway. The buyer also controls 402, 404, and 406 Broadway. The property just sold is occupied by the Herring-Hall Safe Company, which has renewed its lease for a long term from next February at an increased rental of about 30 per cent.

Simon and Sermen are the buyers of the two five-story flats on the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue. The property, which was held at $100,000, will be altered into small suites of apartments.

Commercial Leases.

The Markel Hotel Company has subleased to John F. Downey the twelve-story Strand Hotel at 43 to 47 West Forty-second Street at a yearly rental of $36,000.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Edmund L. Baylies to the United Cigar Stores Company, the corner store in the Prescott Building at 520 Broadway, corner of Spring Street. The lease is for a term of years at an increased rental.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry Brady.

124th St, 122 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11, four-story tenement; S. V. Brady against G. E. Trott et al.; Timothy Davenport, attorney; due, $18,056.75; taxes, &c., $153.80; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

124th St, 124 West, s s, 243.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x160.11, four story tenement and stores; Timothy Davenport et al., executors, against J. A. Bloom et al.; I. H. Brainerd, attorney; due, $13,205.40; taxes, &c., $155.80; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

124th St, 126 West, s s, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x100.11, four-story tenement and stores; R. A. Chambers against G. E. Trott et al.; Timothy Davenport, attorney; due, $12,765.92; taxes, &c., $153.80; to Marjorie G. Singer for $7,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

65th St, 31 and 33 West, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5; two five-story flats; William Einstein et al. against S. K. Horner et al.; Rose & P., attorneys; due, $37,838.74; taxes, &c., $3,946.20; adjourned to Nov. 4.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Division St, 28 and 30, n s, about 230 ft e of Bowery, 26.7x134.4x25x137.4, six-story loft and store building; Florence Israel against R. I. Epstein et al.; H. C. Goninchett, attorney; due, $19,028.71; taxes, &c., $1,466.60; prior mtg $36,000; to the plaintiff for $40,367.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

FRONT ST, e s, at s w s of Jones Lane, 19.1x63.4x19.9x62.7; Staple St, 4, w s, 53.6 ft n of Jay St, 38x25; Staple St, w s, 73.5 ft s of Harrison St, 27x50.8; Harrison St, s w corner of Staple St, 78x23, except right of way through alley across rear, 2.5x-; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., et al. to Teresa R. O'Donohue, 5 East 66th St; Mary M. I. Ferrer, 24 East 66th St, and Marie O'Donohue, 330 West 71st St, all title, by and estate of Joseph J. O'Donohue, 334 5th Av. ..$100

GREENWICH ST, 40, s w corner of Morris Street (Nos. 11½ and 13,) 25.4x166.11 to e s Washington St, 20.1 x-x-x-, $30,000 to Wolf St, 36, n s, 23.3 ft w of Coenties Slip, 21x53.6 x22.10x53.1; Coenties Slip, 29, w s, 63.9 ft n of South Street, 26.9x45.6x27.4x45.3; Eighth Av, 610, e s, 74.11 n of Gansevoort St, 25.3x75; Trustees of Columbia University to Augustus Van Cortlandt, at Sharon, Conn., 1-3 of 1-3 part, or 1-9.11 int., a. t., all liens, Oct. 24; attorneys, Beekman, M. & L. ..52 William St. ..$1

LEONARD ST, 47, n s, 101 ft e of West Broadway, 23.8x100; Columbia Trust Co., administrator of will of Sophie G. Bailey, to Kath. V. Hayes, 606 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,356, w s, 50.10 x s of 91st St, 16.0x88.3; 143d St, n s, 240.1 ft e of Willis Av, 14.11x100; 148d St, n s, 255 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; 143d St, n s, 270.1 ft e of Willis Av, 15.11x100; 143d St, n s, 270 ft e of Willis Av, 0.1x100, being a strip between 685 and 687 East 143d St; Canal St, n w corner of Mott St, 50x100.5, 1-3 part; Mott St, w s, 25x100, 1-3 part; Sarah Jaeger Wackerow to Frank W. P. Jaeger, Summit, N. J., and Charles C. Schmitt of Hollis, L. I., as trustees in trust for Frank W. P. Jaeger and others, Oct. 24; attorney, Harold C. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Kath. V. Hayes to George A. Mussmann, 166 Richmond St, Brooklyn, mtg $24,000; attorney, same. ..$1

PITT ST, 135, w s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Paul Kaufman et al. to Lena Kaufman, 58 West 110th St, Oct. 25; attorney, William F. Gossner, 505 Tremont Av. ..$1

WEST ST, 164-165, e s, 44.4 ft s of Murray St, 45.2x50.8x43.10x50.8; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., and Louise B. O'Donohue to Teresa R. O'Donohue, 5 East 66th St, all title, by and s. Sept. 11; address, Estate of Joseph J. O'Donohue, 334 5th Av. ..$100

20 AV, 758, e s, 58.9 ft n of 40th St, 24.9x 100, foreclosure, Oct. 30, 1918; Alfred E. Townley, ref., to Felix Lorch, 778 Dawson St, Bronx, individually and as exr. and trustee of Carrie Franklin, Oct. 31; attorney, Frank M. Clement, 38 Park Row. ..$18,000

12TH ST, 418 East, n s, 173 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x108.3; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Peter Fiorentino, 343 East 11th St, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

29TH ST, 130-132 West, e s, 380 ft w of 6th Av, 40x98.9; Everett Jacobs to Rande Realty Corp., 542 5th Av, all liens, Oct. 30; attorneys, Nordling & Chariton, 115 Broadway. ..$100

29TH ST, 261 West, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 16.1x100.5; Ernest E. Baldwin to Emanuel and Bella Moses, 1 West 70th St, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Alexander Appel, 27 Cedar St. ..$100

113TH ST, 333 East, n s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, foreclosed Sept. 30, 1918; Robert L. Morrell, ref., to Joseph F. Park, at Rye, N. Y., Oct. 31; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. ..$10,000

117TH ST, 52 East, s s, 91 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Clara and Joseph Eisenberg to William H. Brudi, 1,481 Union St, Brooklyn, mtg $15,000, all liens, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$1

120TH ST, 155 West, n s, 109 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Marie M. Ricard, 324 West 51st St, b. and s. all liens, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

122D ST, 137 West, n s, 408.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x100.11; Marcel Levy, ref., to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, foreclosed Aug. 28, 1918, Aug. 30; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$10,000

137TH ST, s s, 181.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x 99.11; Mary M. Baldwin to Theresa W. Robinson, at Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y., Sept. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. ..$1

Bronx.

ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, at n s of land of Patrick Mallon, 101x151x75x102; Trustees of Columbia University to Augustus Van Cordandt, Sharon, Conn., 1-3 part, Oct. 24; attorneys, Beekman, M. & G., 52 William St. ..$1

AUDUBON AVENUE EAST, 2,338, e s, 16.2 Ann Ct; George Schweppenhausen to Nicholas J. Laies, 2,528 8th Av, mtg $4,000, Jan. 20, 1917; attorney, P. Lewinson, 5 Beekman St. ..$1

BECK ST, e s, 300 ft n of 156th St, 25x100; Peter J. Hughes to Florence C. Hughes, 768 Beck St, mtg $6,000, March 27; attorney, P. J. O'Bierne, 152 Nassau St. ..$1

BECK St, 768, e s, 25x100; Florence C. Hughes to Amelia Papanek and another, 953 East 156th St, mtg $6,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

BRYANT ST, 1,434, e s, 50x100; Ella Weyman to Maiex Realty Corp., 170 Broadway, mtg $28,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

DEVOE TERRACE, 2,468, 25x90; Francis G. Sigel to Joseph M. O'Mahoney, 2,482 Devoe Terrace, mtg $5,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

EAST ½ of w ½ of Lot 857, map of Wakefield; Emeie M. von Dietsch to Lillie von Dietsch, 625 East 225th St, mtg $1,700, May 11; attorneys, Lampke & D., 29 Broadway. ..$1

EAST 225th St, 12,500, e s, 40x136; Solomon Gerson to Abraham S. Raymond, 940 Brown Parkway, Brooklyn, mtg $2,500, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

GLOVER AV, s e corner of Glover St, 25x 107.1; J. Homer Hildreth to Maude A. Hoyer, 1,745 Park Av, Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, Morris Av. ..$100

HUGHES AV, 2,418, e s, 24.8x87.6; North Country Development Co. to May Harris, 2,420 North St, South Carolina Av, Atlantic City, N. J., mtg $4,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

HOE AV, e s, 225 ft s of Freeman St, 25x 100; Bertha Block to John J. Hynes, 1,525 Hoe Av, mtg $7,750, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

JONES AV, w s, 250 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Harriet L. Chidsey to Michael O'Brien, 1,885 3d Av, May 25, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; Michael O'Brien to William J. Nolan, 1,158 University Av, Oct. 30; same attorney. ..$100

KATONAH AV, 4,283, e s, 27x85; Louis J. Hofman to Gustav Gutbulb, Readington, N. Y., Sept. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$100

LOTS 387 and 388, 415 and 416, map Pugsley Estate; Morris Lewithan to Matthew F. Mulvihill, 149 East 121st St, Oct. 28; attorney, A. J. Haiprin, 41 Park Row. ..$1

LOTS 629 and 630, map Wakefield, 100x222, to 142d St; George Schweppenhausen to Nicholas J. Laies, 2,528 8th Av, Jan. 20, 1917; attorney, P. Lewinson, 5 Beekman St. ..$1

LOT 26, Block 2,325, map of Bailey estate; Mary T. McDonald, executrix, to William F. Smith, 954 East 181st St, Oct. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1,000

LOTS 71, 72, and 73, map of Woolf and Woolf; Albertina S. Eltcrich to Anna W. Schaefer, 1,708 Interlaken Parkway, Seattle, Wash., Oct. 24; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$1

PELHAM ROAD, w s, 26.2 ft s of Libby St, 78.8x irregular; Henrietta C. Wettje to Frances Nathan, 1,751 Pelham Road, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

TINTON AV, e s, 225.10 ft s of 166th St, 16.8x100; Hy. J. Whittle to Ruth Miller, 164 Albany Av, Brooklyn, April 19, 1917; attorney, Ruth Miller, 1,060 Tinton Av. ..$1,600

WASHINGTON AV, 1,018, e s, 25x105; Elizabeth Dellcmann to Frank Gass, 2,019 Powell Av, mtg $16,500, Oct. 28; attorneys, William Peters & Co., 1,044 East Tremont Av. ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frank Gass to William Peters, 3,444 Van Cortlandt Park East, mtg $16,500, Oct. 29; same attorneys. ..$100

163D ST, 165 East, s s, 50x100; Atlantic Utility Realty Co. to Hunts Point Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $40,000, Oct. 30; attorney, W. M. Wecnsler, 30 East 42d St. ..$1

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,640, north ½ store floor and basement; Sophia Bishop to Adolph Koenigsberg and William Herskowitz, on the premises 414-8, 7 years, from Sept. 29, 1918; address 8, Beshop, 2,085 Amsterdam Av. ..$960

104TH ST, 341 East, all; Charles Zerbarini to Columbus Real Estate and Mortgage Co., 346 Broadway, 5 years, from May 1, 1918; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 306 Broadway. ..$1,200

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LEONARD ST, 47, n s, 101.7 ft e of West Broadway, 23.8x100, p. m., Oct. 30; George A. Mussmann to Lizzie P. Mussmann, 166 Richmond St, Brooklyn, due Oct. 1, 1928, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$19,000

7TH AV, 2,226, w s, 24.11 ft n of 131st St, 25x75, Oct. 24; Shiloh Baptist Church to Right Realty and Security Co., 206 Broadway, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $19,150; attorney, G. A. Singerman, 206 Broadway. ..$2,000

12TH ST, 413 East, n s, 173 ft e of 1st Av, 24.4x103.3, p. m., Oct. 30; Peter Fiorentino to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$23,000

44TH ST, 324 West, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 17x100.5, Oct. 30; John Siorman to Elizabeth Burns, 230 West 72d St, due Jan. 1, 1922, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Theodore Facter, 147 4th Av. ..$1,000

72D ST, 221 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2, Oct. 25; Jane W. Lewine to Fisher Lewine, 110 East 78th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; Edwards, Elisman, L., C. & Lewine, 135 Broadway. ..$5,500

120TH ST, 155 West, n s, 109 ft e of 7th Av, 16x100.11, p. m., Oct. 30; Marie M. Ricard to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$7,000

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, e s, 170.9 ft s of 166th St, 76x120.8x75.2x109.7; Katharine S. D. B. Co. to Ella L. Murphy, 121st St and Charles Pl, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct 30, 4 years, 6 per cent; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway. ..$5,000

DEVOE TERRACE, 2,468, 25x90; Joseph M O'Mahoney to Francis G Sigel, 2,468 Devoe Terrace; prior mtg $5,000, Oct 30, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. ..$2,000

FINLAY AV, 1,030, s s, 26.7 ft e of Tiffany St, 78.8x irregular; Frances Nathan to Henrietta C Wettje, 3,021 Heath Av, Oct 30, 3 years, 5 per cent; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway. ..$1,000

TRINITY AV, 971-3, w s, 73x100; Alvah L Reynolds to Jacob W Gulick, 47 Rector St, Newark, N J, Oct 16, 3 years, 6 per cent; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co, 135 Broadway. ..$5,000

UNIVERSITY AV, n e corner of 192d St, 107.3x79.1x99.6x78; William M. Moore Holding Co, 2,487 University Av, to Union Square Savings Bank, 209 3 Ave, 5 years, 6 per cent; attorney, S. P. Nash, 30 Pine St. ..$5,000

182D ST, s s, 108.3 ft e of Belmont Av, 26.6x 100x25.8x94.8; Charles G Boenau to Railroad Co-oper Bldg and Loan Assn, 103 Park Av, Oct 31, installs, 6 per cent; attorney, E J Crandall, 103 Park Row. ..$2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 191 and 193; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Greater New York Savings Bank, 498 5th Av, Brooklyn; address, 135 Broadway. ..$30,000

2D AV, s e corner of 35th St; Silvie Lord to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. ..$6,000

11TH ST, 512 East, mtg. $7,500; Olda Holding Corp. to Regina Hymun, 112 North Wavecrest Av, Arverne, Borough of Queens; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. ..$1

12TH ST, 548 East, mtg. $6,000; Charles Myers, executor, &c., to Joseph R. Swan, 29 Liberty St, trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. ..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph R. Swan, trustee, to William A. Moore, 64 Laurel Road, New Rochelle, N. Y., as trustee; attorney, same. ..$1

182D ST, 4 East, mtg. $15,000; Henrietta Bachach to Edw. A. Ridley, at Fanwood, N. J.; attorneys, Scott, G. & B., 46 Cedar St. ..$100

136TH ST, 264 West; Leonard Welli to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. ..$4,000

Bronx.

CHATTERTON AV, n s, 330 ft w of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Lillie A. Fink to Diedrich Fink, 1120 Findlay Av, trustee; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 50 Wall St. ..$8,058.70

CHISHOLM ST, 1,342; Marie Heidarman, executrix, to Ernest A. Treubig, 783 Elton Av; attorney, Ernest A. Treubig, 783 Elton Av. ..$1,750

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Middletown Rd

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 753, (near 96th St.)—Entire floor, two large rooms, private bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished; $90 monthly, year; can arrange for shorter period.

WEST END AV., 789—Five rooms and bath; newly furnished; best of everything; Knabe baby grand piano. Craven.

WEST END AV., 789.—Five rooms; best of everything; Knabe baby grand piano. Craven.

WEST END AV., 780.—Five rooms, attractively furnished; everything new; even to the building. Apt. 6B.

WEST END, (90's)—3 rooms, 2 bedrooms; exquisitely furnished; season, year. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

57TH ST., 36 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; gas, electric light free; also parlor floor and basement; business or residence. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

57TH, 225 EAST.—Studio or light manufacturing; 26x50; kitchenette and bath.

59TH ST., 42 East (new elevator apartments).—Two large, light rooms, with bath; all hotel conveniences, including excellent French restaurant. Agent on premises.

5 AND 7 EAST 54TH ST.

New apartments of two and three rooms and bath, $1,000 to $1,500.

Large rooms, high ceilings, open fireplaces, fine light and air, splendid location.

Open for inspection.

Wm. A. White & Sons,

Telephone 5700 John. 46 Cedar St.

1,186 MADISON AV., (COR. 87TH ST.) seven-room apartment, $1,200; white wood, electric lights; large rooms; very attractive; near subway express. Apply on premises.

Unfurnished—West Side.

47TH AV., 469, (Between 31st and 32d Sts.)—3 rooms and bath, $50; new, modern; electricity, fireplace, shower bath, maid service. Apply on premises, or Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

57TH AV., 2,026, (corner 121st St.)—Eight rooms, two baths; electric light, elevator, and all modern improvements; rent $1,100.

62D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Five beautiful, large, exceptionally light rooms; electric lights, parquet floor; private home.

66TH, 327 WEST.—Two, four large, light rooms; elevator; convenient; desirable location.

76TH ST, 247 WEST,
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH,
All modern conveniences; excellent locality. RENTS, $540 TO $840 PER ANNUM.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
EDWARD C. H. VOGLER,
Amsterdam Ave., corner of 82nd Street.

82ND, 66 WEST.—Floor four large rooms remodelled, private house, unsurpassed view.

340 WEST 86TH ST.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment. Newly decorated, modern elevator building. Finest location; rents $900 to $1,000.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448. Just north 116.—Unusual opportunity; up-to-date 9 rooms, 3 baths; $1,600 up. Require best of references. Hilderbrand, 1050 Amsterdam Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Seven beautiful rooms, 2 baths, one block from subway, in a strictly fireproof building; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, Audubon 5400.

THE CALUMET
340 WEST 57TH ST.

Wide residential street, near Central Park; modern fireproof nonhousekeeping apartments, two or more rooms, large closets; complete hotel service; restaurant.

2,128 BROADWAY;
Two and three rooms, with bath; maid service; references required.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

NEW BUILDING,
203TH ST. AND HULL AV.
4-ROOM APARTMENT;
electric light; steam heat.
RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD.
Apply Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Desirable Christian family, no children, want apartment Park Avenue section, two or three master bedrooms, for five or six months from Nov. 1, pay $400 per month cash. B 186 Times.

Furnished apartment or house wanted, about 10 to 12 rooms, east side, between 45th and 66th Sts.; occupancy Nov. 15 or Dec. 1; splendid opportunity if owners going South. A. G. de Sherbinin, 60 Broadway. Tel. Rector 7588.

WE HAVE NUMEROUS CALLS FOR FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
LIST YOURS WITH US
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
B'WAY, COR. 80TH. TEL. SCUYLER 3800.

WANTED—Two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette; parlor preferred; restaurant in building, between 60th and 145th, West. Apply O 247 Times.

FOR man, 2 rooms and private bath wanted in the neighborhood of 81st and Madison and Park Avs.; reply, stating terms. O 248 Times.

Army officer and wife desire well furnished apt., 1 or 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, desirable neighborhood; about $50. Advertiser, 2,507 Broadway.

APARTMENTS WANTED, FURNISHED.—Select clientele waiting. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Col. 836.

Two living rooms, bath, kitchen, furnished, fully equipped; west side only. G 795 Times Downtown.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments wanted for clients. Mrs. Gerrit Smith, 31 East 48th St. Murray Hill 8485.

Wanted two chambers, sitting room and bath, by two gentlemen; maid service, non-housekeeping. H 662 Times Downtown.

Two rooms and bath, Washington Heights, near Broadway. K. 537 West 121st.

Three rooms, kitchen, bath, between 72d and 116th Sts., west; $15. K 13 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny, telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up; including elegant meals, $14 weekly; front rooms with running water, $16 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

34TH, 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $5.50; another, $4; gentlemen. K 47 Times.

35TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome parlor floor, sunny square room, running water; reference.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Large front room, suitable studio; furnished, unfurnished. Rhinelander 3450.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large, handsome front room, bath; electricity; gentleman; $12.50.

West Side.

11TH, 241 WEST.—Room for one, two; bath same floor; home; telephone.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive rooms with, out private bath; steam, electricity; references.

16TH, 51 WEST, (Washington Square District.)—For artistic people; single, double rooms; floor with bath; old mahogany, chintz; restaurant.

18TH, 29 WEST—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; baths; $8-$15; electricity, telephone.

50TH ST., 79 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath connecting; electricity; references.

52D, (1,672 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished large room; elevator apartment; two baths. Ricketts.

56TH, 324 WEST.—Handsome single, double rooms, with, without bath; gentlemen; references.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, centrally located; conveniences. Circle 3093.

64TH, 149 WEST—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath, electricity; select house.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, bath, $8, $15; electricity, telephone.

72D, 301 WEST.—One large, double room with bath, and a 3-room suite with bath; reference.

72D, 261 WEST—Large front room, private bath; references.

73D, 106 WEST.—Just open; ideal residence; large rooms; baths; electricity; $4-$15.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine large airy front basement; running water; electricity

78D, 269 WEST.—Second floor, rear, large extension, private bath, open fireplace, hot water; $15.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large, front room, 2d floor, with dressing room, references.

74TH, 3 WEST.—Private residence; beautiful large room with bath; references.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; electricity; heat guaranteed.

75TH ST., 245 WEST,
Between Broadway and West End Av.
Newly furnished clean rooms, private bath; electricity, telephone, heat, hot water service.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large sunny front room; back parlor; private bath; electricity; kitchen privileges; references; telephone.

76TH, 112 WEST—Newly furnished house; large and small rooms; $5 and $10.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room, private bath, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, with, without bath room; piano, electricity, phone; $8 up.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive large and medium rooms, $4 to $10. Telephone.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large double room, exclusive house; also small room suitable bachelor.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Front 2-room suite; also single; business woman. Walker.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

79TH, 225 WEST. — Large, small; conveniences, electricity; store opportunity, adjoining Broadway Subway.

80TH ST., (411 West End Av.)—Beautifully appointed single and en suite; private apartment. Apt. 6 West. Phone 9361 Schuyler.

80TH, 118 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium rooms, all conveniences.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Two lovely well-heated rooms, kitchenette privileges optional. Apply Janitor.

87TH, 108 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room; private bath, electricity; single $6.

88TH ST., 204 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private family; gentlemen; off subway. Apartment 4-E.

88TH, 204 WEST.—Attractive room, lavatory; high-class apartment; private family; $8. Gilman.

86TH, 140 WEST.—For bachelors or business women, a real home; unusual.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 2 rooms and alcove; kitchen privilege; $75; elevator.

89TH, 70 WEST.—Opening select house; new, modern furnishings; double rooms; private baths; single; running water, steam, electricity.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable front room, electricity; quiet, refined surroundings; owner; references.

98TH AND BROADWAY.—Front room; running water; strictly private. G. M., 226 Times.

101ST, 229 WEST.—Ideal home for gentleman; exclusive modern apartment; running water; references; sole roomer. Apartment 2B.

103D, 19 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room for lady, would appreciate good home with private family; all improvements. Forras.

104TH, 368 WEST.—1-2 or 3 handsomely furnished large front rooms, single or suite; suitable for two or three gentlemen; $10, $12 and $25.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large room and kitchenette; $7; all conveniences; private house.

109TH-BROADWAY.—Elegantly furnished 9 rooms, 3 baths, apartment; modern; $165 monthly, only to parties buying furniture; monthly income, $270; immediate. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

110TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

113TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large sunny room with private bath, large dressing room, in private house; also smaller room with running water.

113TH, 508 WEST.—Large newly furnished, immaculate; elevator; electricity; telephone; shower. Coffey.

113TH, 540 WEST.—Suite rooms, front, handsomely furnished; elevator; twin beds; piano.

118TH, 400 WEST, Apt. 42.—Beautiful connecting living and bedroom; breakfast optional.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Single room, running water, double room, $6.50; Apartment 41.

122D, 520 WEST.—Single, double, neat rooms; elevator apartment. 6FW.

145TH, (Northeast Corner.)—Large front room, southern exposure; gentleman; congenial. Mayer.

162D, 601 WEST.—Bright outside room, next to bath; elevator; no other roomers; refined home. Apartment 6 F.

180TH, 660 WEST, (Broadway) (5-D.)—Large, sunny room; elevator apartment; subway.

PRIVATE HOME.—Large, sunny, attractive rooms and bath; lease until Oct. 1; $60 to $75; references exchanged. Telephone Circle 239.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 116th.)—Exceptionally large, attractive rooms, with bath, overlooking Hudson, in private family, to refined guests, $80; en suite special price. Telephone, between 4 and 7, Morningside 1339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 450—Large room; two near bath; breakfast; 116th subway. Shearer.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large single rooms, private family, electricity, heat. Apt. 5C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Apartment 9.—Attractive, sunny, outside, well-heated room, $5.50.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Corner 84th St.)—2 sunny rooms, bath. Telephone Schuyler 1548.

WEST END AV., 265, (near 72d St.)—One large front room with bath; references required.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

3 or 4 furnished rooms, kitchen or kitchenette, bath, for Winter months; terms. Rains, Box 77, Great Neck, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER GIRL desires furnished room, private family; $3.50; refinement. B 646 Times Downtown.

Wanted by two ladies, engaged in war work, two rooms; permanent; refined family; $40; references. K 40 Times.

Refined couple wish living room, bedroom, and bath, private house with private family. Address R., Box 101 Times.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants furnished room on east side. O 219 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

65TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms in refined house, with excellent table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST. — Large, small rooms, private baths; furnished; unexcelled board.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, baths; 1 single room, running water; refined, homelike atmosphere, tasty cooking; references.

54TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, private bath; also single room.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent table service; convenient location.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large sunny room, top floor, to sublet; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine. Mrs. Newburg.

74TH, 5 WEST, (near Park.) — Single room, superior accommodation, excellent board, by refined Holland family; gentleman only.

75TH, 56-58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, electricity; references; table guests.

78TH, 256 WEST.—One small room, running water, electricity, steam, southern exposure.

79TH, 114-132 West. (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—One large, one small room; board, electricity, homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large room, private bath; southern exposure; excellent table.

102D, 305 WEST.—Two front rooms, eight southern windows; near Riverside; private bath; private Christian, American family; references exchanged.

104TH, 320 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Large room, fine house; couple or gentleman.

107TH ST., 322 WEST.—OVERLOOKING HUDSON; LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE. THREE SPACIOUS ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE.

113TH, 644 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large sunny room with private bath, large dressing room in private house; also smaller room with running water.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, (CORNER 77TH ST.) THE GRAYMORE.—EXCLUSIVE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCELLENT TABLE. TEL. SCHUYLER 4306.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room, private bath and shower adjoining; suitable for two; also medium-size room; exclusive. Apt. 61.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Recently opened; ideal location; Hudson view; all outside, light, airy; ample closets; electricity, gas logs, open fireplaces; parquet floor; spacious parlor and dining room floor; one, two rooms, bath; meals optional; moderate.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Parlor, bedroom, bath; windows facing park; meals; electric; steam; tel. service; first floor.

BOARD WANTED.

Young Protestant business woman wants light room and board, west side, below 90th St., with private family; $10; will care for children two evenings a week. L 353 Times.

Teacher with small daughter desires room and board with private family in vicinity Washington Heights or University Av.; part time care of child to be included; references exchanged. B 651 Times Downtown.

Educated young Argentinian desires room and board in private house of American family. K 11 Times.

First-class board and heated room; $10-$12; business woman. K 12 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $14-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

INVALIDS CHRISTIAN SANITARIUM, nonsectarian, beautiful location; moderate rates. Bayside, L. I. Phone Bayside 3006W.

Whittier Inn, Sea Gate, N. Y. Harbor, 45 minutes out; room, board, $18 up; solarium, open fireplace. Tel. Coney Island 900.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $10 and up; furnished cottages; booklet.

Mount Vernon, 119 Park Av.—Attractively furnished rooms; board opposite; near station.

New York State.

ROCKLEDGE Manor Hotel and Cottages. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers. Tel. 5621.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, A1, HAS SEVEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DOUBLE ENTRY CONTROLLING SYSTEM AND GENERAL OFFICE MANAGEMENT, SEEKS CONNECTION WITH LARGE FIRM TO ASSIST OFFICE CHIEF; $25. K 38 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced and conversant with double entry bookkeeping, monthly trial balance; highest references; salary, $22. G 381 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, with managerial ability, desires position of responsibility; highest credential; salary $30. L. G., 303 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Capable and experienced, can take charge office. B 604 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, capable assuming responsibilities; Christian; references; $20. H 654 Times Downtown.

CLEVER ADVERTISING WRITER DESIRES POSITION. MISS BURNS, 124 WEST 119TH ST.

COMPANION or chaperon.—A lady of social position, willing to travel or go to the country. Miss Magee, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, Telephone Kingsbridge 427.

CREDIT CLERK, 22, excellent education, 4 years' experience, desires connection. B 555 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER, fashionable, high-class trade, wishes to go with high-class ladies' tailor, to reduce expenses. K 19 Times.

GIRL, public school graduate, knowledge of stenography and typewriting, neat, apt, and obliging, desires position with pleasant surroundings. Tel. 725 Fifth Av. Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER wants position in good hotel or first-class boarding house; 12 years' experience; first-class references; speaks good English, French, and German. L. B. care of Miss Donnely, 261 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl; small family. 234 West 53d, 10-1 P. M.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. Lockhart, 1,088 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

MASSEUSE, licensed, can take additional patients; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Riverside 3329.

SECRETARY-STENO, experienced, accustomed taking charge in employer's absence; $30. B 648 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, experienced, expert stenographer, executive ability, initiative; $1,800. G 371 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER; knowledge bookkeeping; 8 years' experience; salary $25. O 246 Times.

SECRETARY-COMPANION, knowledge stenography, French, Italian; musical, artistic. P 667 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 8 years' experience, competent, references furnished, would like interview. Tel. 5411 Richmond Hill. Miss Valling.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate, experienced, intelligent, willing, and capable. Phone 6622 Morningside or write B 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, experienced, well educated, efficient, desires position offering advancement; capable assuming responsibility; salary $20-$22. K 21 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, some knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references; 17 years; start, $10 to $12. A. B., 115 East Houston St., Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER, capable of handling position with responsibilities; 6 years' experience; salary $25 to $30. B 662 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, thoroughly experienced; responsible position; references; $20. B 643 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; thoroughly experienced; conscientious worker; references; $22. H 668 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, COMPETENT, RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED; HIGHEST CREDENTIALS. B 645 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; experienced; large capacity handling details; initiative; $18-$20. O 245 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, 6 years' experience, neat and accurate; $18. K 18 Times.

TYPIST, switchboard operator; good knowledge office work; willing, conscientious; $15. B 654 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, with initiative; stenographer-typist; college graduate; knowledge of French, Spanish, German. B. A., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

YOUNG LADY, several years' experience, wishes position in accounting department of large corporation. Box 31, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG LADY, (23,) college graduate, desires clerical position; salary $20. H 662 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, physician's secretary, to take entire charge; experience in taking histories, assist in nursing, &c.; state salary and hours. K 622 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored cooks; investigated references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St., Columbus 3129.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St Morn. 6016.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, 25, draft exempt, having 7 years' experience in commercial accounting, would like to connect with large, reliable concern, where there is opportunity; first-class references. A 838 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, university training, ten years' practical experience as bookkeeper-accountant, desires permanent position with firm having no religious discrimination; married; fourth class in draft. K 16 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers; $10 monthly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Certified public; make monthly audits, investigations; open, close corporation, partnership books; write when to call. B 604 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—2 years' public auditing and 3 years' construction cost accounting experience; deferred draft classification. O 252 Times.

ADVERTISING MANAGER capable executive, now assistant manager of one of America's greatest advertisers, is looking for new connection, where full responsibility will be given, and results are expected; I handled a large part of an appropriation aggregating a million and a half; department breaking up on account of war; I can make your advertising pay. Phone, or write, Hotel McAlpin, Mr. Ferris, Friday and Saturday.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant and cashier, thoroughly qualified and worthy of consideration, is seeking an opportunity with a first-class concern; American, Gentile; eight years' last place; salary $35-$40. Address Full Value, K 20 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 25, Christian, exempt, now employed, desires permanent connection with reliable firm, where ability and integrity is appreciated; salary $30. B 644 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient office manager, expert accountant, practical business knowledge, desires responsible position; draft exempt; excellent references. Commercial, 492 Grand St.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, financial and income statements, tax reports; capable taking full charge; first-class references. G 398 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager; years of experience; middle-aged man; married; Christian; salary $30. Rose, 218 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant and typist; young man; high school graduate; willing to work evenings 6:30-1:30. B 650 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, public accounting, cost accounting and bank bookkeeping experience; deferred draft classification. O 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced double entry, controlling system; rapid, accurate; take full charge of set books; $30. G 393 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT desires position on part time. Rosenfeld, 50 West 29th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (27,) position with future. Chelsky, 47 East 3d St.

MANAGER.—Columbia graduate (28), with legal training, now directing survey of major industry, experienced accountant, sales manager, purchasing agent, correspondent; salary $75. A. L., 250 Stockholm St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, Irish, deferred classification, city or country, efficient driver, experienced Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac others, 4 years previous family, at present employed, desires change; $35. Address Chauffeur, 331 West 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, married, age 34, desires steady position with private family; wages $30. K 25 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, 12 years' experience driving Pierce-Arrow models; sober, married; salary $40. G 364 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR.—(33,) single, exempt, willing, useful, good mechanic; 7 years' experience, driving, garden, furnace, &c.; country preferred; wages reasonable; good references. O 242 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, first-class driver, single, good habits, accustomed driving ladies, children, &c., wishes good steady position, city or country; city reference. G 396 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 36, Austrian, fifteen years' experience, wishes steady position with fine family; wages $35. Teter, care of Ensser, 381 Amsterdam Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position private family; 12 years' experience; any make of car; do own repairs; draft exempt. T. Leonard, 270 West 96th., care of Fraser.

CHAUFFEUR, six years' experience, wishes private position; expert mechanic and careful driver; best reference; three years last place. Loft, 396 3d Av., Astoria, L. I.

CHAUFFEUR, (21,) experienced, careful driver, wishes position private family; acquainted with all cars. Stanislaus Jenick, 1,290 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private preferred; does own repairs; best references; draft exempt. Frank Simon, 309 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, 2 years' experience, wishes position; best references. Trenstrup, 200 West 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 15 years' experience; expert Pierce-Arrow driver. Scheiblin, 528 E. 89th St.

CHAUFFEUR; age 46 years; experienced; best references. Miles, care McCoy, 534 West 153d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; 8 years' experience; 3 years last employer. Chauffeur, Rhinelander 2795.

CHAUFFEUR, draft exempt, long experienced city driver, seeks private position. Address Salomon, 31 East 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman recommends exceptionally trustworthy, economical, temperate chauffeur. Glussen, 54 West 105th.

CHEMIST, draft exempt, with extensive training and experience in research work, dyes, intermediates, and salicylates, and independent installation of any of the above productions on a profitable basis, offers his services to reputable firms; salary $3,500 at start. G 389 Times.

CLERK or Salesman.—Young man, 28, married, wishes position; experienced in both; A1 reference; salary $25-$30 weekly. Heslin, 453 Academy St., Long Island City.

CORRESPONDENT, advertising, selling; my experience covers these closely-related branches and is open to a concern looking for a first-class, dependable man. W., Room 9069, 1 Madison Av.

CORRESPONDENT, French, English, export, experience, typist, dictaphone, wishes position evenings. K 49 Times.

CREDIT MAN.—Two years credit, seven bookkeeping; loyal, conscientious, able. B 663 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; 3 years' experience on automobiles, trucks, and machinery; evening student in mechanical engineering. O 231 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical detailer and tracer; 2 years' experience; salary $20. B 680 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Young man, long experience, full knowledge general export to Brazil, wants to connect with good, reliable firm; draft class 2A. Box 257 Times, 2 Rector St.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT or toolroom foreman; 22 years' practical experience; ten years successful executive on dies, tools, fixtures, guages, stampings, and production of machined parts; best credentials. O 235 Times.

MANAGER.—Active and sagacious; Columbia graduate, 28, with legal training, direct survey of major industry; experienced accountant, sales manager, purchasing agent, and correspondent; salary, $75; interview Sunday only. A. L., 250 Stockholm St., Brooklyn.

MAN, intelligent, wishes paying position for few hours; good talker. K 389 Times.

MECHANICAL drafting, detailing, tracing, spare time; wide experience, neat work. Z 292 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER - CORRESPONDENT, American, in the fifties, qualified by long experience to conduct an office successfully. B 612 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MAN.—Draft exempt; understands bookkeeping; Saturday off; ellecient; references. K 36 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Wanted by a young man of ability, a position as representative of well-known New York concern; territory, Central New York. Address Z 277 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Manager importing establishment (discontinued account war) seeks position as salesman requiring ability to produce results. G 398 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, well educated, also qualified as secretary; expert stenographer, knowledge accounts, convincing talker; excellent references. F 226 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Private confidential secretary or similar position by American, 34 years old, draft exempt; speaks, writes fluently English, French, Russian, German; speaks Swedish and Norwegian; widely traveled, tactful, resourceful, good business man, correspondent; splendid references. O 244 Times.

SECRETARY.
Five years' experience; reliable, well-educated American, 23 years of age; discharged from military duty; salary $25. Z 289 Times Annex.

SHIPPING CLERK.—30, married, 4th class draft, capable managing dept., classification, routings; $25. M. W., 271 Times Downtown.

SPANISH TRANSLATOR, correspondent, or general office work, wishes connection with export house. O 225 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, experienced, draft exempt, desires position which will eventually lead to one of greater responsibility; if ability and capability are satisfactorily demonstrated; specialist in railroad (traffic) dictation; salary $35 weekly. G 397 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 21, thoroughly experienced; bookkeeper; knowledge law and Spanish; good correspondent; deferred class; advancement; $25-$30. H 647 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young man, draft exempt, four years' experience; excellent references; $25-$30. J. Silverman, 106 East 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER, expert; services rendered by hour or day. D. Coen, 244 West 23d. Chelsea 940.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, wishes position; salary to start, $12. O 234 Times.

STEWARD of club; experienced; references the best. O 236 Times.

STUDENT, 19, Cooper Union, wishes position engineer's office. K 14 Times.

TECHNICAL translations, English-Spanish, done by University graduate. Z 291 Times Annex.

TRAFFIC.—Fifteen years' experience traffic, executive work, desire make change. K 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, AMBITIOUS, AMERICAN, DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION, NOW BUYER FOR WHOLESALE GROCERY FIRM DOING ONE MILLION ANNUALLY, DESIRES POSITION; EXPORT HOUSE PREFERRED; EXECUTIVE ABILITY. COMPETENT, Z 255 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, 30, exempt, desires position in real estate office; was ten years in painting and real estate business; moderate salary. H 655 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires special work evenings, accounting, auditing or similar work, from 5 to 12 P. M. Box Y. E., 104 E. 14th.

YOUNG MAN desires position, export sales manager big manufacturing concern; Spanish, Syrian; salary, commission desired. K 42 Times.

YOUNG MAN desires office position; experience; good penman; excellent references. B 650 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spaniard, high school education, knows Spanish-English well, typewrites, desires position. O 243 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position with reliable firm, with advancement. B 637 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wants position, combine office and stock work. F 669 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN (20), 4 years' practical business experience; draft exempt. L 381 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position with advancement. O 250 Times.

YOUNG SPANISH-AMERICAN, 24, good typist, Spanish correspondent; translate English into Spanish; willing to travel; salesman. L 357 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.

We have permanent positions at liberal salary for saleswomen in our hosiery, silverware, dress goods, linen, silk, toys, leather goods, grocery, housefurnishing, and women's neckwear departments. Applications may be made any day between the hours of 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. at the Superintendent's office or by mail.

ALSO

WRAPPING DEPT.

requires a number of girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

ADDRESSERS wanted in publishing house work, by hand; must be neat and accurate. Frederick A. Stokes Co., 443 4th Av.

ASSEMBLERS wanted, experienced on small electrical instruments. If on Government work do not apply. Boucher, 150 Lafayette St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Apply for
PATRIOTIC SERVICE—GOVERNMENT WORK.

Absolutely permanent positions, with many opportunities for advancement.

Young women, 16 to 25 years of age, wanted for

telephone operating.

"SOLDIERS OF THE SWITCHBOARD."
$8 to $9 per week first four weeks while learning the business in Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn.

$9.50 to $12.50 per week within the next few weeks, according to tours of duty assigned. Frequent increases thereafter.

No experience necessary.
Good health, eyesight, and hearing.

Employes are especially well cared for. Meals served at cost, anniversary payments, sick benefits, vacations with pay, pensions, superior environment, and delightful quarters.
7 to 8 hour working day.

Apply between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Manhattan.....58 West Houston St.
Miss K. M. Schmitt.

Brooklyn.....81 Willoughby St.
Miss M. T. Murray.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

ASSISTANT to our head bookkeeper. One having experience only on double entry manufacturing set of books can secure permanent position with old established firm. State full information to Confidential, H 657 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER; OFFICE LARGE CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE; STELLAR POSITION RIGHT PARTY; ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED IN LINE APPLY BOOKKEEPER, 290 TIMES.

ASSISTANT in cost accounting; applicant must be good at figures and accurate; experience not essential, fine future; salary expected. A. C., 348 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT in office; accurate at figures; state experience and salary. B 226 Times.

BILL CLERK, experienced Underwood typist; must be accurate at figures; excellent opportunity for a neat, conscientious worker. Werthelmer Bros., 19 E. 24th St.

BILLING CLERK.—Must be familiar with ordering, invoicing, &c., in all its branches; not a bookkeeper, but an accurate typist. B 639 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.
Large perfume house; hours 9 to 5:30; half day Saturday; $14 start. V. Vivaudou, Inc., 418 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT,
by
EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE.

Accounts receivable, ledger experience essential; familiarity with Burroughs bookkeeping; typewriter desirable but not necessary; state salary and experience. H 636 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER
and stenographer; must be capable of taking charge of patients' account book and the various financial details of an active office; must be able to deal with the public and settle patients' accounts; every alternate Sundays. Memorial Hospital, 2 West 106th.

BOOKKEEPER and office assistant wanted for Government work in New York; college graduate or experienced in printing for publishing preferred. Call or telephone, 12 to 1 Friday, American Social Hygiene Assn., 105 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, young lady capable of taking trial balances, is required; this position offers a good salary to start; opportunity for advancement. P. O. Box 743, City Hall Station.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman experienced on ledgers, trial balances, and statements for permanent position with Brooklyn manufacturer; state age, experience, reference, and salary wanted. Z 274 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, (young lady,) to take full charge of office and understanding typewriting; best references required; cotton goods house. Levy & Meyrich, 50 University Place.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER in real estate office; splendid opportunity for one who has had experience. Apply H. J. Sachs & Co., 88 West 21st St.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be thoroughly competent to handle controlling accounts; good position; state salary expected. B 208 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or entry clerk for purchasing department; Government position; state age, experience, salary desired, telephone number. B 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for manufacturing concern; good position. Hamburger & Co., 139 Emerson Place, near Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER; must be thoroughly experienced on trial balance, customers' ledger; excellent opportunity; call at once. Advance Novelty Candy Co., 519 East 72d St.

BOOKKEEPER and assistant bookkeeper, experienced, in engineering and contracting office; state age, experience, and salary desired. B 623 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; commercial house; office position to young lady with knowledge of accountancy. Write, giving experience and salary expected, B 201 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be experienced in double entry bookkeeping; good chances for advancement for right party. Call Room 525, 116 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with pipe and fittings preferred; state

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Certified or chartered accountants wanted for permanent work; salary commensurate with ability. Write, stating experience, education, and qualifications, B 227 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, JUNIOR OR SEMI-SENIOR; MUST HAVE HAD ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE; STEADY POSITION; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS K 15 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, ambitious, to supervise detailed bookkeeping department; must be capable and experienced; state references and salary. B 213 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, thoroughly experienced, prompt, desires permanent connection with accountant firm; start immediately. Store, 426 East 81st.

ADVERTISING.—Large magazine wants bright American boy, 15-17, good at figures, for checking advertisements in other publications; excellent opportunity for advancement. McCall, 236 West 37th.

ASSEMBLERS.—WANTED, EXPERT RADIATOR ASSEMBLERS AND TESTERS FOR AEROPLANE RADIATORS; GOVERNMENT WORK; 8 HOURS; 60c.-$1.00 PER HOUR; LUNCH FREE. MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORP., 143D ST. AND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for general office work; good opportunity for advancement. B 212 Times.

A UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PLANT
NEEDS YOU!

Construction laborers required to rebuild large Government plant; no experience necessary; men between 21 and 50 acceptable.

Men employed in this work, if they prove satisfactory, will be advanced to steady factory positions when plant is completed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO.,
AGENT,
SOUTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY.

Directions to plant: Take Penn. R. R. or Jersey Central to South Amboy, and trolley from there direct to plant;

OR TO

Representative at
UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
142 Bowery, New York City;
211 Bowery, New York City;
240 West 23d St., New York City;
20 East 22d St., New York City;

OR TO

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES,
810 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.;

OR TO

UNITED STATES
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
9-11 Franklin St.,
Newark, N. J.

Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 50.

BANK CLERK wanted with experience as general bookkeeper and teller, also teller for night service, in uptown bank. Address B 177 Times.

BANK wants boy for messenger and general office work; state age and salary desired. B 217 Times.

BELTMAKERS, pressmen and helpers wanted for Philadelphia; good wages and transportation paid. Apply Room 338, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Phone Rector 9625.

BENCH HANDS.
Must understand micrometer and blueprint work.
MUST BE CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH STREET, BROOKLYN.

BILLING CLERK, ACCUSTOMED TO WAHL REMINGTON MACHINE; MUST BE RAPID AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES AND FURNISH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, DRAFT STATUS, SALARY EXPECTED. B 606 TIME DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT
BY
EXPORT AND IMPORT HOUSE.

Accounts receivable ledger experience essential; familiarity with Burroughs bookkeeping typewriter desirable, but not necessary; state salary and experience. H 633 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, by Stock Exchange firm, man able take full charge of set of brokers books; must have had Wall Street experience; state age, qualifications and salary desired. B 598 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for large corporation fifty miles from New York; must have accounting and auditing experience; rapid and accurate; state age, salary, experience, &c. B 657 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Salary $1,500 per annum; must be thoroughly competent to take charge of sales ledger; state age and experience. Address Tracy, H 666 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER to take full charge of office; double entry; must also be competent stenographer; state age, references, salary expected and full particulars. B 649 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced in double entry bookkeeping; good chances for advancement for right party. Call Room 525, 116 W. 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER or entry clerk for purchasing department; Government position; state age, experience, salary desired, telephone number. B 210 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT wanted, above draft age; apply in writing, stating experience, age, and salary expected. B 543 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in automobile repair shop; one who can use typewriter. Andrew B. Smith, 279 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn. 107 South.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, draft exempt; good position and salary; state experience and religion. A 439 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, of long experience; must be good at figures and fine penman; liberal salary. H 648 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced man, young or middle aged, Christian firm; $30 week and upward. The Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER for order dept. and to assist on books; salary $30; state age, experience, and nationality. K 41 Times.

BOY wanted in contractor's office; about 16 or 17 years old; must be of good character and reference. Apply Degnon Contracting Company, 68 Hunter's Point Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

BOYS wanted, over 16, by wholesale cotton goods house for stock work; salary to start $10; good position. G 777 Times Downtown.

BOYS to collect material for ship industries and assist in stock; opportunity to learn business. Apply Horne Mnfg. Co., 2 College Pl., Brooklyn.

BOYS to do office work and run errands in purchasing dept. of large electrical supply house; good chance for advancement; good wages. H 604 Times Downtown.

BOY, neat appearance, to assist in shipping department; good opportunity for advancement; salary to start $40 per month. "Ocean," 88 Fulton St., New York City.

BOY in office, large corporation; opportunities for advancement for industrious boy. P. O. Box 485, City Hall Station.

BOY (16) for office work; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 704, 95 Madison Av.

BOY, 16 or over, for light factory work. 501 West 44th St.

BOY for sales floor. Apply to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 29-35 West 32d.

BOYS.
DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

BOY, BRIGHT,
for office work and messenger in large wholesale house.
AMERICAN UNIFORM CO.,
311 6TH AV.

BOYS, 14-17; IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH. APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. H 667 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.
Several boys under 16 years ambitious to start as pages in big bank, with chance to enter clerical work as soon as they make good, should write us at once; must have working papers, be bright, and of good appearance; state age and schooling. A 443 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Does an intelligent, refined boy want a position where his future is assured; experience unnecessary; honest and steady. Apply Tiffany Studios, 45th and Madison Av.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended; $9 to start. H 661 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER WANTED.

One of our clients, a large manufacturing company doing 100% war work, requires immediately the services of a thoroughly qualified executive.

Energy, tact, and thorough experience in business management required.

Apply in person, with full history and supporting data, at our offices, Tremont Building, Boston.

Cooley & Marvin Co.,
Accountants, Engineers, and Appraisers.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS.

SPEND THIS WINTER IN THE SOUTH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., ON CANTONMENT WORK; FINE CLIMATE. APPLY

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
310 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN;
126 CLINTON ST., MANHATTAN;
240 W. 23D ST., MANHATTAN.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

CARPENTERS wanted for concrete form work; concrete shipyard. Apply Amburgen Construction Co., Inc., Little Ferry, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR for commercial 3-ton Packard truck; must be experienced and up to date on repair work. P. G., Patterson, 657 W. 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, to drive Packard truck; only experienced need apply. 196 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, six years' experience, wishes private position. Rothernel, 1,471 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR for Marmon car; must be good mechanic, have good references; steady position. Write V. P., 104 East 14th.

CHEMISTS.—Experienced analytical chemists by large dyestuff concern; prefer those with good college training; give full particulars and salary expected. A. C., 239 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; chief clerk with good accounting knowledge; excellent opportunity for advancement to first-class man. A 796 Times Downtown.

CLAIM CLERK, one having had experience handling railroad claims. B 232 Times.

CLERKS.
MEN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE, BETWEEN AGES 19 TO 45 YEARS; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL,
121 W. 17TH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS, by large steamship company, with good knowledge of French and able to operate typewriter. Answer, stating nationality, age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 200, City Hall Station.

CLERKS, with shop or mechanical experience. 290 Hudson St.

CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; competent man in order and billing department; must have experience in this work. A 795 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply Superintendent's office, 112 East 77th St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, good chance for advancement; salary to start, $14 and expenses. Apply Moneyweight Scale Co., 1,261 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE OFFICE.

retail specialty clothing house, requires bright yung man as assistant; must have experience handling mail and merchandise; steady position; good opportunity for advancement to energetic, high-class man.

DE PINNA,
5TH AV., COR. 50TH ST.

CORRESPONDENT, export, by large manufacturer; thoroughly experienced in Spanish, knowledge Portugese an advantage. Box 256 Times, 2 Rector St.

CORRESPONDENT, Russian-English, wanted by export house; knowledge of English stenography essential. B 652 Times Downtown.

COTTON YARN BUYER.—A large export and import house offers excellent opportunity to young man who knows the qualities and market conditions; knowledge of South and Central American market requirements helpful, but not essential; state nationality, age, experience, draft classification, and amount of remuneration expected. B 658 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN
and
OFFICE MANAGER.

A large, progressive wholesale waist house offers a good opportunity to one who can systematize his work and take charge of office detail; must have wide experience; ready-to-wear preferred; state full details, age, and salary desired. L. P., 342 Times Downtown.

DIE SINKERS.
MUST BE FIRST CLASS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

DISCOUNT ASSISTANT.

BANKING FIRM IN LOWER NEW YORK WANTS MAN 25 TO 35 YEARS OLD, EXPERIENCED IN DISCOUNT FIGURING; KNOWLEDGE OF ACCEPTANCES ADVANTAGEOUS, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; MUST HAVE GOOD EDUCATION, CLEAN RECORD AND FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, INCLUDING SALARY NECESSARY. A 432 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN,
tool designer, one familiar with lathes and automatics preferred. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, N. Y., take Penn. R. R. to Main St., Flushing, or B. R. T. cars to Prospect Av., or Flushing or College Point cars from Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Lawrence St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Mechanical detailers and tracers; permanent position; Government work; apply after 10 A. M. Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

DRAFTSMAN, good at lettering, to do work at home evenings. A 441 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS
for mail and messenger service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U. S. E. S. PERMIT No. 113.

BOY, BRIGHT,
for office work and messenger in large wholesale house.
AMERICAN UNIFORM CO.,
311 6TH AV.

BOYS.—14-17; IMPORTANT BUSINESS CONCERN, FINANCIAL DISTRICT, HAS PERMANENT POSITIONS, WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT, FOR SEVERAL ELEMENTARY OR HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES; CONGENIAL WORK, SHORT HOURS, ENABLING EVENING SCHOOLING; SALARY $45 MONTH. APPLICATION CONFIDENTIAL. H 667 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.
Several boys under 16 years ambitious to start as pages in big bank, with chance to enter clerical work as soon as they make good, should write us at once; must have working papers, be bright, and of good appearance; state age and schooling. A 443 Times Downtown.

BOY.
Does an intelligent, refined boy want a position where his future is assured; experience unnecessary; honest and steady. Apply Tiffany Studios, 45th and Madison Av.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must come well recommended; $9 to start. H 661 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MANAGER WANTED.

One of our clients, a large manufacturing company doing 100% war work, requires immediately the services of a thoroughly qualified executive.

Energy, tact, and thorough experience in business management required.

Apply in person, with full history and supporting data, at our offices, Tremont Building, Boston.

Cooley & Marvin Co.,
Accountants, Engineers, and Appraisers.

CARPENTERS AND LABORERS.

SPEND THIS WINTER IN THE SOUTH, AT FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., ON CANTONMENT WORK; FINE CLIMATE. APPLY

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
310 JAY STREET, BROOKLYN;
126 CLINTON ST., MANHATTAN;
240 W. 23D ST., MANHATTAN.

JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

CARPENTERS wanted for concrete form work; concrete shipyard. Apply Amburgen Construction Co., Inc., Little Ferry, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR for commercial 3-ton Packard truck; must be experienced and up to date on repair work. P. G., Patterson, 657 W. 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, to drive Packard truck; only experienced need apply. 196 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, six years' experience, wishes private position. Rothernel, 1,471 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR for Marmon car; must be good mechanic, have good references; steady position. Write V. P., 104 East 14th.

CHEMISTS.—Experienced analytical chemists by large dyestuff concern; prefer those with good college training; give full particulars and salary expected. A. C., 239 Times Downtown.

CHIEF CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; chief clerk with good accounting knowledge; excellent opportunity for advancement to first-class man. A 796 Times Downtown.

CLAIM CLERK, one having had experience handling railroad claims. B 232 Times.

CLERKS.
MEN WITH CLERICAL EXPERIENCE, BETWEEN AGES 19 TO 45 YEARS; MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE TYPEWRITER.

APPLY 9 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL,
121 W. 17TH ST.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 113.

CLERKS AND BOOKKEEPERS, by large steamship company, with good knowledge of French and able to operate typewriter. Answer, stating nationality, age, experience, and salary expected. P. O. Box 200, City Hall Station.

CLERKS, with shop or mechanical experience. 290 Hudson St.

CLERK wanted by a large manufacturing concern; competent man in order and billing department; must have experience in this work. A 795 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting. Apply Superintendent's office, 112 East 77th St.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, good chance for advancement; salary to start, $14 and expenses. Apply Moneyweight Scale Co., 1,261 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENCE OFFICE.

retail specialty clothing house, requires bright yung man as assistant; must have experience handling mail and merchandise; steady position; good opportunity for advancement to energetic, high-class man.

DE PINNA,
5TH AV., COR. 50TH ST.

CORRESPONDENT, export, by large manufacturer; thoroughly experienced in Spanish, knowledge Portugese an advantage. Box 256 Times, 2 Rector St.

CORRESPONDENT, Russian-English, wanted by export house; knowledge of English stenography essential. B 652 Times Downtown.

COTTON YARN BUYER.—A large export and import house offers excellent opportunity to young man who knows the qualities and market conditions; knowledge of South and Central American market requirements helpful, but not essential; state nationality, age, experience, draft classification, and amount of remuneration expected. B 658 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN
and
OFFICE MANAGER.

A large, progressive wholesale waist house offers a good opportunity to one who can systematize his work and take charge of office detail; must have wide experience; ready-to-wear preferred; state full details, age, and salary desired. L. P., 342 Times Downtown.

DIE SINKERS.
MUST BE FIRST CLASS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

DISCOUNT ASSISTANT.

BANKING FIRM IN LOWER NEW YORK WANTS MAN 25 TO 35 YEARS OLD, EXPERIENCED IN DISCOUNT FIGURING; KNOWLEDGE OF ACCEPTANCES ADVANTAGEOUS, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; MUST HAVE GOOD EDUCATION, CLEAN RECORD AND FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS, INCLUDING SALARY NECESSARY. A 432 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMAN,
tool designer, one familiar with lathes and automatics preferred. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, N. Y., take Penn. R. R. to Main St., Flushing, or B. R. T. cars to Prospect Av., or Flushing or College Point cars from Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Lawrence St.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Mechanical detailers and tracers; permanent position; Government work; apply after 10 A. M. Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

DRAFTSMAN, good at lettering, to do work at home evenings. A 441 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN,
HELP BUILD
AEROPLANES
FOR UNCLE SAM.

FIRST-CLASS LAYOUT AND DETAIL DRAFTSMEN FOR AEROPLANE FACTORY DOING DEVELOPMENT AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK ON ALL KINDS OF AEROPLANES.

UNEXCELLED WORKING CONDITIONS
APPLY OR WRITE
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,
CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP.,
GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Take L. I. Railroad train from either Penn. Station, N. Y., or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to Garden City.

DRAFTSMEN,
DESIGNERS, AND DETAILERS ON JIGS AND FIXTURES; ALSO CHECKERS; DESIRABLE POSITIONS NOW OPENING TO GOOD MEN; LOCATION, NEWARK, N. J.; STATE NATIONALITY, AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. O. F., ROOM 2502, 110 WEST 40TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED.
PERMANENT POSITION.
EXPERIENCED MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN WANTED TO FILL A POSITION OFFERING UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. LIBERAL STARTING SALARY AND PERMANENT, PROGRESSIVE POSITION TO RIGHT MAN. CALL OR WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND DRAFT STATUS.
LAWRENCE SPERRY CO., INC.,
FARMINGDALE, L. I.

DRAFTSMAN.—Competent mechanical draftsman for valve work. Jenkins Bros., 80 White St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted that have had experience in mining, crushing and cement machinery. Call Room 1718, 120 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK JUNIOR.
Night work only, to a thoroughly experienced man we offer a good position at a good salary. James, 247 West 46th St.

DRUGGIST.—Experienced junior clerk; good pay; call all week. Windt, 1,312 1st Av.

ELECTRICIANS.
First-class men only apply.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.,
20 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS, experienced on Otis cars. Apply engineer, The Pictorial Review Co., 222 West 39th.

ENGINEER AND MASTER MECHANIC

For large Brooklyn factory; good pay and excellent prospects for thoroughly competent man; ability to direct the work of others is essential; experience and knowledge of economic power plant operation is necessary, plus the ability to put that knowledge into practical use; applications will be treated as strictly confidential, but must give full particulars of applicant's training and experience to receive consideration. A 424 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ENGINEER.
We desire a young college man to work in our research laboratories.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT for electrical and mechanical tests; permanent position; Government work; resident of Brooklyn preferred; apply after 10 A. M. Arma Engineering Co., 252 West 29th St.

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, white or colored, 8-hour day; good wages; steady employment. New York Hospital, 8 West 16th.

ENGINEER, licensed, wanted for apartment house. Apply Fred'k Fox & Co., Inc., 14 W. 40th St.

ENGRAVER
on silverware and jewelry; only first-class mechanic need apply;
ALSO
polisher for silverware;
ALSO
boy to act as apprentice to silverware polisher.
APPLY GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway.
Management Office, Fifth Floor.
"Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 108."

ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT.—Short hours, steady position; call all week. Langsdorf, 72 Spring St.

ENTRY CLERK, EXPERIENCED, TAKE CHARGES FROM CALL; NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS. E. C., 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT
for successful concern making specialties for auto, hardware and electrical trades, principally flexible metal hose and coil windings. Not simply a war job. Hustler with understanding of machine shops and machinery will be given entire charge of manufacturing and production and will have a life position. Address with full particulars to Specialty, Box 135 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33D ST. AND BROADWAY,
REQUIRE
PACKERS thoroughly experienced in the packing of dry goods. Those with at least six months' experience in a retail store preferred to take charge of female wrappers and checkers on selling floors.
APPLY MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR.
Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit 108.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
33d St. and Broadway,
REQUIRE
Show Card Writer.
Apply Management Office, 5th Floor.
Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit 108.

HOUSE MAN, for bachelor's apartment; prepare breakfast and dinner; if desired, work elsewhere or go to school during day; state age, references, and remuneration expected. Z 283 Times Annex.

HOUSEMAN, Austrian, wants position in private house; references. Louis, 305 East 53d St.

INKMAKER wanted; a man that is competent in making type and lithographic inks; a grand opportunity for the right man; correspondence strictly confidential. Z 220 Times Annex.

INSTRUCTORS wanted; two experienced workmen competent to teach machine shop practice or carpenter work to college students; applicants should give references and state experience, age, and draft classification, and whether they have ever taught beginners. Address E. F. C., 38 Monroe Place, Brooklyn.

JANITOR, understanding steam heat; $20 cash and 4-room $30 apartment, upstairs, free; Murray Hill section. James Kyle & Sons, 721 Lexington Av.

JANITOR.—Man and wife for elevator apartment house; steam heat and maid service. Apply Wells & Snedeker, 34 Nassau St., between 11 and 1, Friday or Monday.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
A graduate mechanical engineer who has had two or three years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS
for messenger and mail service in large electrical business; must be 16 years of age.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LABORERS
FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.
LICENSED U. S. E. S. NO. 317.

LABORERS WANTED.
STEADY WORK, GOOD PAY.
NATIONAL SULPHUR CO.,
624 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.

LACE WEAVERS WANTED. APPLY REGINA LACE CO., CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND.

MANAGER AND READY-TO-WEAR BUYER.

Thoroughly experienced women's ready-to-wear buyer for retail cash cloak and suit establishment in Providence, R. I. One who is capable of assuming full responsibility of managing and merchandising a specialty house with twelve departments. New York interviews arranged for those desiring same. Address, giving full particulars. W. H. Kerr, 501 Washington St., Boston.

MAN WANTED
to take charge of claims and complaints in a large wholesale shoe house, one having some traffic experience preferred; excellent opportunity for right man; answer, giving nationality, age, education, experience and salary desired. Licensed by U. S. E. S., Permit No. 116.
TRAFFIC, 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MAN to take charge of messenger department in a large metropolitan daily newspaper; an active, middle-aged man preferred; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary desired. In answering give telephone number. Z 281 Times Annex.

MAN wanted, exempt from draft, who thoroughly understands the managing and selling of carpets, beds, and blankets. Apply to Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway, New York.

MAN, colored, to work on country estate near N. Y.; should be able to take care of furnace, horse and 100 chickens. Call 6th floor, 1,764 B'way.

MAN for typewriting, telephone; knowledge of bookkeeping; after 12. Room 1002, 35 Nassau.

MAN to pull, experience unnecessary; steady work. Apply engineering department, Plaza Hotel, 58th St. and 5th Ave.

MAN to serve papers in legal proceedings. B 562 Times Downtown.

MAN, handy with carpenter tools, for packing and crating machines. 501 W. 44th St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.
Experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
We prefer men who have had three years' experience in designing small apparatus.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

MECHANICS.
To mechanics who have had machine assembling or adjusting experience an opportunity is offered to train for positions as out-of-town repairmen; to men who qualify a good future is assured; state age, experience in detail, and salary expected. T. M., 365 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, experienced, wanted for shop doing general repair work, larger part on Fords; man who can take charge of shop preferred; state qualifications and references; about one hour's ride to New York City; pleasant surroundings. Z 285 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced in light structural steel or sheet metal designing; day or evening work. 35 West 39th St. Room 1205.

MEN.
NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY.
OPERATORS,
DIE, TOOL AND MACHINE SETTERS,
BOTH DAY AND NIGHT SHIFTS; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; 48-50 YEARS.
APPLY DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 4 P. M.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 9 P. M.
SATURDAYS,
8 A. M. TO 12 M.
REMINGTON ARMS UMC CO.,
14TH AND WASHINGTON STS.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

MEN.—Several men between the ages of 45 and 55, clean cut, good physical make-up, for outside night patrol work; salary to start, $18 per week; call during business hours. J. W. Gannon, room 707, 25 Church St.

MULTICOLOR OPERATOR wanted in brokerage office; must be thorough printer, clean and neat; references required. Apply to C. W. Johnson, Room 423, 25 Broad St., New York.

OFFICE MAN wanted, experienced, for C. B. Exchange of 3,600 subscribers; furnish references, state salary expected and where now employed. Petersburg Telephone Co., Petersburg, Va.

OFFICE BOY TO BECOME ASSOCIATED WITH LARGE CONCERN; RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO BOY SHOWING INTEREST AND ABILITY; MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES; SALARY $12 TO START. H 669 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY.
Mercantile concern. Write or call Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, 8 East 22d. Permit No. 254.

OFFICE BOY to make himself generally useful, easy work, pleasant surroundings. Pace & Pace, 8th floor, Hudson Terminal, 30 Church St.

OFFICE BOYS wanted by large insurance Company. Address P. O. Box 325, City Hall Station, N. Y. C. Licensed by U. S. E. S. Permit No. 361.

OFFICE BOY for a prominent contracting and engineering company. Apply Levering & Garrigues Co., 552 West 23d St., New York City.

OFFICE BOYS.—Several wanted by a large and well-known fire insurance company; opportunities for advancement. A 438 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; salary to start $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av., New York City.

OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE PERFUME HOUSE. CALL V. VIVAUDOU, INC., 418 WEST 25TH.

OFFICE BOY.—Wholesale glass house; $10 per week. Call 40 Vestry St., Mr. Fowler.

OFFICE BOY, good chance for advancement. B 225 Times.

ORDER CLERK and general assistant wanted by exporting manufacturer; one with knowledge of Portuguese and Spanish preferred; state qualifications and salary expected. B 661 Times Downtown.

PACKERS a
PART TIME WORK
Experienced men only as packers. Those who are interested in earning extra money by working from 7:30 until 10:30 P. M., five nights per week, call Friday at 7:30 P. M.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
U. S. E. S. Permit No. 88.

PHYSICIAN, under 60 years, graduate recognized school, as chief resident physician hospital in Philadelphia with bed capacity of 50, large surgical service, general hospital; salary, $1,200 or more; medical superintendent wanted by same institution at same salary; send application to Dr. D. Roman, 1,904 South Eittenhouse Square, Philadelphia.

PHYSICIAN, speaking Spanish, at mines and smelters, Peru, South America; $250 monthly; altitude 15,000 feet; send record and references for interview. A 412 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN,
diagnostician, [illegible] examination of men [illegible] Communicate by letter, giving full details, to Room 3215, 120 Broadway.

PIPE FITTERS.
First-class men only apply.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.,
20 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

PLUMBERS, NOTICE.
SHIPBUILDERS NEED HOUSES AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
YOUR HELP REQUIRED.
APPLY U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE:
22 East 22d St., Manhattan.
240 West 23d St., Manhattan.
176 Clinton St., Manhattan.
210 Jay St., Brooklyn.
JAMES STEWART & CO., INC.

POLISHERS AND GRINDERS ON BRASS AND STEEL; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. GENERAL OPTICAL CO., INC., WASHINGTON ST., MT. VERNON.

PORTERS
FOR WAREHOUSE WORK.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.
LICENSED BY U.S.E.S., PERMIT NO. 113.

PORTER, white, exceptionally good employment in high class apartment house; permanent position for right man; wages, together with fees from tenants for cleaning, make job an unusually attractive one. Call Friday, 9-11 A. M., or write Huberth & Huberth, 253 West 58th.

PORTER—HEAD PORTER.
Active, capable of handling men and getting results; opportunity for live man. McCall, 236 West 37th. U. S. E. S. Permit No. 87.

PORTER.—Good, strong, sober man. Apply Hospital for Deformities, 41 E. 123d St.

PRINTING SALESMAN, who can influence high-class trade along commercial lines, including loose leaf and manifold work; must be experienced and capable of assuming entire charge selling end of the business. Address Confidential, K 23 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY
wanted to devote part time or all time to assist an executive; must be stenographer. Answer, stating age, education, past position, if any, and salary expected to start. A 440 Times Downtown.

REPAIR MAN—GENERAL
on machinery. Warner & Swazey and Fox lathes. Nathan Mfg. Co., Lawrence and Grove Sts., Flushing, N. Y.; take Penn. R. R. to Main St., Flushing, or B. R. T. cars to Prospect Av., or Flushing or College Point cars from Queensboro Bridge Plaza to Lawrence St.

ROLLER MAN, experienced on white metal. Apply 196 Diamond St., Brooklyn.

SALES ENGINEER.—As manager of established New York branch of well-known company in steam power plant field; necessary qualifications are good selling experience in this field and technical knowledge of it; answer only if you have these; good opportunity on salary and bonus; give telephone number for interview Friday. Z 267 Times Annex.

SALESMAN
for metropolitan territory, to sell on commission and salary for large jobbers and manufacturers in auto accessory, hardware, gas, machine shop, mill supply, and electric trades; orders repeat year round; thoroughly established; plenty capital; new man will be given plenty of help and cooperation, with office in plant and all the opportunity to make good; references required. Address Opportunity, Box 123 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—When our boys return every one will want to speak to them in French. To secure enrollment for modern language courses entitling members to a lifelong privilege of receiving instruction personally at our academy in conjunction with practice at home by the use of phonographic records. The system bears the indorsement of leading educators and is widely used in colleges, universities and schools. There is a widespread demand for French and Spanish, and we have a large number of mail inquiries, whose senders are waiting demonstrations in order to enroll; liberal commission and bonuses. Call for particulars in afternoon and all day Saturday. Cortina Academy, 12 E. 46th St.

SALESMAN.—Large publishers of technical journal desire services for special circulation work of good man with sales experience who wishes to make permanent connection and has ambition for promotion; must have education and character; references must be first-class; American, (21-45;) salary $25 to commence, and expenses paid. B 222 Times.

SALESMEN wanted, two high-class stock, with clientele, to offer their clients opportunity to join with several well-known business men on an oil proposition of unusual merit and wonderful possibilities; commission basis. Room 1706, 115 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Preferably one now selling for mill supply house, to represent manufacturer of power plant essentials, calling on engineers in Manhattan and vicinity; state age, salary expected, and experience. Z 278 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, machine tools, small tools; local territory; must have some mechanical knowledge; references required. Call or write, 141 Broadway, Room 1501.

SAMPLE DEPARTMENT MAN wanted for dry goods firm; experienced with export sample work; must have had some years' experience. K 35 Times.

SEWING FOREMEN.
LARGE WAR PLANT, EMPLOYING SEVERAL HUNDRED POWER SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS, WANTS TWO FOREMEN; MUST BE AMERICAN BORN AND THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN DIRECTING AND SUPERVISING STITCHING ROOM WORK. APPLY AT ONCE, U. S. GAS DEFENSE PLANT, JACKSON AV. AND HONEYWELL ST., LONG ISLAND CITY.

SHIPPING CLERK ASSISTANT and Packer in wholesale dry goods house; must have experience. John Hood & Co., 104 Franklin St.

SHIPPING CLERK for Christian Publishing house; permanent position. Address Manager, P. O. Box 57, Grand Central Station.

SHIPPING CLERK, city experience preferred. Call Weisbecker, 270 West 125th St.

SHOEMAKER wanted for highgrade shoe repairing; excellent wages for fine workmanship. Apply Dr. P. Kahler & Son, 15 W. 44th St.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
REQUIRE SEVERAL CHAUFFEURS FOR THEIR ELECTRIC CARS. APPLY MALE HELP ENTRANCE, 6TH AV. AND 43D ST.
U. S. E. S. PERMIT 288.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, R

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Terribey, Lt.-Col. W. S., promoted to be a Col.

Following promoted to be Lt.-Cols.:

MAJORS.

Putman, F. L.	Jayne, W. A.
Kinard, K. W.	Morfit, J. C.

Burke, J. P. F., is appointed a Maj.

Following appointed to be Captains:

Elton, A. M.	Blayney, F. H.
Blank, M. I.	McClave, A. W.
Edwards, C. M.	Crooks, W. A.
Wilson, H. F.	Tyler, G. T., Jr.
Arbuckle, H.	Thordarson, T.
Beaty, G. S.	Forbes, H. B.
Watson, C.	Gratiot, W. M.
Sheahan, G. M.	Shaw, R. H.
Higge, W. W.	Germain, H. H.
Stewart, H. M.	Captol, G. B.
Gallihrd, W. M.	Kitchin, W. B.
Ryan, D. McN.	Hassin, G. B.
Barker, E. T.	Shurtz, S. W.
Steeley, D. T.	Foster, T. R.
Tyler, G. T., Jr.	Dorsett, E. T.
Beach, W. H.	Harrison, F. E.
Guhman, C. N.	Deems, O. M.
Damron, E. L.	Sceleth, C. E.
Stone, R. E.	Sowell, W. S.
Walton, L. S.	Capito, G. B.
Waldrop, W.	Mooney, J. B.
Bice, L. C.	Cook, E. J.
Caldwell, J. D.	Schellhaus, H. N.
Willock, J. S.	Brooks, O. J.
Wymore, W. W.	Shorb, T. H.
Smith, S. H.	Flynn, C. E.
Wallace, J. E.	Russell, A. B.

Crook, Capt. M.; Soper, Capt. A. E., and Petheram, 1st Lt. C. C., to Army Hosp. being organized at Madison Barracks.

Emmerling, Maj. K. A., and Foerster, Capt. O. H., to Camp Gordon.

Trentzsch, 1st Lt. P. J., and Moran, 1st Lt. M. M., to Hosp. No. 6, at Ft. McPherson.

Hagerty, Capt. J. F.; Shaw, Capt. F., and Custis, 1st Lt. J. B. G., to Hosp. No. 5, at Ft. Ontario.

Hogan, Capt. T. A.; MacPherson, Capt. G. S.; Brown, 1st Lt. W. E., and Kaunitz, 1st Lt. J., to Hosp. No. 19, at Azalia, N. C.

Brown, Maj. H. P., to Camp McClellan.

Covington, Maj. L. C., to Camp Dix.

Powers, Maj. C. A., to Camp Jackson.

Sibley, Capt. E. F., and Brundage, Capt. P. E., to Hosp. No. 24, at Pittsburgh.

Marshall, Capt. W., to Hazelhurst Field.

McClish, Capt. C. L., to Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Southall, Maj. E. A., and McVay, 1st Lt. J. R., to Inf. School at Columbus, Ga.

Moreland, Capt. G. H., to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Parkinson, Capt. J. H., to Camp Humphreys.

Shields, Capt. M. J., to Newport News.

Freels, Capt. A. McD., to Camp Beauregard.

De Pree, Capt. P. J., and Movier, 1st Lt. M. L., to Camp Grant.

Sumner, Capt. H. H., to Camp Upton.

Runkle, Capt. R. E., to Hosp. No. 12, at Biltmore, N. C.

Buerkl, 1st Lt. R. C.; Baird, 1st Lt. J. H., and Silbert, 1st Lt. S., to Hosp. No. 11, at Cape May.

Hopkins, Maj. S. R., and Boyden, 1st Lt. G. L., to Surg. Group No. 5, at Camp Crane.

Erickson, Capt. W. J., to Evac. Hosp. No. 88, at Camp Meade.

McNary, Capt. W. F., at Longaker, 1st Lt. E. F. to Evac. Hosp. No. 44, at Camp Greenleaf.

Champenois, 1st Lt. F., to Camp Greene.

Grice, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp Greenleaf.

Dickson, 1st Lt. A., to Camp Bowie.

Randolph, 1st Lt. H. E., to Camp Lee.

Stevenson, 1st Lt. F. C. W., to Army Hosp. at Madison Barracks.

Pierce, 1st Lt. W. R., to hon. discharged.

Somers, 1st Lt. L. E., to Evac. Hosp. No. 41, at Camp Greenleaf.

Meriwether, 1st Lt. J. A., to Hosp. No. 13, at Dansville, N. Y.

Quartermaster Corps.

Allen, 1st Lt. F. T.; Kings, 1st Lt. J.; Buxton, 1st Lt. L. H., and Blair, 1st Lt. V., promoted to be Capts.

Following appointed Capts.:

Walker, R. H.	Bauman, R. W.
Barr, C. M.	Toomey, T. H.
Irby, J. S.	Orchard, S.
Sanford, L. P.	Hildebrand, W. G.
Breuchaud, J. R.	Williams, W. L.
Bauerelsen, R. L. J.	De La Mater, S. T.
Cogan, R. F. J.	Mayer, E. M., Jr.
Stewart, S. J.	

Angus, A. C., 1st Lt., to Camp Travis.

Webster, 1st Lt. G. A., and Breckler, Maj. L. W., are hon. discharged.

Williams, Maj. H. B., to clothing and equipment div.

Housebolder, Capt. C. L., to 408th Reserve Labor Bat., at Camp Jackson.

Chew, Capt. B., to Camp Hancock.

Grau, Capt. G. R., to Atlanta as asst. to Depot Qm.

Charlers, Capt. D. J., to N. Y. as asst. to Depot Qm.

Strickland, 1st Lt. O. I., will report to Depot Qm., at New York.

Low, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Johnston as asst. to Cmdg. Off. of Aux. Remount Depot.

Engineers.

Moore, H. C., and Farris, W. R., appointed Majors.

Following apointed Captains:

Holland, W. D.	Jackson, R. T.
Redd, S. C.	Snively, L.
Woodward, H. W.	Atwater, W. W.
Dewey, G.	Dean, D. S.

Following to Fort Harrison:

MAJORS.

Bough, W. J.	Smethurst, W. A.

CAPTAINS.

Annett, L. R.	Bernaud, R. W.
Jackson, O. E.	Wiedman, W. R.
Shepard, S. McM.	Patteson, M. D.
Shepard, Capt. G. M., assigned to 606th, at Camp Humphreys.	

Ordnance Department.

Following promoted to beLieut. Cols.:

MAJORS.

Mosheart, E.	Richards, W. K.
Moore, G. F.	Fairchild, A. W.
Robbins, F. L.	Campbell, L. H.
Bernhardt, H. O.	Thompson, S. E.

Dunham, L. L., and Payne, F. H., appointed Majors.

Following appointed Captains:

Standard, R. W.	Graff, S. D.
Townsend, P. A.	Moses, C. G.
Eshleman, C. L.	Standard, R. W., Jr.

Burns, Lt. Col. J. H., to prod. dlv. of explosive sec.

Farr, Capt. H. H., and McNeal, Capt. J. R., to Washington.

Thompson, Capt. C. H., assigned to 154th Depot Brig. at Camp Meade.

Manson, 1st Lt. A. J., to Toronto.

Motor Transport Corps.

Lounsbury, Capt. J. A.; Burnham, 1st Lt. A. W., and Palmer, 1st Lt. J. J., assigned to repair unit No. 324, at Camp Holabird.

Jordan, R. C., appointed a Capt. and will report to Chief of M. T. C.

Eagen, 1st Lt. J. J., promoted to be a Capt.

Adjutant General's Department.

Murphy, Col. T. O., relieved from duty as a member of examining board appointed Sept. 3, during his examination only; he will remain a member of the board for all other examinations.

Rodston, Maj. J. W., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Boone, Capt. E. G., promoted to be a Major in Insp. Gen.'s Dept. and will report to Insp. Gen.

Roth, 1st Lt. S. H., assigned to personnel duty in office of the Adjutant Gen.

Sanitary Corps.

Following promoted to be Majors:

CAPTAINS.

Berry, C. S.	Foster, W. S.
Hyde, C. G.	Lovelly, W. A.
McCartney, F. L.	Phares, W. L.
Wallerich, G. W.	

Bingham, 1st Lt. H. C.; Gibson, 1st Lt. E. H., and Morgan, 1st Lt. J. J. B., promoted to be Captains.

Huston, Capt. R. C., to Camp Polk.

McGee, Capt. H. G., to Camp Dodge.

Childs, Capt. J. A., to Camp Jackson.

Jacobs, Capt. M. H., to Camp Sherman.

Infantry.

Scarborough, Capt. W. E., assigned to 161st Depot Brig. at Camp Grant.

Brown, Capt. P., to George Peabody College as grad. off. of Students' A. T. C. U.

Caldwell, Lt. Col. R. C., promoted to be a Col.

Nulsen, Maj. C. K., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Simmons, Capt. C., promoted to be a Major.

Brennan, 1st Lt. W. M.; Hazen, 1st Lt. J. B.; Loescher, 1st Lt. C. A., and Walters, 1st Lt. F., promoted to be Captains.

Murray, 1st Lt. R. L., to Gen. Hosp. No. 18, at Waynesville, N. C.

Coast Artillery.

Nestor, Capt. J. E., promoted to be a Major.

Reynolds, 1st Lt. E. R.; Smith, 1st Lt. W. L.; Bryan, 1st Lt. P. T.; Moore, 1st Lt. G. A., and Courteen, 1st Lt. H. B., promoted to be Captains.

Following assigned to 38th at Camp Eustis.

Cunningham, Maj. R. T.

CAPTAINS.

Johns, H. R.	Bultman, H. F. E.
Ong, J. D.	Buffum, J.
Ball, F., Jr.	Reaves, B. H.
Moore, 1st Lt. N. S.	

Boudreau, 1st Lt. N., promoted to be a Capt.

Air Service.

Marmon, Maj. H. C., promoted to be a Lt.Col.

Lewis, Capt. L. D.; Packard, Capt. J. H.; Minott, Capt. H., and Amory, Capt. R., promoted to be Majors.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Ackley, S. F.	Johnson, O. F.
Webster, D. L.	Walker, W. T.
Thresher, W. G.	Cope, T. B.
Kingsbury, E. F.	Neil, O. G.

Patterson, Col. W. L., to Washington.
Bartlett, Capt. F. M., to Montgomery, Ala.
Frees, 1st Lt. A. L., to Dayton, Ohio.

Field Artillery.

Ruppel, Capt. A. D., to Camp Jackson with Field Art. Brig. firing centre.
Babcock, 1st Lt. H. P., assigned to Air Svc.
Moore, 1st Lt. R. C., discharged from serv.
Lane, 1st Lt. W. T., Jr, hon. discharged.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Mills, Capt. J. E., promoted to be a Major.
Mayberry, Capt. R. F., to Lakehurst, N. J., as student at Camp Kendrick Gas School.
Grant, B. M., appointed a Captain and assigned with gas troops at Camp Sherman.
McQueen, J. D., appointed a Captain and assigned as student officer Engineers' School at Camp Humphreys.
Schlesinger, A. A., appointed a Captain and assigned at Washington.

Signal Corps.

Beatty, Maj. D. C., assigned for duty as Adjt. of Sig.Corps cantonment at Camp Meade.
Evans, Maj. P. W., to Camp Meade.
Newbold, Capt. E. E., to Washington.
Benwick, Capt. W. G., to Kelly Field.
Dean, 1st Lt. E. E. and Orr, 1st Lt. T. V., to Kelly Field.

Dental Corps.

Carrick, 1st Lt. W. S., assigned to 606th Sapper Regt. at Camp Humphreys.
Garcia, 1st Lt. C. M., and Rivera, 1st Lt. D. R., to Camp San Casas.
Jolley, 1st Lt. A. L., to Pittsburgh with training detachment Carnegie Inst. of Technology.
Schaffer, 1st Lt. P. F., assigned with Base Hosp 1 at Camp Gordon.

Veterinary Corps.

Coburn, Capt. E. P., to Camp Devens.
Eakins, Capt. H. S., relieved from present duty and assigned in office of Act.Surg. Gen.
Lane, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Custer.

Tank Corps.

Cushman, 1st Lt. D. A., promoted to be Captain.

Miscellaneous.

Young, Col. G. S., to Willamette Univ., Salem, Ore., as Cmdg.Off. of Students' A.T.C.U.
Moody, Maj. T. M., advanced to grade of Colonel on retired list.
Dunn, Lt.Col. B. W., hon. discharged as Colonel of Ord.Dept.
Sneed, Maj. B., Gen.Staff, promoted to be a Lt.Col., Gen.Staff.
Parkinson, T. I., appointed a Major, Judge Advocate.
Hare, Maj. L. R., advanced to grade of Lt. Col., on retired list.
Dillard, Capt. J., will assume command of 22d Anti-Aircraft Battery at Ft. Barrancas.
Clark, Capt. J. J., Philippine Scouts, retired, placed on active duty, and detailed in Qm.C. and assigned in Central Distributing Div.
Kerby, Capt. W. E., to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., as intelligence off.
Kelso, Capt. J. M., Jr., U.S.A., retired, relieved from active duty.
Adams, Capt. J. T., to New York.
Tyler, Capt. O. N., retired, to Throop College, Pasadena, Cal., as Cmdg.Off. Students' A.T.C.U.
Brophy, Lt. Col. appointed a Capt. and assigned to Camp Upton in War Risk Insurance.
Day, C. L., appointed a Capt. in Judge Adv. off. and assigned to Camp Dodge with War Risk Insurance.

Resignation.

Mathews, A. P. H., Qm.C.
Maverick, 1st Lt. A., Jr., Engs.

Leaves.

Lormer, 1st Lt. E. H., M.C., 14 days.
Peavey, 1st Lt H. B., 10 days.

Education Notes.

The names of the following have been placed, as of July 8, upon the eligible lists of persons licensed to teach in the evening high schools: Supervisor of Commercial Branches—Edwin A. Bolger, 90. Architectural Drawing—Charles T. E. Dieterlen, 98. Biology—Frederick Z. Lewis, 90.5; Charles F. Morse, 90.6; Roy S. Richardson, 91; Charles E. Hughes, 80; Edgar F. Van Buskirk, 84; Joseph M. Kaine, 78; William D. Fulvermacher, 78; Joseph B. Plah, 75; Julius Lanlowne, 75; Edgar A. Bedford, 91. Book Illustration—J. Scott Williams, 96.53; Peter A. Schwarzenbach, 70. Bookkeeping—Max Gilbert, 75; Sophie M. Stetson, 78.84. Chemistry—Theodore C. Orr, 76. Commercial Photography—Victor E. Lundberg, 78.91; Benjamin Danziger, 73.15. Costume Design—William Gebhardt, 75; Florence Fanning, 94.66; Alice C. Dennis, 80. Arnis Adler, 85; Elizabeth E. Case, 75. English—Lawrence H. Shapiro, 75; Teresa De Marise, 86; Aaron S. Butler, 84; Katherine S. Baker, 75.72. Electric Installation and Practice—Lyman W. Bigelow, 100.1; Robert Jackson, 88.75; Henry L. Engelhardt, 98; Max Hershkowitz, 98; Walter B. MacKenna, 75.73; Frank Mearson, 83.75. Electric Instrument Repairing—William C. Walker, 92. Flower Painting—Charles Jeltrup, 80.66. Freehand Drawing—Adolph Blumenkranz, 91; Edith Rowley, 75.75. French—Julius Bume, 85.25; M. Louis Carrel, 70; Caroline Sandal, 98; (Mrs.) Anita N. Cushner, 70. Gas Engine Mechanics and Auto Repair—Henry D. Webster, 84.85. Garment Operating—Ida M. Bosco, 75.25. History and Civics—Abraham M. Laufer, 90.1. Machine Shop Practice—Lawrence J. McSherry, 88.13; Louis B. Buchner, 84.5; Bartholomew J. Patterson, 78; Henry D. Cady, 77.8; Darius Humberger, 76.8; J. Frank Veillard, 76.3; Joseph E. Rooney, 75.71. Mathematics—Joseph B. Lee, 99; Newton D. Nichols, 96.5; Herman Kramer, 88.1; Morris L. Bergman, 79. Mechanical Drawing—Joshua Wagner, 95.5; Lewis B. Battey, 88. Plumbing—Edward J. Killian, 95.6; Harold F. Reid, 90; George M. Ryan, 90; Charles F. Riegger, Jr., 86.3; William G. Armstrong, 81.1; Thomas Wall, 75.5; Edward J. Ledogar, 75.79; Daniel Cuilivan, 75.74. Gregg Stenography—C. Warren Kean, 99. Isaac Pitman Stenography—Sigmund Zinner, 98; Elizabeth Johnson, 98.9; Gertrude Borchard, 99.75; Eva A. Reinke, 99.25; Marion G. Richardson, 70; Agnese Farrell, 78.76; Frances Sacks, 78.75; Emma Keune, 76; Hilde Lambert, 73.41; Hildegard S. Neuberger, 70.1. Teacher of Surveying—Reuben L. Broadwin, 66.5. Stained Glass Design—Rene T. DeQuelin, 99. Terra Cotta Model Making—George E. Jaycox, 88.5. Ladies' Garment Design—Antonio Gilekstein, 81.7. Printing—Alfred A. Oakley, 77.4. Penmanship—Julius Landowne, 91. Sheet Metal Work—William P. Ewald, 91.5; David A. Graham, 80.3; Harry J. Smith, 89; Steven W. Tompkins, 85; John A. Frenzel, 82; Kurt Kerstein, 78.91; Frank X. Morio, 76.86. Sign Painting—Duncan McLaren, 97.39; Harry E. Spilhor, 85; Louis Berdner, 75.72; William G. Quigg, 75.71; Albert C. Gunter, 75; Lionel J. Weltner, 75; William Tannenbaum, 72. Spanish—Abraham Kroll, 88; Irving Gordon, 80.8; David S. Goldberg, 76.5; M. Louis Carrel, 76; Walter J. Bechtold, 75.87. Morris L. Jacobs, 75; Sara L. Blumgarten, 75; Sareva Dowell, 74.37. Textile Design—Charles Jeltrup, 80.66. Trade Mathematics—William Ginsberg, 75.75. Trade Millinery—Helene Fischer, 95.7; Marion L. Douglas, 76.94; Mrs. Bessie McDermott, 75.82; Rebecca V. Stenstrom, 75.84; Margaret J. Harris, 75.75.

There have been placed, as of July 8, upon the eligible lists of persons licensed to teach in the evening elementary schools th names of the following: Supervisor English to Foreigners—John B. Schamus, 92; John J. Dempsey, 80.85; Arthur J. Stang, 77; Arthur V. Blum, 75; Helen J. Grady, 75.75. Principal—Julius J. Weil, 74; Sanford J. Ellsworth, —. Bookkeeping—Samuel M. Rainbow, 96; A. Lawrence Pelgus, 73.5; Jacob Mellnik, 77.79; Herman Tendorf, 75; Edith W. Baden, 87.5; Fannie Settle, 78. Common Branches—Henry Cooperman, 100; James A. Horgan, 89.2; Hyman Shircas, 75; Joseph Pistilli, 78.72; George C. Kautsky, 75; Bernard Friedenthal, 73; Irving Schoenbrun, 68. Community Work to Foreigners—George J. Zinovoy, 74.1; Fanny Helfman, 87; Leon Kelman, 85. Dressmaking—Edna Van Deusen Emerson, 79. English to Foreigners—Paul Cohen, 94.5; Walter Bockwood, 88.7; Edward F. Wilson, 100; Frederick W. Dresher, 99.5; Sigmund Zimmer, 90.5; Hugh F. Dalton, 81; Benjamin Fisher, 75; Julius J. Weil, 98; Abraham Wiener, 87; George C. Kautsky, 75; Albertine A. Rosenfeld, 90.6; Anna Golden, 75; Grace M. Mitchell, 93; Marie P. Vandewater, 91.85; Helen Kaiser, 91.73; Rose G. Wallach, 87. Mechanical Drawing—William H. Friedman, 77.76; Charles H. Bertholf, 75.7. Millinery—Mary T. Heaney, 83; Martha S. Meyer, 99.5. Physical Training—Daniel Caplin, 82.71; Jacob Silbert, 81.74; Guy Wellington, 75.76; Ella L. Schoeller, 81.78; Isabel Miller, 77.7; Mary A. Flanagan, 77.76. Jacob Cohen, 75.8; Anna M. Kane, 75.78. Selma H. Levi, 75.76; Bertha Altman, 75.72. Printing—George W. Kerr, 98. Spanish—Mary E. Swenson, 72. Speech Improvement—Edith Toole, 90.72; Edna R. Donnelly, 85; Anna Gottlieb, 85; Albina M. Hart, 79.7; Loretta N. Disken, 85. Pitman Stenography and Typewriting—Max Stern, 78.275; Michael J. Hall, 70.65; Gertrude Simpson, 92.45; Anna B. Rosen, 76.82; Margaret I. Carman, 75.3; Frances Sacks, 71.5; Sara Wachsman, 70.8; Selma G. Lipman, 68.55.

There have been placed, as of the dates respectively indicated, on the eligible list of women holding License No. 1 the names of the following. Placement as of May 10—Bella Friedlander, 70.80; Edith M. Cuskley, 70. Placement as of Aug. 1—(Mrs.) Ida A. B. Amis, 90.3; (Mrs.) Anna E. Brennan, —; (Mrs.) Jessie C. Mattfeld, —.

In view of the fact that the present epidemic of influenza has added greatly to the burden borne by the teaching staff, the Board of Education, after consultation with the Superintendent of Schools, has authorized the closing of all public schools on Monday, Nov. 4, the day preceding election. The interval during which the schools will be closed will be used for the cleaning and ventilation of school premises. The administration offices of the Department of Education will remain open.

A meeting of all assistants to principals or heads of departments will be held at the Hotel Martha Washington today at 8 P. M. Members of associations are urged to attend. Non-members are cordially invited.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The cyclonic disturbance of Wednesday evening has moved northeastward to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River, and a second depression is advancing southeastward over the Canadian Northwest. An area of high pressure of great extent covers the region from the Dakotas to the Gulf of Mexico.

Rain fell on Thursday in New England and at scattered points throughout the lake region and the Ohio Valley.

It is decidedly cooler in the Atlantic Coast districts from New England to Florida, and somewhat warmer in the Rocky Mountain region.

Fair weather is indicated for practically all parts of the Washington Forecast District during the next several days.

Cool weather will persist in Eastern districts Friday and Saturday, but it will be warmer Saturday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh northwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate west.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cool Friday and Saturday.

New England—Fair and cooler Friday; Saturday, fair and continued cool.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and continued cool Friday; Saturday, fair and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	53	65	4 P. M.	44	66
6 A. M.	50	64	6 P. M.	41	60
9 A. M.	35	65	9 P. M.	37	55
12 M.	45	67	11 P. M.	36	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.78 inches.

Fire Record.

	Loss.
A M.	
2:25—240-242 Clinton St.; not given	Slight
9:30—25 Cannon St.; Sahar Breenblock	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—250 W. 133 St.; not given	Slight
2:15—218 E. 37 St.; Smith, Jones & Co.	$75,000
2:30—75 W. 141 St.; Beatrice Harron	Slight
5:30—B'way & Ft. Wash. Av., (lot;) not given	None
6:00—308 E. 120 St.; Julia Bisanzo	Slight
6:25—311 W. 110 St.; elevated railroad structure	Slight
8:20—890 E. 169 St.; A. Zaffuto	Slight
9:25—159 E. 163 W. 23 St.; Bell Dress Co.	Not given
9:50—39 E. 22 St.; Elizabeth Brooks	Slight
10:23—421 E. 43 St.; United Dress Beef Co.	Slight

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises.....6:25 | Sun sets.....5:04

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:44	6:09	12:08	
Governors Island	6:20	6:39	12:40	12:41
Hell Gate	8:27	8:55	2:31	3:01

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments—To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Patrol. C. V. Stevens, from 122d to Headquarters Div. Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, assigned as chauffeur; Richard Fitzgerald, from 22d to 60th.

Temporary Assignments: Sergt. J. F. Brennan, 40th, to Headquarters Div., for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; Patrol. J. F. Klrwin, 50th, to Headquarters Div. in Boiler Squad, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; J. F. Daly, 88th, to Headquarters Div. in office of Chief Clerk, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1. Charles McTernan and Frederick Heidtmann, Division of National Defense, assigned as clerical duty, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1. From precincts indicated to Headquarters Division, for 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1, Charles Kaltenmeier, 66; Henry Bauer, Bur. of Tel.; Timothy Brown, 69. Fined: Sergt. C. S. Rafsky, 14th, permitted a patrolman to release prisoner from his custody; failed to make arrest, failed to report unlawful actions and violation of rules by a patrolman, failed to prefer charges against a patrolman, permitted a citizen to enter booth, failed to report that a patrolman had allowed a citizen to enter booth, failed to report that patrolman absented himself from booth without aking proper entry, 30 days. (Not guilty of specifications 2, 5, and 6.) Patrol F. T. W. Ehlers, 7th, absent without leave, 2 days; Edward Carroll, 18th, absent without leave, ½ day; Robert Grossman, 18th, absent from post, in liquor saloon, no permission, no entry, 1 day; Alexander McManus, 23d, absent without leave 4 days and 8 hours, 4 days; absent without leave 5 days, 5 days; Fred Wangerman, 23d precinct, absent from post, no entry, 3 days; J. J. Devlin, 28th, used indecent and profane language to a woman, 2 days; R. J. Scanlon, 26th, failed to warn persons entering disorderly house, insolent to superior, 3 days; Arthur Beatty, 28th, absent from post in premises, 1 day; M. J. Fisher, 28th, off post in liquor saloon, 3 days; G. R. Mooney, 28th, absent from post, in premises, ½-day; loitering and in conversation, 1 day; J. P. Barry, 31st, absent from post, in premises, lying down; in premises not in proper uniform, uniform cap worn by unknown man and baton not in his possession, 5 days; J. Dowling, 36th, Aug. 27, absent from reserve 1 hour and 55 minutes, 1 day; Jasper Rhodes, 38th, Aug. 2, while off duty and in plain clothes, acted disorderly and was arrested, 15 days.

Fire Department.

Promotions—Captain John Spencer, Eng. 24, to the rank of Chief of Battalion, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1. Firemen 1st grade to the position of Pilot, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1; R. A. Fowler, Eng. 78; B. J. Doyle, Eng. 86.

Assignments, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1, Chief of Battalion, John Spencer, 21st Battalion, Pilots R. A. Fowler, Eng. 87; B. J. Doyle, Eng. 86.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1, Engineers of Steamer, J. J. Brown, Eng. 78 to Eng. 87; E. L. Reed, Eng. 204, to Eng. 233; Firemen 1st grade, J. F. Dugan, H. & L. 111, to H. & L. 105; C. J. Green, Eng. 269, to Eng. 216; E. J. Farrell, Eng. 228, to Eng. 269; E. Williams, H. & L. 20, to H. & L. 109; J. E. Jevin, Eng. 4, to Eng. 60; J. F. Britt, Eng. 207, to Eng. 236; A. A. McLaughlin, Eng. 226, to Eng. 208; C. H. Bartels, H. & L. 21, to Eng. 295; W. Q. Long, Eng. 49, to Eng. 60; J. J. Plate, Eng. 295, to H. & L. 21; J. Duffy, H. & L. 21, to H. & L. 22; Firemen 3d grade, T. M. More, Eng. 240, to H. & L. 122; E. L. Bock, H. & L. 40, to H. & L. 44; J. J. Dinon, Eng. 308, to H. & L. 226; Firemen 4th grade, Thomas Doyle, H. & L. 24, to H. & L. 25.

Special leave of absence, Engineer of Steamer W. A. Pollock, Eng. 74, for 48 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 3.

The Civil Service.

City.

Applications for laboratory assistant, Bacteriological Laboratory, close at 4 P. M. today. The salary is $800 a year. The subjects and weights of the examination are: duties, 6; experience, 4. The minimum age is 21.

United States.

The commission announces for Oct 10, at the New York Custom House, an examination for law clerk and typewriter, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field, at entrance salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,740 a year, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he is assigned, will be filled from this examination. It is expected that a large number of appointments will be made to the Bureau of Naturalization from the register of eligibles resulting from this examination. Appointments will be made to the position of clerk qualified in clerical duty, typewriting, and to the position of naturalization examiner. Competitors will be examined in copying from rough draft, 10; copying from plain copy, 10; time consumed on typewriting test, 10; practical questions on nearly the entire field of law, excepting technical rules of practice and statutory laws not common to all the States, 70. Applicants must have reached their 27th birthday on the date of the examination. Applicants of draft age should state in their applications their draft classification. The commission will sustain objections of appointing officers to the certification or appointment of men in Class 1A. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Wills for Probate.

NAUSS, WENDOLIN J., 17 East 94th Street, Oct. 26, leaving an estate valued at over $20,000 in real and over $10,000 in personal property. A clause of the will states that as the decedent is a large stockholder in the corporation of Nauss Bros. & Co. General Market, of 2289 Third Avenue, and his children are to become heirs to the stock, he desires that the business be continued as long as it is a profitable one, and, in case it does not pay, that his interest be disposed of and the proceeds be turned into the residuary estate. The residuary estate is to be divided share and share alike between the children. The children are Charles Nauss of 29 East 124th Street; Edwin J. Nauss, Fred G. Nauss, Anna Nauss, and Wendolin J. Nauss, Jr., and Florence T. Hildebrand, all of 17 East 94th Street.

WHIDDEN, RAE WYGANDT, 379 Park Avenue, Sept. 25.—He gives $1,000 to the Trudeau Sanitarium at Trudeau, N. Y., while to his friend, James Alexander Miller, of 379 Park Avenue, is bequeathed his medical books, instruments, and appliances. The balance of his estate is bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. Mary Whidden Haskin, of Flushing, L. I.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Nat Pub Co<International Paper Co.
Kozakewich<Penn Coal Co.
Judd<Randome.
Premier<E Allen Co.
Gardner<Greenwood Lake T Co.
Hannevig<M O H of West Indies.
N E SS Co<Str Northland.
Erle<Str Plymouth.
Re Herman.
Re Stoler.
Re Britton.
Re Glassman.
Peterson<Davison.
Sweet<All Package Grocery Stores.
Am Steel Co<Irving Nat Bank.
Northern Transp Co<SS Osamo.
Jackson<36 Blocks of Marnle.
Re Johnson.
Re Madison.
C Miller<Aalworth Mfg Co.
M Miller<same.
Benner<NY Toys.
Mahoney<Union Ry.
Brafman<Gordon.
Rogers<Cooper.
Speeding<Day.
Nathanson<Atgier Shoe Mfg Co.
Gainelli<Turk.
Hercules<Murray.
Boneta<Lederer.
Frazat<Cohen.
Dillon<Casall.
Newman<Reichart.
Janson<Schwaller.
Byrnes<T J Stewart Co.
Lavings<Union Ry.
Glennon<Westcott Express Co.
Levering<Prentiss.
Arnaud<Kalem Film.
Dickson<Balet.
Arnaud<Kalem Film.
Commerford<Bausch.
Salzman<Baron.
Ronner<Attonito.
Amato<251 4th Av Co.
Murry<Chevrolet Motor Co of NY.
C Brill<Kopf.
M Brill<same.
Robinson<Parsons.
Schumelsky<Louis Meyer Co.
R Galotta<Levine.
P Gulotta<same.
Goldman<NY Cons RR
Morrissey<Int R T.
Hannan<same.
Baouffier<Miller.

PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Resnick<Kalim.
Inq—Same<Hanna.
Inq—Same<Blass.
Inq—Flanagan<Allen
Inq—Hatch<Frontier & Western RR.
Inq—Same<Buffalo, Frontier, &c, RR.
Inq—Williams<Nutter.
Inq—Pipines<Kraus.
Erie Litho Co<Kinetophone Co.
Valentine<Gold Theatre Corp.
Pitts Bridge, &c, Co<Buckingham Steel.
English<Folsom.
Resnick<Miller.
Kenyan<Hall Switch, &c. Co.
McAleenan<Mass B & I Co.
Parker<Parker.
La Shge<Perpall.
Kelly<Walthal.
Downes & Co<Thayer & Co.
Schneider<Schneider.
Kirwin<Windolph.
Wilkenning<Moore.
Levy<Freund.
Berger<Zork.
Alden Coal Min Co<Seller-Rogers-Brown.
Hoch<Bernstein.
Davis<Perpall.
Natelson<Glass.
W A White & Sons<Heckscher
Cont<Legend Rty Co.
Alexander<Cohen.
Pell<Havre H Co.
Rosenfeld<Michinoff.
Strange<Walser.
Bernstein<Westport Bk, &c, Co.
Globe Transp Co<Merritt Mfg Co.
Felterman<Goldberg.
Fed Adv Agcy<Tate Waterproofing Co.
Caldwell<Woodward.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART IX.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART X.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Brown, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:
John H. Har

CALL STRIKE TODAY ON THE B. R. T. LINES

Police Prepare to Handle Situation Following Order to Men to Quit.

MAYOR QUESTIONS COMPANY

Calls on President Williams to Explain Alleged Failure to Heed Ruling by War Labor Board.

A strike of the motormen and motor switchmen on the subway and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company called for 5 o'clock this morning, was announced last night by Assistant Grand Chief L. E. Griffing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who explained that it was due to the failure of the company to obey the order of the War Labor Board and reinstate twenty-nine men said to have been discharged because of their affiliation with the brotherhood. Instead of reinstating the men, it was asserted, the company had submitted the question of their reinstatement to the trustees of the employes' association, which had been organized by the company, and was under the control of the company's officials.

The B. R. T. officials issued a statement at midnight in which they refused the demands of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the reinstatement of the men discharged.

The motormen said they had received their orders to go out at 5 o'clock, thus tying up the elevated and subway service throughout Brooklyn.

There are between 500 and 600 motormen and motor switchmen employed by the company. How many of these are members of the brotherhood and subject to a strike order was not made known in advance.

The company's representatives said that few of their men belong to the brotherhood, and that "the vast majority" are members of the Employes' Association.

Lines affected by the threatened strike include, it was said, the Fourth Avenue subway and its various branches in Brooklyn, and the Broadway subway in Manhattan, with its continuation in Brooklyn. The elevated lines affected are the Myrtle Avenue, the Fulton Street, the Lexington Avenue and the Broadway.

The War Labor Board while in this city on Sept. 19 interrogated a number of the employes and several of the company's officials. The men testified that Superintendents Blewitt and Talbot and Inspector McCann had "trailed" employes to the headquarters of the Brotherhood, and had warned them that they would have to decide between sticking to the company or joining the Brotherhood. The inference, it was said, was that if they joined the Brotherhood they would be dismissed.

Chief Griffing said last night that the action of the company in disposing of the order of the War Labor Board convinced the employes that it was not the intention of the company to deal fairly with them, and that drastic action was the only thing that would accomplish anything for the men. He also said that when the formal order of the War Labor Board had been received here early in the week, a committee of the brotherhood had called at the company's office, and that Mr. Dempsey had refused to see them.

As soon as it was determined to call a strike, word was sent to the Mayor's office, and Mayor Hylan sent this telegram to President Williams:

Oct. 31, 1918.

Col. T. S. Williams, Huntington, L. I.

I have been informed by Assistant Grand Chief Griffing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that unless the decree handed down by the War Labor Board, of which William H. Taft is Chairman, recommending that twenty-nine motormen dismissed by the B. R. T. for affiliating with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers be reinstated, that a strike will be called tomorrow morning, Nov. 1, at 5 A. M.

I regard this as a serious situation and one of such public importance that it should be brought to your personal attention. The defiance of the B. R. T. in not complying with the decree of the board, of which President Taft is Chairman, will inconvenience thousands of citizens of this city, and I wish to vigorously protest against the action of your company in disregarding the decree of the Federal authorities. You can communicate with me at City Hall, 1000 Cortlandt, up to 12 o'clock.

JOHN F. HYLAN,
Mayor City of New York.

President Williams sent a reply to Mayor Hylan's telegram late last night, telling the Mayor he was "misinformed as to the fact." If the Brotherhood was to force a strike of motormen on the facts as they now stand, Mr. Williams said, they must take the responsibility of inconveniencing the public.

"You, I believe, are still a member of that organization," said the reply to the Mayor, "and I have no doubt that, upon being acquainted with the facts as herewith set forth, you will advise them not to be so foolish as to call a strike. Neither have I any doubt but that the organization would heed your advice.

"In order that there may be no disorder in case a strike is forced, I ask that you give instructions to have policemen stationed early tomorrow at all subways and elevated stations and on trains."

Members of the brotherhood met in Prospect Hall last night and listened to a history of the events leading up to the strike from Assistant Chief Griffing. He said that for two years the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been discharging members of the brotherhood and doing all it could to swell the membership of the B. R. T. Employes' Benefit Association, which, he asserted, is controlled by officials of the company chosen without the consent of the men.

After the meeting Mr. Griffing expressed the belief that at least 600 motormen and motor switchmen would go out this morning in answer to the call for a strike and that the rapid transit service would be entirely crippled. At 10 o'clock this morning the strikers will hold a mass meeting in Prospect Hall.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney was asked if the commission would take any steps to compel the company to render adequate service on its rapid transit lines. He explained that the commission was without jurisdiction until the company actually failed to operate according to its schedules.

Arrangements for handling the strike were completed early last evening at Police Headquarters. Thomas H. Murphy, Inspector for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, will be in charge.

At a meeting held in the Herald Square Hotel in Manhattan Borough during the evening by organizers of the strike, the statement was made that unless the demands of the men were speedily met the employes in the various power houses of the company would be called out. If this was done, the entire system of the B. R. T. Company, including the surface lines, would be tied up. It was also said that efforts would be made to extend the strike into all departments of the company, "for the purpose of paralyzing it in every part of its service."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Umbrella, left on train leaving Pelham 8:15 A. M. arriving Grand Central 8:47 Thursday, Oct. 31, umbrella with handle at right angle, of dark wood, gold tip on end and initials M. M. on gold band on handle. Finder will receive liberal reward if returned to Mandeville Mullally, 29 Broadway, New York. Telephone Whitehall 640.

LOST—On May 20, at 2:30 P. M., on leaving train at the 42d St. Terminal, or by taxi, or at Penn. Station, black-covered memorandum book, 8½ in. x 3½ in.; valuable only to the owner. $5 reward for its return to A. L. S., 126 West Concord St., Boston, Mass.

LOST—Diamond bar pin Monday night, between Lyric Theatre and Plaza Hotel; had thirteen diamonds; return to Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.; no questions asked and liberal reward.

LOST—Left in ladies' room, Vanderbilt Hotel, 1 o'clock, Oct. 31, two rings, diamond band and uncut sapphire with twelve small diamonds; reward. Apply Apartment 7-B, 157 West 57th.

LOST—Satisfactory reward, no questions asked, for return of flexible diamond platinum bracelet lost Monday evening, Oct. 28, between West 50th St., Hotel Astor, and Plymouth Theatre. Refer to Le Bold & Co., 534 5th Av.

LOST—Pearl and diamond brooch, square green stone in centre, between Great Northern Hotel and 42d St.; liberal reward. Return office Great Northern Hotel.

LOST—Between 59th St. and 43d St., small jewel box containing one platinum diamond ring. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. J. C. Freeman, 380 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Diamond and platinum lorgnettes, 46th Street Theatre, Wednesday night, Oct. 30th. Liberal reward if returned to Cashier, Hotel Chatham.

LOST—Diamond wedding ring, engraved S. M. L. to A. C. P. Return 129 East 69th St., Apt. 9E. Reward.

LOST—Brown cardcase; reward $5; no questions. Joseph Meyer, 771 West End Av., New York.

LOST — Pearl-diamond ring at Newbury, Labor Day; reward. Harrick, 306 Lexington Av.

LOST—Horn-rimmed spectacles, Tuesday night, Times Square subway station. K 32 Times.

LOST—Emerald and diamond scarf pin; $25 reward. Superintendent, 152 West 58th St.

LOST—Ball crystal watch, near Riverside Drive; reward. Telephone 2571 River.

LOST—Wrist watch, initials K. L. D. Return St. Andrew Hotel; reward.

$500 REWARD,
and no questions asked, for return of ring containing one large sapphire in platinum and diamond setting; lost Monday, Oct. 28. Return to T. Kirkpatrick & Co., Jewelers, 624 5th Av.

$100 REWARD
no questions asked, return platinum neck chain with pearl between each link; lost on Broadway car between 59th and 86th Sts., about Sept. 28. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$750.00 REWARD.
No questions asked, return diamond bar pin about three inches, lost Oct. 27 at or between New York City and Lake Mahopac. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$20 REWARD, and no questions asked, for return of large Kolinsky scarf, lost in the Broadway Theatre Thursday afternoon, Oct. 31. Return to Superintendent, 58 West 58th St., city.

$50 REWARD.
No questions asked, return gents' single stone diamond ring, lost Oct. 17, 74th St., near Columbus Av. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$25 REWARD.
No questions asked, return diamond and onyx monogram, initials H. H. W., lost about Sept. 15. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$150 REWARD
for circle pin of diamonds and pearls, lost Oct. 28, between 5th Av.-37th St. and East 82d St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 57th St.

Found.

FOUND—Saturday, on West End Av., a bar pin. Telephone Miss Sothern, Schuyler 8000, between 7-8 P. M.

FOUND—Lady's wrist watch, Tuesday evening. Call Daniels, 14 Beekman St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—A dark collie puppy, 10 weeks old, in Riverside Park; liberal reward. 420 Riverside Drive, Apartment 4-B. Phone Morningside 7886.

INFLUENZA REACHES A NEW LOW MARK

Drop of Nearly 2,000 Under Previous Day's Report of New Cases in City.

SEE EPIDEMIC NEAR ITS END

Care of Orphaned Children Copeland's Chief Concern Now—Asks for No Let-Down of Precautions.

The steadily decreasing extent of the influenza epidemic in this city was forcibly shown yesterday when the day's reports on new cases disclosed a drop of nearly 2,000 from the figures of the preceding twenty-four hours. The number of new pneumonia cases also took a sharp decline, while the total of fatalities from both diseases established a low record.

Supported by the figures in his contention that the epidemic was on the down grade, Health Commissioner Copeland declared that if the epidemic retrograded according to the schedule of abatement maintained wherever it has broken out in this country, the city would return to normal conditions next week. Dr. Copeland referred to the epidemic as now being in "the mopping up stage," and that his chief concern just at present was to see that children who had been orphaned by the disease were well taken care of.

Yesterday's cheering summary was as follows:

	New Cases. Inf.	Pneu.	Deaths. Inf.	Pneu.
Manhattan	1,224	287	124	116
Bronx	501	51	38	36
Brooklyn	1,285	236	115	92
Queens	184	72	50	15
Richmond	74	1	12	2
Totals	3,368	647	337	261

"The episode has reached the 'mopping up stage,'" said Dr. Copeland, "and from now on we expect to be concerned only in dealing with the remnants of the disease. In a few days we will not be justified in asking the people to make the sacrifices they have been making so heartily, and so it is time for us to consider whether the emergency opening and closing of business houses should be retained as beneficial in the traffic situation. We will have a meeting of the Advisory Committee tomorrow and I expect to bring that matter up.

"The main thing just now is the after care of children. We have opened one of the new pavilions on North Brother Island and are fixing it up as a convalescent house for men and boys. We have also had an offer of the use of the Caroline Rest at Hartsdale and of the Union Settlement at Moriches, L. I. We are working in this matter in conjunction with the Charities Department. While there is no provision in the City Charter for the expenditure of money for the care of orphans made so by an epidemic, I know that it is the sentiment of this Administration that no child be left in want, and we shall go ahead making arrangements for their care."

In order to demonstrate clearly the slight hold the epidemic now has on the city, Dr. Copeland said that it had reached a stage where only one out of every 2,000 persons died. "If you lived in a town of 2,000 and one person in that town died from influenza you wouldn't be frightened, I'm sure," he added.

Despite the improvement, however, the Health Commissioner again urged that there be no letting down in precautionary measures. He emphasized the importance of there being no relaxation of effort by declaring that the situation was now in the hands of the public; if people obey the regulations faithfully, the epidemic will soon pass; if not, it will break out stronger than before.

Figures compiled by Dr. Louis I. Harris, of the Department of Health, indicated that the total number of influenza cases in this city since the disease attained strength about the middle of September has been 113,797, with 8,302 deaths. The figures for pneumonia to date are 15,634, with 7,437 deaths.

Commissioner Copeland yesterday addressed another letter to the Public Service Commission asking that the traction companies be required to follow the rules for fighting the disease. Dr. Copeland said he had received many complaints that car windows were being kept closed and that he had seen several surface cars crowded beyond what they should be if contagion were to be avoided.

SHOW BRITISH NAVY'S WORK

Thrilling War Pictures to be Exhibited in the Anderson Galleries.

Most thrilling of all the war pictures exhibited in New York are those of the British Navy which are to be shown at the Anderson Galleries for ten days, with an opening reception on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M. These pictures belong to the British Government and were received with such favor in London that they have been sent to this country for exhibition in the principal cities.

Among the pictures are a series depicting the naval battle at Zeebrugge in which the old cruiser Vindictive took part and three old ships were sunk, blocking the canal and shutting off the operations of German U-boats from that point. There are nearly 200 mammoth colored photographs in the collection, which give an idea of the work the British navy has been doing during the war.

The Vindictive pictures show her trim and shipshape before the fight and after it, with Commander, (now Captain) Carpenter, who won the Victoria Cross at Zeebrugge, and some of the crew who were on the casualty list of some 600 of the 1,000 men who manned the cruiser.

Another picture, entitled "Four Hundred Pounds of TNT," which is fourteen feet high, shows the explosion of a German mine by a rifle bullet striking one of the projecting horns. The water has gone up in a huge geyser.

The photographs also show submarines, inside and out; ships covered with arctic ice; a visit of the King to the Grand Fleet and the Queen pinning a decoration upon one of its men.

There will be a distinguished gathering at the opening on Wednesday, with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral Sir William Lowther Grant, K. C. B., Commodore Lionel de L. Wells, C. B. C. N. G., J. P. Morgan, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and other distinguished men and women in attendance. Accompanying the exhibition is Lieutenant H. T. C. Walker, one of the officers of the Vindictive, who urged on his men after one of his arms had been shot away. Lieutenant J. C. Percy, who gave up his business in Dublin for war service at the beginning of the war, will give a talk on the work of the British Navy each day of the exhibition.

STOP SENATE ORATORY.

Democrats Shut Off Political Talks on Point of No Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Senate Democrats upset Republican plans for bringing up questions of peace and politics today by raising the point of no quorum and forcing adjournment until tomorrow. This program had been agreed upon by the Democratic Steering Committee, to be followed daily until after the elections unless the Republicans in the meantime consent to the recess over the elections, which they have blocked so far.

Twenty-one Democrats voted for adjournment and twelve Republicans against it.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, Republican, insisted upon a roll call, saying he desired to place the Democrats on record as opposing a discussion of the President's recent political letter and the peace notes.

"I wanted to show to the country that the Republicans are here and ready to transact business," he said. "The Democrats will not attempt to adjourn for three days at a time, for such a motion would be debatable, and under it we could discuss the President's recent political activities, so they have taken the method of adjourning each day to shut off a discussion of political affairs."

The Democratic leaders argued that Senate sessions without a quorum in town would only interfere with the Finance Committee's work on the war revenue bill.

The House, awaiting action by the Senate, interrupted its three-day recess program by adjourning until tomorrow. Democratic Leader Kitchin said the Senate might then be willing to "talk adjournment."

REPORT CAMPAIGN OUTLAY.

Republicans Give Expenses of $172,417—Democrats $165,384.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, in a supplemental expense account filed today with the clerk of the House, reported an additional contribution of $30,064 from the Democratic National Committee, which previously had given $130,000.

Additional expenditures of $82,622 also were reported, making the total $165,384. Organization work in more than a score of States costing $40,000 was the principal item of expense.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee also filed its supplemental report showing new contributions of $56,667, making the total $216,065. Frank H. Hitchock of New York, with $2,000, was the largest contributor. John D. Rockefeller was named as giving a second $1,000. Additional expenditures of $31,522, including $25,000 sent in $500 lots to districts in seventeen States, brought the committee's total disbursements to $172,417.

CHURCH 100 YEARS OLD.

Seventh Presbyterian Congregation Holds Celebration.

The Seventh Presbyterian Church, at Ridge and Broome Streets celebrated its centennial last night. The building now occupied, a short distance above Corlears Hook, was built in 1831, and is the oldest Presbyterian edifice still used for church purposes on Manhattan Island.

The celebration last night was in the nature of a reception, and was attended by descendants of many old families who were active in its organization. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendenhall, Moderator of the Presbytery; Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church; Dr. E. W. Work, Dr. A. W. Halsey, and Justice E. L. Garvin.

The church was organized in 1818, and its first building was in Sheriff Street. In 1827 it moved to the present site. In 1831 the church was burned, but immediately rebuilt in the severe simple style resembling a Quaker meeting house.

Among prominent members of the church were the late Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, who bequeathed an endowment fund of $50,000 in memory of his father and mother; Mayor Smith M. Ely and his brother Ambrose F. Ely, whose gifts made it possible to build the men's hotel known as Hatfield Hall, adjoining the church.

In its 100 years the church has had eight pastors, the present incumbent being the Rev. Dr. John T. Wilds, who, was called thirty-three years ago, and has served longer than any of his predecessors.

PEACE NOT TO HALT NATION'S SHIPBUILDING

Plenty of Work for All for Years to Come, Schwab and Hurley Assert.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Shipbuilders in American yards who may fear that their efforts to provide an emergency fleet are limited by the necessities of war were assured that there would be plenty of work for them for years to come in statements addressed to them today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, and Director General Schwab of the Fleet Corporation.

Every efficient yard will continue to have all the work it can do, whether the war ends soon or not, Mr. Hurley said in his statement, while Mr. Schwab warned shipworkers that if Germany were not sincere in its peace overtures it could want nothing better than a slackening of effort by American shipbuilders.

"The present program calls for 15,000,000 tons of merchant ships," said Mr. Schwab. "Today we have built only about 2,500,000 tons, and we will not have completed our present program until six times more work has been done."

Mr. Hurley pointed out that the ending of the war could not bring an end to the world's need for ships, "nor prevent us from carrying out our program to a successful conclusion." He declared the Shipping Board would continue to use all the facilities of shipbuilding that business economy would permit.

"I can say with frankness," said Mr. Hurley, "that our shipyards will be kept going to their capacity, and they must not let up. The inefficient plans which have been permitted to operate because of the war emergency and the immediate need of ships will, as a matter of business expediency, drop out when the emergency is removed. Efficient yards will be encouraged and supported, because we can depend upon them to carry out their promises and produce ships economically. The work inefficient yards cannot do will fall to other plants. We will look to the west coast to continue the pace it has maintained and to the yards of the East and South and in the Great Lakes region to increase their output. Every competent shipworker, every technical expert and every executive in the yards owes it to the nation to remain at his post, where his services will count most, until our ship construction program is completed. There is no ground for uneasiness of either labor or capital now efficiently employed in producing ships. For many years to come, ships, their construction and operation, are to be of absorbing national interest."

Mr. Schwab, in his statement, said:

"Until peace is concluded and until all of our boys have returned to America it is vital that we keep on building ships with every ounce of our strength and energy. After that we can consider the future. But to permit enthusiasm to lag now might be fatal to our great cause. Shipbuilding from the very start of the war has been the essential work that would make victory possible. That is as true today as it was a year ago, and will continue to be so until the last battle is fought and we are ready to lay down our arms, the victor in this war."

MARLEY-DEVON

MARLEY 2½ IN
DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
CLUETT PEABODY & CO. INC. TROY N.Y.

Special—
Pajamas
$1.95

Friday and Saturday Only

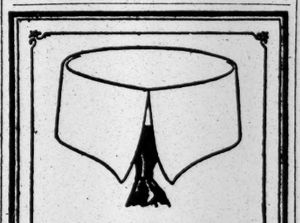
876 Suits of them—in fine percale, madras and mercerized cloths. Some are satin trimmed; some have silk frogs.

We wish there were more of them—because this is just about the best Pajama value we have ever been able to offer you. So buy all you need—at $1.95.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes



SPURWOOD
Just comfortably high enough to be highly comfortable.
E&W
EARL & WILSON

EL DALLO
"Each Cigar in its own humidor"

Sis says:-
"If I were a man I'd smoke EL DALLO."
Manufactured by
WERTHEIMER BROS. BALTIMORE, MD.

The great war novel men are discussing everywhere
Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse
By VICENTE BLASCO IBANEZ
FOR SALE AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

WOEVRE PLAINS
Panoramic view of the famous Woevre Plains, recently captured by Americans, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times, next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

Walking Aids Health

Striding freely, breathing deeply, letting the arms swing and every muscle of the body join in the glorious rhythm of healthy exercise—that is Nature's own prescription.

The man or woman who wears the right sort of shoes knows this exhilaration.

The Dr. A. Reed Cushion Shoe, with its sole of soft felt and pliant cork, eliminates the jars and makes walking a pleasure.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway
at 37th St.
12 Park Place
Woolworth Bldg.

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
For Men Made by J. P. SMITH SHOE CO.
For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE
OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
Founded 1824 Re-incorporated 1890

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office: Academy of Music Building, Lafayette Avenue, St. Felix St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEASON'S PROGRAM, 1918-1919

Five Philharmonic Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Henri Rabaud, Conductor.
Five Saturday Matinee Concerts by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
Recitals by Mischa Elman, Lucy Gates, Marie Sundelius and Herman Sandby, Yvette Guilbert, Reinald Werrenrath, Leo Ornstein, Arthur Shattuck, Marcella Craft, Mary Jordan, Maria Gimbrera and Gerard Duberta, The Singers Club of New York, Sawyer Quartet, Thomas Wilfred, and others.
Chamber Music Recitals by the Letz Quartet, the Trio de Lutece, and others.
Fourteen Lecture-Recitals by Professor W. R. Spalding, of Harvard University; Professor David S. Smith, of Yale University; Victor Hiart, Dr. Alma Webster Powell, Professor L. R. Lewis, of Tufts College, and others.
Dramatic Readings by Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago; Albert Parker Fitch, Ed. Losey, Elizabeth Pooler Rice, Theodora Ursula Irvine, Mrs. William Calvin Chilton, and others.
Addresses by William H. Taft, James W. Gerard, Henry van Dyke, James M. Beck, Charles F. Aked, Lieut. Stephane Lauzanne, Dean West of Princeton; Albert Parker Fitch, Edward Howard Griggs, Simon Lake, Albert Bushnell Hart, Hamlin Garland, John Cowper Powys, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Philander P. Claxton, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and others distinguished in Science, Letters, or in National Service.
Special Courses of Illustrated Lectures by Burton Holmes, E. M. Newman, and others.
Forum Discussions on Vital Social and National Problems.
Thirty Current History Lectures by Professor William Starr Myers, of Princeton University; Professor Everett Kimball, of Smith College, and others.
Three Hundred Lectures in the Arts, Sciences, on the War, and other subjects of general interest by B. R. Baumgardt, S. C. Schmucker, Professor Robert H. Fife, Jr., of Wesleyan; Earl Barnes; Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton; G. Clyde Fisher; Professor R. F. A. Hoernle, of Harvard; Professor Charles Seymour, of Yale; Dr. Herbert L. Willett, of Chicago University; Leon H. Vincent, Jessie B. Rittenhouse, Barrett H. Clark, and many others, including representatives of our Allies.
Monthly Dramatic Productions by the Institute Players.
A Young Members' Course including Educational Motion Pictures, Illustrated Animal Lectures, Readings and Recitals by Ernest Thompson Seton, Chauncey J. Hawkins, Herbert K. Job, Ernest Harold Baynes, Edward F. Bigelow, Dr. Wm. L. Felter, B. R. Baumgardt, Henry Allan Price, and others.
Fifty Courses of Instruction for Teachers and others.

The Annual Prospectus will be mailed on receipt of 5 cents postage

Membership Blanks on Application. Registration Fee, $5.00.
Annual Dues, $6.00.

A. AUGUSTUS HEALY, President. CHARLES D. ATKINS, Director.

KITCHEN UTENSILS ◆ CUTLERY ◆ BRUSHES ◆ KITCHEN CABINETS & TABLES ◆ POLISHES ◆ OVENWARE ◆ CARPET SWEEPERS ◆ WOODEN WARE ◆ ASH CANS ◆ MOPS ◆ BROOMS ◆ PAILS ◆ STEP LADDERS ◆ BATH MATS ◆

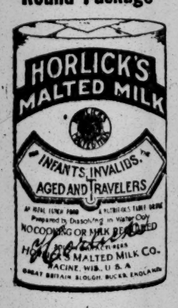
Handyman Combination Tool Kit, $3.50
L. & C. Nail Box, $3.75

A FOUR-MINUTE MAN said to an audience the other night: "Don't call up a mechanic every time a door sticks or a bell gets out of order. Be a handy man and let Labor work for the war." Here you will find everything from a clothes-hook to a hack-saw, from a tack-hammer to a full kit of tools, from a picture hook to a step-ladder. Everything handy for the handy man!

LEWIS & CONGER
45TH STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

The DIET
During and After
INFLUENZA

The Old Reliable Round Package



Horlick's
Malted Milk
Very Nutritious, Digestible
The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared. Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials.
Used successfully over ¼ century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.
Specify Horlick's The Original
Others Are Imitations

Copyright
Hart Schaffner & Marx

One W. S. S. at a time, soon makes nine

Opportunities in
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Overcoats

Because we bought way ahead to anticipate your needs, our all-wool Hart Schaffner & Marx Overcoats are more modestly priced today than many Coats of less distinguished origin.

There are many Varsity Six Hundreds, which all New York knows are young men's Overcoats at their smartest and best.

There are plenty of good styles for business and every other occasion, including Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed Overcoats.

Conservatively stylish Chesterfields, warm ulsters, burly great coats, loose Londonish boxy models, and smart figure-tracing Coats.

A Very Special Value
is a beautiful Blue Kersey in a smart 2-button or 3-button Double-Breasted model at $50. Just to see them in our windows will convince you they are worth much more.
$50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

Lives Are at Stake!
Loaned Automobiles Will Save Them!

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Red Cross needs automobiles to convey the district nurses of Brooklyn and the Red Cross aides from house to house in its fight to check the Spanish influenza and pneumonia epidemic in Brooklyn.

One automobile enables a nurse to make 40 visits to patients in a day where she could otherwise make only 8.

Nurses are scarce. Thousands are in France attending the wounded. Therefore those at home must triple their work.

You will make the tripling of this work possible if you lend the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross your automobile for a half-day, a whole day, several days or a week. Kindly help us if you can.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER
American Red Cross
Phone 3961 Main 165 Remsen Street, Brooklyn

Justice Knows No Politics
Why exchange a Judge of proved ability
ENDORSED BY ALL BAR ASSOCIATIONS
for an experiment? Keep Supreme Court Justice
NATHAN
OTTINGER
ON THE BENCH